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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 7 : C12N 15/12, C07K 14/47, C12Q 1/68, A61K 39/395, G01N 33/68, 33/574, C07K 16/30, C12N 15/62, 5/02 // A61P 35/00	A3	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/04149 (43) International Publication Date: 27 January 2000 (27.01.00)																				
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/15838 (22) International Filing Date: 14 July 1999 (14.07.99) (30) Priority Data: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>09/115,453</td> <td>14 July 1998 (14.07.98)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/116,134</td> <td>14 July 1998 (14.07.98)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/159,822</td> <td>23 September 1998 (23.09.98)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/159,812</td> <td>23 September 1998 (23.09.98)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/232,880</td> <td>15 January 1999 (15.01.99)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/232,149</td> <td>15 January 1999 (15.01.99)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/288,946</td> <td>9 April 1999 (09.04.99)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> </table> (71) Applicant: CORIXA CORPORATION [US/US]; Suite 200, 1124 Columbia Street, Seattle, WA 98104 (US). (72) Inventors: DILLON, Davin, Clifford; 21607 N.E. 24th Street, Redmond, WA 98053 (US). HARLOCKER, Susan, Louise; 6203 20th Avenue N.W., Seattle, WA 98107 (US). YUQIU, Jiang; 5001 South 232nd Street, Kent, WA 98032 (US). XU, Jiangchun; 15805 S.E. 43rd Place, Bellevue, WA 98006 (US). MITCHAM, Jennifer, Lynn; 16677 Northeast 88th Street, Redmond, WA 98052 (US).	09/115,453	14 July 1998 (14.07.98)	US	09/116,134	14 July 1998 (14.07.98)	US	09/159,822	23 September 1998 (23.09.98)	US	09/159,812	23 September 1998 (23.09.98)	US	09/232,880	15 January 1999 (15.01.99)	US	09/232,149	15 January 1999 (15.01.99)	US	09/288,946	9 April 1999 (09.04.99)	US	(74) Agents: MAKI, David, J. et al.; Seed and Berry LLP, 6300 Columbia, 701 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104-7092 (US). (81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i> (88) Date of publication of the international search report: 20 July 2000 (20.07.00)
09/115,453	14 July 1998 (14.07.98)	US																				
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(54) Title: COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATE CANCER																						
(57) Abstract Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, such as prostate cancer, are disclosed. Compositions may comprise one or more prostate tumor proteins, immunogenic portions thereof, or polynucleotides that encode such portions. Alternatively, a therapeutic composition may comprise an antigen presenting cell that expresses a prostate tumor protein, or a T cell that is specific for cells expressing such a protein. Such compositions may be used, for example, for the prevention and treatment of diseases such as prostate cancer. Diagnostic methods based on detecting a prostate tumor protein, or mRNA encoding such a protein, in a sample are also provided.																						

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/15838

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C12N15/12 C07K14/47 C12Q1/68 A61K39/395 G01N33/68
G01N33/574 C07K16/30 C12N15/62 C12N5/02
//A61P35/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C12N C07K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 97 33909 A (CORIXA CORP) 18 September 1997 (1997-09-18) the whole document ---	1-22, 29-31, 35-49, 53-79
A	SJOGREN H O: "Therapeutic immunization against cancer antigens using genetically engineered cells" IMMUNOTECHNOLOGY, vol. 3, no. 3, 1 October 1997 (1997-10-01), pages 161-172, XP004097000 ISSN: 1380-2933 the whole document --- -/--	23-28, 32-34, 53-57

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

31 January 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

04.05.00

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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EE	Estonia						

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT, JS 99/15838

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>CHU R S ET AL: "CPG OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDES ACT AS ADJUVANTS THAT SWITCH ON T HELPER 1 (TH1) IMMUNITY" JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE, vol. 186, no. 10, 1 November 1997 (1997-11-01), pages 1623-1631, XP002910130 ISSN: 0022-1007 the whole document</p> <p>---</p>	<p>14-20, 25-27, 41-47</p>
A	<p>EP 0 317 141 A (BECTON DICKINSON CO) 24 May 1989 (1989-05-24) the whole document</p> <p>---</p>	<p>50-52</p>
A	<p>ZITVOGEL L ET AL: "Eradication of established murine tumors using a novel cell-free vaccine: dendritic cell-derived exosomes" NATURE MEDICINE, vol. 4, no. 5, 1 May 1998 (1998-05-01), pages 594-600, XP002085387 ISSN: 1078-8956 cited in the application</p> <p>---</p>	
P,X	<p>WO 98 37093 A (CORIXA CORP) 27 August 1998 (1998-08-27)</p> <p>page 3, line 20 -page 22, line 2 page 35, line 9 - last line page 76, line 34 -page 78, line 22 claims</p> <p>---</p>	<p>1-15, 17-19, 21,22, 29-31, 34,35, 39-42, 44-46, 48,49, 58-79</p>
P,X	<p>WO 98 37418 A (CORIXA CORP) 27 August 1998 (1998-08-27)</p> <p>page 2 -page 24 example 2 page 35, line 15 -page 36, line 11 page 81, line 14 -page 83, line 11 claims</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>1-15, 17-19, 21,22, 29-31, 34,35, 39-42, 44-46, 48,49, 58-79</p>

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 99/ 15838

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claims 29-34, 48-49, 52, 55-57
are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal
body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged
effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such
an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all
searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment
of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report
covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is
restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-79 all partially

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

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Invention 1. Claims: 1-79 (all partially)

A polypeptide comprising at least an immunogenic portion of a prostate tumor protein defined as SEQ ID 108 and which is encoded by the related SEQ IDs 2,3,107 (according to the Description of the Sequence Identifiers), fragments and variants thereof, fusion proteins comprising it, polynucleotides or oligonucleotides derived therefrom, antibodies or fragments thereof binding to the polypeptide, pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines comprising these products and their use in methods for inhibiting, monitoring or diagnosing the development of a prostate cancer, for removing tumor cells from a sample or for expanding and/or stimulating T-cells.

Inventions 2. to 439. Claims: 1-79 (all partially and as far as applicable)

As for subject 1. but concerning respectively SEQ IDs 1,4-106,109-111,115-171,173-175,177,179-305,307-315,326,328, 330,332-335,340-375,381,382 and 384-472.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PC1, JS 99/15838

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9733909 A	18-09-1997	AU 2329597 A BR 9708082 A CA 2249742 A EP 0914335 A NO 984229 A US 6034218 A	01-10-1997 27-07-1999 18-09-1997 12-05-1999 13-11-1998 07-03-2000
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WO 9837093 A	27-08-1998	AU 6181898 A NO 994069 A ZA 9801585 A	09-09-1998 22-10-1999 04-09-1998
WO 9837418 A	27-08-1998	AU 6536898 A EP 0972201 A ZA 9801536 A	09-09-1998 19-01-2000 08-01-1999



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : C12N 15/12, C07K 14/47, C12Q 1/68, A61K 39/395, G01N 33/68, 33/574, C07K 16/30, C12N 15/62, 5/02 // A61P 35/00	A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/04149 (43) International Publication Date: 27 January 2000 (27.01.00)																				
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09/288,946	9 April 1999 (09.04.99)	US																				
(54) Title: COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATE CANCER (57) Abstract <p>Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, such as prostate cancer, are disclosed. Compositions may comprise one or more prostate tumor proteins, immunogenic portions thereof, or polynucleotides that encode such portions. Alternatively, a therapeutic composition may comprise an antigen presenting cell that expresses a prostate tumor protein, or a T cell that is specific for cells expressing such a protein. Such compositions may be used, for example, for the prevention and treatment of diseases such as prostate cancer. Diagnostic methods based on detecting a prostate tumor protein, or mRNA encoding such a protein, in a sample are also provided.</p>																						

COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATE CANCER

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates generally to therapy and diagnosis of cancer, such as prostate cancer. The invention is more specifically related to polypeptides comprising at least a portion of a prostate tumor protein, and to polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides. Such polypeptides and polynucleotides may be used in vaccines and pharmaceutical compositions for prevention and treatment of prostate cancer, and for the diagnosis and monitoring of such cancers.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Prostate cancer is the most common form of cancer among males, with an estimated incidence of 30% in men over the age of 50. Overwhelming clinical evidence shows that human prostate cancer has the propensity to metastasize to bone, and the disease appears to progress inevitably from androgen dependent to androgen refractory status, leading to increased patient mortality. This prevalent disease is currently the second leading cause of cancer death among men in the U.S.

In spite of considerable research into therapies for the disease, prostate cancer remains difficult to treat. Commonly, treatment is based on surgery and/or radiation therapy, but these methods are ineffective in a significant percentage of cases. Two previously identified prostate specific proteins - prostate specific antigen (PSA) and prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP) - have limited therapeutic and diagnostic potential. For example, PSA levels do not always correlate well with the presence of prostate cancer, being positive in a percentage of non-prostate cancer cases, including benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). Furthermore, PSA measurements correlate with prostate volume, and do not indicate the level of metastasis.

In spite of considerable research into therapies for these and other cancers, prostate cancer remains difficult to diagnose and treat effectively. Accordingly, there is a need in the art for improved methods for detecting and treating such cancers. The present invention fulfills these needs and further provides other related advantages.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly stated, the present invention provides compositions and methods for the diagnosis and therapy of cancer, such as prostate cancer. In one aspect, the present

invention provides polypeptides comprising at least a portion of a prostate tumor protein, or a variant thereof. Certain portions and other variants are immunogenic, such that the ability of the variant to react with antigen-specific antisera is not substantially diminished. Within certain embodiments, the polypeptide comprises at least an immunogenic portion of a prostate tumor protein, or a variant thereof, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) sequences recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472; (b) sequences that hybridize to any of the foregoing sequences under moderately stringent conditions; and (c) complements of any of the sequence of (a) or (b). In certain specific embodiments, such a polypeptide comprises at least a portion, or variant thereof, of a tumor protein that includes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of sequences recited in any one of SEQ ID NO: 112-114, 172, 176, 178, 327, 329, 331, 336, 339, 376-380 and 383.

The present invention further provides polynucleotides that encode a polypeptide as described above, or a portion thereof (such as a portion encoding at least 15 amino acid residues of a prostate tumor protein), expression vectors comprising such polynucleotides and host cells transformed or transfected with such expression vectors.

Within other aspects, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising a polypeptide or polynucleotide as described above and a physiologically acceptable carrier.

Within a related aspect of the present invention, vaccines are provided. Such vaccines comprise a polypeptide or polynucleotide as described above and a non-specific immune response enhancer.

The present invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions that comprise: (a) an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to a prostate tumor protein; and (b) a physiologically acceptable carrier.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising: (a) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide as described above and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. Antigen presenting cells include dendritic cells, macrophages, monocytes, fibroblasts and B cells.

Within related aspects, vaccines are provided that comprise: (a) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide as described above and (b) a non-specific immune response enhancer.

The present invention further provides, in other aspects, fusion proteins that comprise at least one polypeptide as described above, as well as polynucleotides encoding such fusion proteins.

Within related aspects, pharmaceutical compositions comprising a fusion protein, or a polynucleotide encoding a fusion protein, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier are provided.

Vaccines are further provided, within other aspects, that comprise a fusion protein, or a polynucleotide encoding a fusion protein, in combination with a non-specific immune response enhancer.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a pharmaceutical composition or vaccine as recited above.

The present invention further provides, within other aspects, methods for removing tumor cells from a biological sample, comprising contacting a biological sample with T cells that specifically react with a prostate tumor protein, wherein the step of contacting is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the removal of cells expressing the protein from the sample.

Within related aspects, methods are provided for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a biological sample treated as described above.

Methods are further provided, within other aspects, for stimulating and/or expanding T cells specific for a prostate tumor protein, comprising contacting T cells with one or more of: (i) a polypeptide as described above; (ii) a polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide; and/or (iii) an antigen presenting cell that expresses such a polypeptide; under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the stimulation and/or expansion of T cells. Isolated T cell populations comprising T cells prepared as described above are also provided.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a T cell population as described above.

The present invention further provides methods for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a) incubating CD4⁺ and/or CD8⁺ T cells isolated from a patient with one or more of: (i) a polypeptide comprising at least an immunogenic portion of a prostate tumor protein; (ii) a polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide; and (iii) an antigen-presenting cell that expressed such a polypeptide; and (b) administering to the patient an effective amount of the proliferated T cells, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient. Proliferated cells may, but need not, be cloned prior to administration to the patient.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, comprising: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with a binding agent that binds to a polypeptide as recited

above; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; and (c) comparing the amount of polypeptide with a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in the patient. Within preferred embodiments, the binding agent is an antibody, more preferably a monoclonal antibody. The cancer may be prostate cancer.

The present invention also provides, within other aspects, methods for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient. Such methods comprise the steps of: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient at a first point in time with a binding agent that binds to a polypeptide as recited above; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; (c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and (d) comparing the amount of polypeptide detected in step (c) with the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

The present invention further provides, within other aspects, methods for determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a prostate tumor protein; (b) detecting in the sample a level of a polynucleotide, preferably mRNA, that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; and (c) comparing the level of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide with a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in the patient. Within certain embodiments, the amount of mRNA is detected via polymerase chain reaction using, for example, at least one oligonucleotide primer that hybridizes to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide as recited above, or a complement of such a polynucleotide. Within other embodiments, the amount of mRNA is detected using a hybridization technique, employing an oligonucleotide probe that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a polypeptide as recited above, or a complement of such a polynucleotide.

In related aspects, methods are provided for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a prostate tumor protein; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; (c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and (d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide detected in step (c) with the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides antibodies, such as monoclonal antibodies, that bind to a polypeptide as described above, as well as diagnostic

kits comprising such antibodies. Diagnostic kits comprising one or more oligonucleotide probes or primers as described above are also provided.

These and other aspects of the present invention will become apparent upon reference to the following detailed description and attached drawings. All references disclosed herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety as if each was incorporated individually.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS AND SEQUENCE IDENTIFIERS

Figure 1 illustrates the ability of T cells to kill fibroblasts expressing the representative prostate tumor polypeptide P502S, as compared to control fibroblasts. The percentage lysis is shown as a series of effector:target ratios, as indicated.

Figures 2A and 2B illustrate the ability of T cells to recognize cells expressing the representative prostate tumor polypeptide P502S. In each case, the number of γ -interferon spots is shown for different numbers of responders. In Figure 2A, data is presented for fibroblasts pulsed with the P2S-12 peptide, as compared to fibroblasts pulsed with a control E75 peptide. In Figure 2B, data is presented for fibroblasts expressing P502S, as compared to fibroblasts expressing HER-2/*neu*.

Figure 3 represents a peptide competition binding assay showing that the P1S#10 peptide, derived from P501S, binds HLA-A2. Peptide P1S#10 inhibits HLA-A2 restricted presentation of flum58 peptide to CTL clone D150M58 in TNF release bioassay. D150M58 CTL is specific for the HLA-A2 binding influenza matrix peptide flum58.

Figure 4 illustrates the ability of T cell lines generated from P1S#10 immunized mice to specifically lyse P1S#10-pulsed Jurkat A2Kb targets and P501S-transduced Jurkat A2Kb targets, as compared to EGFP-transduced Jurkat A2Kb. The percent lysis is shown as a series of effector to target ratios, as indicated.

Figure 5 illustrates the ability of a T cell clone to recognize and specifically lyse Jurkat A2Kb cells expressing the representative prostate tumor polypeptide P501S, thereby demonstrating that the P1S#10 peptide may be a naturally processed epitope of the P501S polypeptide.

Figures 6A and 6B are graphs illustrating the specificity of a CD8⁺ cell line (3A-1) for a representative prostate tumor antigen (P501S). Figure 6A shows the results of a ⁵¹Cr release assay. The percent specific lysis is shown as a series of effector:target ratios, as indicated. Figure 6B shows the production of interferon-gamma by 3A-1 cells stimulated with autologous B-LCL transduced with P501S, at varying effector:target ratios as indicated.

SEQ ID NO: 1 is the determined cDNA sequence for F1-13

SEQ ID NO: 2 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for F1-12

SEQ ID NO: 3 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for F1-12
SEQ ID NO: 4 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for F1-16
SEQ ID NO: 5 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for H1-1
SEQ ID NO: 6 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for H1-9
SEQ ID NO: 7 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for H1-4
SEQ ID NO: 8 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-17
SEQ ID NO: 9 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-17
SEQ ID NO: 10 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-12
SEQ ID NO: 11 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for L1-12
SEQ ID NO: 12 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1862
SEQ ID NO: 13 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for N1-1862
SEQ ID NO: 14 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-13
SEQ ID NO: 15 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-13
SEQ ID NO: 16 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-19
SEQ ID NO: 17 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-19
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SEQ ID NO: 22 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for K1-58
SEQ ID NO: 23 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for K1-58
SEQ ID NO: 24 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for K1-63
SEQ ID NO: 25 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for K1-63
SEQ ID NO: 26 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for L1-4
SEQ ID NO: 27 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-4
SEQ ID NO: 28 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for L1-14
SEQ ID NO: 29 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-14
SEQ ID NO: 30 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-12
SEQ ID NO: 31 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-16
SEQ ID NO: 32 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-21
SEQ ID NO: 33 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for K1-48
SEQ ID NO: 34 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for K1-55
SEQ ID NO: 35 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-2
SEQ ID NO: 36 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-6
SEQ ID NO: 37 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1858
SEQ ID NO: 38 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1860
SEQ ID NO: 39 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1861

SEQ ID NO: 40 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1864
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SEQ ID NO: 42 is the determined cDNA sequence for P8
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SEQ ID NO: 44 is the determined cDNA sequence for P18
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SEQ ID NO: 46 is the determined cDNA sequence for P29
SEQ ID NO: 47 is the determined cDNA sequence for P30
SEQ ID NO: 48 is the determined cDNA sequence for P34
SEQ ID NO: 49 is the determined cDNA sequence for P36
SEQ ID NO: 50 is the determined cDNA sequence for P38
SEQ ID NO: 51 is the determined cDNA sequence for P39
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SEQ ID NO: 53 is the determined cDNA sequence for P47
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SEQ ID NO: 61 is the determined cDNA sequence for P73
SEQ ID NO: 62 is the determined cDNA sequence for P75
SEQ ID NO: 63 is the determined cDNA sequence for P76
SEQ ID NO: 64 is the determined cDNA sequence for P79
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SEQ ID NO: 66 is the determined cDNA sequence for P68
SEQ ID NO: 67 is the determined cDNA sequence for P80
SEQ ID NO: 68 is the determined cDNA sequence for P82
SEQ ID NO: 69 is the determined cDNA sequence for U1-3064
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SEQ ID NO: 71 is the determined cDNA sequence for V1-3692
SEQ ID NO: 72 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1A-3905
SEQ ID NO: 73 is the determined cDNA sequence for V1-3686
SEQ ID NO: 74 is the determined cDNA sequence for R1-2330
SEQ ID NO: 75 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1B-3976
SEQ ID NO: 76 is the determined cDNA sequence for V1-3679

SEQ ID NO: 77 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4736
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SEQ ID NO: 79 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4741
SEQ ID NO: 80 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4744
SEQ ID NO: 81 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4734
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SEQ ID NO: 83 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4781
SEQ ID NO: 84 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4785
SEQ ID NO: 85 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4787
SEQ ID NO: 86 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4796
SEQ ID NO: 87 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1I-4807
SEQ ID NO: 88 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1I-4810
SEQ ID NO: 89 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1I-4811
SEQ ID NO: 90 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1J-4876
SEQ ID NO: 91 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1K-4884
SEQ ID NO: 92 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1K-4896
SEQ ID NO: 93 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4761
SEQ ID NO: 94 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4762
SEQ ID NO: 95 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4766
SEQ ID NO: 96 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4770
SEQ ID NO: 97 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4771
SEQ ID NO: 98 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4772
SEQ ID NO: 99 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4297
SEQ ID NO: 100 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4309
SEQ ID NO: 101 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D.1-4278
SEQ ID NO: 102 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4288
SEQ ID NO: 103 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4283
SEQ ID NO: 104 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4304
SEQ ID NO: 105 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4296
SEQ ID NO: 106 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4280
SEQ ID NO: 107 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for F1-12 (also referred to as P504S)
SEQ ID NO: 108 is the predicted amino acid sequence for F1-12
SEQ ID NO: 109 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for J1-17
SEQ ID NO: 110 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for L1-12
SEQ ID NO: 111 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for N1-1862
SEQ ID NO: 112 is the predicted amino acid sequence for J1-17

SEQ ID NO: 113 is the predicted amino acid sequence for L1-12
SEQ ID NO: 114 is the predicted amino acid sequence for N1-1862
SEQ ID NO: 115 is the determined cDNA sequence for P89
SEQ ID NO: 116 is the determined cDNA sequence for P90
SEQ ID NO: 117 is the determined cDNA sequence for P92
SEQ ID NO: 118 is the determined cDNA sequence for P95
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SEQ ID NO: 120 is the determined cDNA sequence for P102
SEQ ID NO: 121 is the determined cDNA sequence for P110
SEQ ID NO: 122 is the determined cDNA sequence for P111
SEQ ID NO: 123 is the determined cDNA sequence for P114
SEQ ID NO: 124 is the determined cDNA sequence for P115
SEQ ID NO: 125 is the determined cDNA sequence for P116
SEQ ID NO: 126 is the determined cDNA sequence for P124
SEQ ID NO: 127 is the determined cDNA sequence for P126
SEQ ID NO: 128 is the determined cDNA sequence for P130
SEQ ID NO: 129 is the determined cDNA sequence for P133
SEQ ID NO: 130 is the determined cDNA sequence for P138
SEQ ID NO: 131 is the determined cDNA sequence for P143
SEQ ID NO: 132 is the determined cDNA sequence for P151
SEQ ID NO: 133 is the determined cDNA sequence for P156
SEQ ID NO: 134 is the determined cDNA sequence for P157
SEQ ID NO: 135 is the determined cDNA sequence for P166
SEQ ID NO: 136 is the determined cDNA sequence for P176
SEQ ID NO: 137 is the determined cDNA sequence for P178
SEQ ID NO: 138 is the determined cDNA sequence for P179
SEQ ID NO: 139 is the determined cDNA sequence for P185
SEQ ID NO: 140 is the determined cDNA sequence for P192
SEQ ID NO: 141 is the determined cDNA sequence for P201
SEQ ID NO: 142 is the determined cDNA sequence for P204
SEQ ID NO: 143 is the determined cDNA sequence for P208
SEQ ID NO: 144 is the determined cDNA sequence for P211
SEQ ID NO: 145 is the determined cDNA sequence for P213
SEQ ID NO: 146 is the determined cDNA sequence for P219
SEQ ID NO: 147 is the determined cDNA sequence for P237
SEQ ID NO: 148 is the determined cDNA sequence for P239
SEQ ID NO: 149 is the determined cDNA sequence for P248

SEQ ID NO: 150 is the determined cDNA sequence for P251
SEQ ID NO: 151 is the determined cDNA sequence for P255
SEQ ID NO: 152 is the determined cDNA sequence for P256
SEQ ID NO: 153 is the determined cDNA sequence for P259
SEQ ID NO: 154 is the determined cDNA sequence for P260
SEQ ID NO: 155 is the determined cDNA sequence for P263
SEQ ID NO: 156 is the determined cDNA sequence for P264
SEQ ID NO: 157 is the determined cDNA sequence for P266
SEQ ID NO: 158 is the determined cDNA sequence for P270
SEQ ID NO: 159 is the determined cDNA sequence for P272
SEQ ID NO: 160 is the determined cDNA sequence for P278
SEQ ID NO: 161 is the determined cDNA sequence for P105
SEQ ID NO: 162 is the determined cDNA sequence for P107
SEQ ID NO: 163 is the determined cDNA sequence for P137
SEQ ID NO: 164 is the determined cDNA sequence for P194
SEQ ID NO: 165 is the determined cDNA sequence for P195
SEQ ID NO: 166 is the determined cDNA sequence for P196
SEQ ID NO: 167 is the determined cDNA sequence for P220
SEQ ID NO: 168 is the determined cDNA sequence for P234
SEQ ID NO: 169 is the determined cDNA sequence for P235
SEQ ID NO: 170 is the determined cDNA sequence for P243
SEQ ID NO: 171 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P-DE1
SEQ ID NO: 172 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703P-DE1
SEQ ID NO: 173 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P-DE2
SEQ ID NO: 174 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P-DE6
SEQ ID NO: 175 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P-DE13
SEQ ID NO: 176 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703P-DE13
SEQ ID NO: 177 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P-DE14
SEQ ID NO: 178 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703P-DE14
SEQ ID NO: 179 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1G-4736
SEQ ID NO: 180 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1G-4738
SEQ ID NO: 181 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1G-4741
SEQ ID NO: 182 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1G-4744
SEQ ID NO: 183 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-4774
SEQ ID NO: 184 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-4781
SEQ ID NO: 185 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-4785
SEQ ID NO: 186 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-4787

SEQ ID NO: 187 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-4796
SEQ ID NO: 188 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1I-4807
SEQ ID NO: 189 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for 1I-4810
SEQ ID NO: 190 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for 1I-4811
SEQ ID NO: 191 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1J-4876
SEQ ID NO: 192 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1K-4884
SEQ ID NO: 193 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1K-4896
SEQ ID NO: 194 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1G-4761
SEQ ID NO: 195 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1G-4762
SEQ ID NO: 196 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-4766
SEQ ID NO: 197 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for 1H-4770
SEQ ID NO: 198 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for 1H-4771
SEQ ID NO: 199 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-4772
SEQ ID NO: 200 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-4309
SEQ ID NO: 201 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D.1-4278
SEQ ID NO: 202 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-4288
SEQ ID NO: 203 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-4283
SEQ ID NO: 204 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-4304
SEQ ID NO: 205 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-4296
SEQ ID NO: 206 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-4280
SEQ ID NO: 207 is the determined cDNA sequence for 10-d8fwd
SEQ ID NO: 208 is the determined cDNA sequence for 10-H10con
SEQ ID NO: 209 is the determined cDNA sequence for 11-C8rev
SEQ ID NO: 210 is the determined cDNA sequence for 7.g6fwd
SEQ ID NO: 211 is the determined cDNA sequence for 7.g6rev
SEQ ID NO: 212 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-b5fwd
SEQ ID NO: 213 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-b5rev
SEQ ID NO: 214 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-b6fwd
SEQ ID NO: 215 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-b6 rev
SEQ ID NO: 216 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-d4fwd
SEQ ID NO: 217 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-d9rev
SEQ ID NO: 218 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-g3fwd
SEQ ID NO: 219 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-g3rev
SEQ ID NO: 220 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-h11rev
SEQ ID NO: 221 is the determined cDNA sequence for g-f12fwd
SEQ ID NO: 222 is the determined cDNA sequence for g-f3rev
SEQ ID NO: 223 is the determined cDNA sequence for P509S

SEQ ID NO: 224 is the determined cDNA sequence for P510S
SEQ ID NO: 225 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703DE5
SEQ ID NO: 226 is the determined cDNA sequence for 9-A11
SEQ ID NO: 227 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-C6
SEQ ID NO: 228 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-H7
SEQ ID NO: 229 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN13
SEQ ID NO: 230 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN14
SEQ ID NO: 231 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN23
SEQ ID NO: 232 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN24
SEQ ID NO: 233 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN25
SEQ ID NO: 234 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN30
SEQ ID NO: 235 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN34
SEQ ID NO: 236 is the determined cDNA sequence for PTPN35
SEQ ID NO: 237 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN36
SEQ ID NO: 238 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN38
SEQ ID NO: 239 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN39
SEQ ID NO: 240 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN40
SEQ ID NO: 241 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN41
SEQ ID NO: 242 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN42
SEQ ID NO: 243 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN45
SEQ ID NO: 244 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN46
SEQ ID NO: 245 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN51
SEQ ID NO: 246 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN56
SEQ ID NO: 247 is the determined cDNA sequence for PTPN64
SEQ ID NO: 248 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN65
SEQ ID NO: 249 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN67
SEQ ID NO: 250 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN76
SEQ ID NO: 251 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN84
SEQ ID NO: 252 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN85
SEQ ID NO: 253 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN86
SEQ ID NO: 254 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN87
SEQ ID NO: 255 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN88
SEQ ID NO: 256 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1F1
SEQ ID NO: 257 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1F2
SEQ ID NO: 258 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1C2
SEQ ID NO: 259 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1B1
SEQ ID NO: 260 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1B2

SEQ ID NO: 261 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D3
SEQ ID NO: 262 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1A4
SEQ ID NO: 263 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1F5
SEQ ID NO: 264 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1E6
SEQ ID NO: 265 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D6
SEQ ID NO: 266 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1B5
SEQ ID NO: 267 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1A6
SEQ ID NO: 268 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1E8
SEQ ID NO: 269 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D7
SEQ ID NO: 270 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D9
SEQ ID NO: 271 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1C10
SEQ ID NO: 272 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1A9
SEQ ID NO: 273 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1F12
SEQ ID NO: 274 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1E12
SEQ ID NO: 275 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D11
SEQ ID NO: 276 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1C11
SEQ ID NO: 277 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1C12
SEQ ID NO: 278 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1B12
SEQ ID NO: 279 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1A12
SEQ ID NO: 280 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8G2
SEQ ID NO: 281 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8H1
SEQ ID NO: 282 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8H2
SEQ ID NO: 283 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8A3
SEQ ID NO: 284 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8A4
SEQ ID NO: 285 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8C3
SEQ ID NO: 286 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8G4
SEQ ID NO: 287 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8B6
SEQ ID NO: 288 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8D6
SEQ ID NO: 289 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8F5
SEQ ID NO: 290 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8A8
SEQ ID NO: 291 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8C7
SEQ ID NO: 292 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8D7
SEQ ID NO: 293 is the determined cDNA sequence for P8D8
SEQ ID NO: 294 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E7
SEQ ID NO: 295 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8F8
SEQ ID NO: 296 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8G8
SEQ ID NO: 297 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8B10

SEQ ID NO: 298 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8C10
SEQ ID NO: 299 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E9
SEQ ID NO: 300 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E10
SEQ ID NO: 301 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8F9
SEQ ID NO: 302 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8H9
SEQ ID NO: 303 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8C12
SEQ ID NO: 304 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E11
SEQ ID NO: 305 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E12
SEQ ID NO: 306 is the amino acid sequence for the peptide PS2#12
SEQ ID NO: 307 is the determined cDNA sequence for P711P
SEQ ID NO: 308 is the determined cDNA sequence for P712P
SEQ ID NO: 309 is the determined cDNA sequence for CLONE23
SEQ ID NO: 310 is the determined cDNA sequence for P774P
SEQ ID NO: 311 is the determined cDNA sequence for P775P
SEQ ID NO: 312 is the determined cDNA sequence for P715P
SEQ ID NO: 313 is the determined cDNA sequence for P710P
SEQ ID NO: 314 is the determined cDNA sequence for P767P
SEQ ID NO: 315 is the determined cDNA sequence for P768P
SEQ ID NO: 316-325 are the determined cDNA sequences of previously isolated genes
SEQ ID NO: 326 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703PDE5
SEQ ID NO: 327 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703PDE5
SEQ ID NO: 328 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P6.26
SEQ ID NO: 329 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703P6.26
SEQ ID NO: 330 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703PX-23
SEQ ID NO: 331 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703PX-23
SEQ ID NO: 332 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for P509S
SEQ ID NO: 333 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for P707P (also referred to as 11-C9)
SEQ ID NO: 334 is the determined cDNA sequence for P714P
SEQ ID NO: 335 is the determined cDNA sequence for P705P (also referred to as 9-F3)
SEQ ID NO: 336 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P705P
SEQ ID NO: 337 is the amino acid sequence of the peptide P1S#10
SEQ ID NO: 338 is the amino acid sequence of the peptide p5
SEQ ID NO: 339 is the predicted amino acid sequence of P509S
SEQ ID NO: 340 is the determined cDNA sequence for P778P
SEQ ID NO: 341 is the determined cDNA sequence for P786P
SEQ ID NO: 342 is the determined cDNA sequence for P789P

SEQ ID NO: 343 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Homo sapiens MM46 mRNA

SEQ ID NO: 344 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Homo sapiens TNF-alpha stimulated ABC protein (ABC50) mRNA

SEQ ID NO: 345 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Homo sapiens mRNA for E-cadherin

SEQ ID NO: 346 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Human nuclear-encoded mitochondrial serine hydroxymethyltransferase (SHMT)

SEQ ID NO: 347 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Homo sapiens natural resistance-associated macrophage protein2 (NRAMP2)

SEQ ID NO: 348 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Homo sapiens phosphoglucomutase-related protein (PGMRP)

SEQ ID NO: 349 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Human mRNA for proteasome subunit p40

SEQ ID NO: 350 is the determined cDNA sequence for P777P

SEQ ID NO: 351 is the determined cDNA sequence for P779P

SEQ ID NO: 352 is the determined cDNA sequence for P790P

SEQ ID NO: 353 is the determined cDNA sequence for P784P

SEQ ID NO: 354 is the determined cDNA sequence for P776P

SEQ ID NO: 355 is the determined cDNA sequence for P780P

SEQ ID NO: 356 is the determined cDNA sequence for P544S

SEQ ID NO: 357 is the determined cDNA sequence for P745S

SEQ ID NO: 358 is the determined cDNA sequence for P782P

SEQ ID NO: 359 is the determined cDNA sequence for P783P

SEQ ID NO: 360 is the determined cDNA sequence for unknown 17984

SEQ ID NO: 361 is the determined cDNA sequence for P787P

SEQ ID NO: 362 is the determined cDNA sequence for P788P

SEQ ID NO: 363 is the determined cDNA sequence for unknown 17994

SEQ ID NO: 364 is the determined cDNA sequence for P781P

SEQ ID NO: 365 is the determined cDNA sequence for P785P

SEQ ID NO: 366-375 are the determined cDNA sequences for splice variants of B305D.

SEQ ID NO: 376 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 366.

SEQ ID NO: 377 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 372.

SEQ ID NO: 378 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 373.

SEQ ID NO: 379 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 374.

SEQ ID NO: 380 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 375.

SEQ ID NO: 381 is the determined cDNA sequence for B716P.

SEQ ID NO: 382 is the determined full-length cDNA sequence for P711P.

SEQ ID NO: 383 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P711P.

SEQ ID NO: 384 is the cDNA sequence for P1000C.

SEQ ID NO: 385 is the cDNA sequence for CGI-82.

SEQ ID NO:386 is the cDNA sequence for 23320.

SEQ ID NO:387 is the cDNA sequence for CGI-69.

SEQ ID NO:388 is the cDNA sequence for L-iditol-2-dehydrogenase.

SEQ ID NO:389 is the cDNA sequence for 23379.

SEQ ID NO:390 is the cDNA sequence for 23381.

SEQ ID NO:391 is the cDNA sequence for KIAA0122.

SEQ ID NO:392 is the cDNA sequence for 23399.

SEQ ID NO:393 is the cDNA sequence for a previously identified gene.

SEQ ID NO:394 is the cDNA sequence for HCLBP.

SEQ ID NO:395 is the cDNA sequence for transglutaminase.

SEQ ID NO:396 is the cDNA sequence for a previously identified gene.

SEQ ID NO:397 is the cDNA sequence for PAP.

SEQ ID NO:398 is the cDNA sequence for Ets transcription factor PDEF.

SEQ ID NO:399 is the cDNA sequence for hTGR.

SEQ ID NO:400 is the cDNA sequence for KIAA0295.

SEQ ID NO:401 is the cDNA sequence for 22545.

SEQ ID NO:402 is the cDNA sequence for 22547.

SEQ ID NO:403 is the cDNA sequence for 22548.

SEQ ID NO:404 is the cDNA sequence for 22550.

SEQ ID NO:405 is the cDNA sequence for 22551.

SEQ ID NO:406 is the cDNA sequence for 22552.

SEQ ID NO:407 is the cDNA sequence for 22553.

SEQ ID NO:408 is the cDNA sequence for 22558.

SEQ ID NO:409 is the cDNA sequence for 22562.

SEQ ID NO:410 is the cDNA sequence for 22565.

SEQ ID NO:411 is the cDNA sequence for 22567.

SEQ ID NO:412 is the cDNA sequence for 22568.

SEQ ID NO:413 is the cDNA sequence for 22570.

SEQ ID NO:414 is the cDNA sequence for 22571.
SEQ ID NO:415 is the cDNA sequence for 22572.
SEQ ID NO:416 is the cDNA sequence for 22573.
SEQ ID NO:417 is the cDNA sequence for 22573.
SEQ ID NO:418 is the cDNA sequence for 22575.
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SEQ ID NO:420 is the cDNA sequence for 22581.
SEQ ID NO:421 is the cDNA sequence for 22582.
SEQ ID NO:422 is the cDNA sequence for 22583.
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SEQ ID NO:447 is the cDNA sequence for 23602.
SEQ ID NO:448 is the cDNA sequence for 23605.
SEQ ID NO:449 is the cDNA sequence for 23606.
SEQ ID NO:450 is the cDNA sequence for 23612.

SEQ ID NO:451 is the cDNA sequence for 23614.
SEQ ID NO:452 is the cDNA sequence for 23618.
SEQ ID NO:453 is the cDNA sequence for 23622.
SEQ ID NO:454 is the cDNA sequence for folate hydrolase.
SEQ ID NO:455 is the cDNA sequence for LIM protein.
SEQ ID NO:456 is the cDNA sequence for a known gene.
SEQ ID NO:457 is the cDNA sequence for a known gene.
SEQ ID NO:458 is the cDNA sequence for a previously identified gene.
SEQ ID NO:459 is the cDNA sequence for 23045.
SEQ ID NO:460 is the cDNA sequence for 23032.
SEQ ID NO:461 is the cDNA sequence for 23054.
SEQ ID NOs:462-467 are cDNA sequences for known genes.
SEQ ID NOs:468-471 are cDNA sequences for P710P.
SEQ ID NO:472 is a cDNA sequence for P1001C.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As noted above, the present invention is generally directed to compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, such as prostate cancer. The compositions described herein may include prostate tumor polypeptides, polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides, binding agents such as antibodies, antigen presenting cells (APCs) and/or immune system cells (e.g., T cells). Polypeptides of the present invention generally comprise at least a portion (such as an immunogenic portion) of a prostate tumor protein or a variant thereof. A "prostate tumor protein" is a protein that is expressed in prostate tumor cells at a level that is at least two fold, and preferably at least five fold, greater than the level of expression in a normal tissue, as determined using a representative assay provided herein. Certain prostate tumor proteins are tumor proteins that react detectably (within an immunoassay, such as an ELISA or Western blot) with antisera of a patient afflicted with prostate cancer. Polynucleotides of the subject invention generally comprise a DNA or RNA sequence that encodes all or a portion of such a polypeptide, or that is complementary to such a sequence. Antibodies are generally immune system proteins, or antigen-binding fragments thereof, that are capable of binding to a polypeptide as described above. Antigen presenting cells include dendritic cells, macrophages, monocytes, fibroblasts and B-cells that express a polypeptide as described above. T cells that may be employed within such compositions are generally T cells that are specific for a polypeptide as described above.

The present invention is based on the discovery of human prostate tumor proteins. Sequences of polynucleotides encoding certain tumor proteins, or portions thereof, are provided in SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472. Sequences of polypeptides comprising at least a portion of a tumor protein are provided in SEQ ID NOs:112-114, 172, 176, 178, 327, 329, 331, 336, 339, 376-380 and 383.

PROSTATE TUMOR PROTEIN POLYNUCLEOTIDES

Any polynucleotide that encodes a prostate tumor protein or a portion or other variant thereof as described herein is encompassed by the present invention. Preferred polynucleotides comprise at least 15 consecutive nucleotides, preferably at least 30 consecutive nucleotides and more preferably at least 45 consecutive nucleotides, that encode a portion of a prostate tumor protein. More preferably, a polynucleotide encodes an immunogenic portion of a prostate tumor protein. Polynucleotides complementary to any such sequences are also encompassed by the present invention. Polynucleotides may be single-stranded (coding or antisense) or double-stranded, and may be DNA (genomic, cDNA or synthetic) or RNA molecules. RNA molecules include HnRNA molecules, which contain introns and correspond to a DNA molecule in a one-to-one manner, and mRNA molecules, which do not contain introns. Additional coding or non-coding sequences may, but need not, be present within a polynucleotide of the present invention, and a polynucleotide may, but need not, be linked to other molecules and/or support materials.

Polynucleotides may comprise a native sequence (*i.e.*, an endogenous sequence that encodes a prostate tumor protein or a portion thereof) or may comprise a variant of such a sequence. Polynucleotide variants may contain one or more substitutions, additions, deletions and/or insertions such that the immunogenicity of the encoded polypeptide is not diminished, relative to a native tumor protein. The effect on the immunogenicity of the encoded polypeptide may generally be assessed as described herein. Variants preferably exhibit at least about 70% identity, more preferably at least about 80% identity and most preferably at least about 90% identity to a polynucleotide sequence that encodes a native prostate tumor protein or a portion thereof.

Two polynucleotide or polypeptide sequences are said to be "identical" if the sequence of nucleotides or amino acids in the two sequences is the same when aligned for maximum correspondence as described below. Comparisons between two sequences are typically performed by comparing the sequences over a comparison window to identify and compare local regions of sequence similarity. A "comparison window" as used herein, refers to a segment of at least about 20 contiguous positions, usually 30 to about 75, 40 to about 50,

in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned.

Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted using the Megalign program in the Lasergene suite of bioinformatics software (DNASTAR, Inc., Madison, WI), using default parameters. This program embodies several alignment schemes described in the following references: Dayhoff, M.O. (1978) A model of evolutionary change in proteins – Matrices for detecting distant relationships. In Dayhoff, M.O. (ed.) *Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure*, National Biomedical Research Foundation, Washington DC Vol. 5, Suppl. 3, pp. 345-358; Hein J. (1990) Unified Approach to Alignment and Phylogenesis pp. 626-645 *Methods in Enzymology* vol. 183, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA; Higgins, D.G. and Sharp, P.M. (1989) *CABIOS* 5:151-153; Myers, E.W. and Muller W. (1988) *CABIOS* 4:11-17; Robinson, E.D. (1971) *Comb. Theor* 11:105; Santou, N. Nes, M. (1987) *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 4:406-425; Sneath, P.H.A. and Sokal, R.R. (1973) *Numerical Taxonomy – the Principles and Practice of Numerical Taxonomy*, Freeman Press, San Francisco, CA; Wilbur, W.J. and Lipman, D.J. (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad., Sci. USA* 80:726-730.

Preferably, the “percentage of sequence identity” is determined by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over a window of comparison of at least 20 positions, wherein the portion of the polynucleotide or polypeptide sequence in the comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (*i.e.*, gaps) of 20 percent or less, usually 5 to 15 percent, or 10 to 12 percent, as compared to the reference sequences (which does not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. The percentage is calculated by determining the number of positions at which the identical nucleic acid bases or amino acid residue occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the reference sequence (*i.e.*, the window size) and multiplying the results by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity.

Variants may also, or alternatively, be substantially homologous to a native gene, or a portion or complement thereof. Such polynucleotide variants are capable of hybridizing under moderately stringent conditions to a naturally occurring DNA sequence encoding a native prostate tumor protein (or a complementary sequence). Suitable moderately stringent conditions include prewashing in a solution of 5 X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0); hybridizing at 50°C-65°C, 5 X SSC, overnight; followed by washing twice at 65°C for 20 minutes with each of 2X, 0.5X and 0.2X SSC containing 0.1% SDS.

It will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that, as a result of the degeneracy of the genetic code, there are many nucleotide sequences that encode a polypeptide as described herein. Some of these polynucleotides bear minimal homology to

the nucleotide sequence of any native gene. Nonetheless, polynucleotides that vary due to differences in codon usage are specifically contemplated by the present invention. Further, alleles of the genes comprising the polynucleotide sequences provided herein are within the scope of the present invention. Alleles are endogenous genes that are altered as a result of one or more mutations, such as deletions, additions and/or substitutions of nucleotides. The resulting mRNA and protein may, but need not, have an altered structure or function. Alleles may be identified using standard techniques (such as hybridization, amplification and/or database sequence comparison).

Polynucleotides may be prepared using any of a variety of techniques. For example, a polynucleotide may be identified, as described in more detail below, by screening a microarray of cDNAs for tumor-associated expression (*i.e.*, expression that is at least five fold greater in a prostate tumor than in normal tissue, as determined using a representative assay provided herein). Such screens may be performed using a Synteni microarray (Palo Alto, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions (and essentially as described by Schena et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:10614-10619, 1996 and Heller et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:2150-2155, 1997). Alternatively, polypeptides may be amplified from cDNA prepared from cells expressing the proteins described herein, such as prostate tumor cells. Such polynucleotides may be amplified via polymerase chain reaction (PCR). For this approach, sequence-specific primers may be designed based on the sequences provided herein, and may be purchased or synthesized.

An amplified portion may be used to isolate a full length gene from a suitable library (*e.g.*, a prostate tumor cDNA library) using well known techniques. Within such techniques, a library (cDNA or genomic) is screened using one or more polynucleotide probes or primers suitable for amplification. Preferably, a library is size-selected to include larger molecules. Random primed libraries may also be preferred for identifying 5' and upstream regions of genes. Genomic libraries are preferred for obtaining introns and extending 5' sequences.

For hybridization techniques, a partial sequence may be labeled (*e.g.*, by nick-translation or end-labeling with ^{32}P) using well known techniques. A bacterial or bacteriophage library is then screened by hybridizing filters containing denatured bacterial colonies (or lawns containing phage plaques) with the labeled probe (*see* Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989). Hybridizing colonies or plaques are selected and expanded, and the DNA is isolated for further analysis. cDNA clones may be analyzed to determine the amount of additional sequence by, for example, PCR using a primer from the partial sequence and a primer from the vector. Restriction maps and partial sequences may be generated to identify one or more overlapping clones. The complete sequence may then be determined using

standard techniques, which may involve generating a series of deletion clones. The resulting overlapping sequences are then assembled into a single contiguous sequence. A full length cDNA molecule can be generated by ligating suitable fragments, using well known techniques.

Alternatively, there are numerous amplification techniques for obtaining a full length coding sequence from a partial cDNA sequence. Within such techniques, amplification is generally performed via PCR. Any of a variety of commercially available kits may be used to perform the amplification step. Primers may be designed using, for example, software well known in the art. Primers are preferably 22-30 nucleotides in length, have a GC content of at least 50% and anneal to the target sequence at temperatures of about 68°C to 72°C. The amplified region may be sequenced as described above, and overlapping sequences assembled into a contiguous sequence.

One such amplification technique is inverse PCR (*see* Triglia et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 16:8186, 1988), which uses restriction enzymes to generate a fragment in the known region of the gene. The fragment is then circularized by intramolecular ligation and used as a template for PCR with divergent primers derived from the known region. Within an alternative approach, sequences adjacent to a partial sequence may be retrieved by amplification with a primer to a linker sequence and a primer specific to a known region. The amplified sequences are typically subjected to a second round of amplification with the same linker primer and a second primer specific to the known region. A variation on this procedure, which employs two primers that initiate extension in opposite directions from the known sequence, is described in WO 96/38591. Another such technique is known as "rapid amplification of cDNA ends" or RACE. This technique involves the use of an internal primer and an external primer, which hybridizes to a polyA region or vector sequence, to identify sequences that are 5' and 3' of a known sequence. Additional techniques include capture PCR (Lagerstrom et al., *PCR Methods Applic.* 1:111-19, 1991) and walking PCR (Parker et al., *Nucl. Acids. Res.* 19:3055-60, 1991). Other methods employing amplification may also be employed to obtain a full length cDNA sequence.

In certain instances, it is possible to obtain a full length cDNA sequence by analysis of sequences provided in an expressed sequence tag (EST) database, such as that available from GenBank. Searches for overlapping ESTs may generally be performed using well known programs (*e.g.*, NCBI BLAST searches), and such ESTs may be used to generate a contiguous full length sequence.

Certain nucleic acid sequences of cDNA molecules encoding at least a portion of a prostate tumor protein are provided in SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472. Isolation of these

polynucleotides is described below. Each of these prostate tumor proteins was overexpressed in prostate tumor tissue.

Polynucleotide variants may generally be prepared by any method known in the art, including chemical synthesis by, for example, solid phase phosphoramidite chemical synthesis. Modifications in a polynucleotide sequence may also be introduced using standard mutagenesis techniques, such as oligonucleotide-directed site-specific mutagenesis (*see* Adelman et al., *DNA* 2:183, 1983). Alternatively, RNA molecules may be generated by *in vitro* or *in vivo* transcription of DNA sequences encoding a prostate tumor protein, or portion thereof, provided that the DNA is incorporated into a vector with a suitable RNA polymerase promoter (such as T7 or SP6). Certain portions may be used to prepare an encoded polypeptide, as described herein. In addition, or alternatively, a portion may be administered to a patient such that the encoded polypeptide is generated *in vivo* (e.g., by transfecting antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic cells, with a cDNA construct encoding a prostate tumor polypeptide, and administering the transfected cells to the patient).

A portion of a sequence complementary to a coding sequence (*i.e.*, an antisense polynucleotide) may also be used as a probe or to modulate gene expression. cDNA constructs that can be transcribed into antisense RNA may also be introduced into cells of tissues to facilitate the production of antisense RNA. An antisense polynucleotide may be used, as described herein, to inhibit expression of a tumor protein. Antisense technology can be used to control gene expression through triple-helix formation, which compromises the ability of the double helix to open sufficiently for the binding of polymerases, transcription factors or regulatory molecules (*see* Gee et al., *In Huber and Carr, Molecular and Immunologic Approaches*, Futura Publishing Co. (Mt. Kisco, NY; 1994)). Alternatively, an antisense molecule may be designed to hybridize with a control region of a gene (e.g., promoter, enhancer or transcription initiation site), and block transcription of the gene; or to block translation by inhibiting binding of a transcript to ribosomes.

A portion of a coding sequence, or of a complementary sequence, may also be designed as a probe or primer to detect gene expression. Probes may be labeled with a variety of reporter groups, such as radionuclides and enzymes, and are preferably at least 10 nucleotides in length, more preferably at least 20 nucleotides in length and still more preferably at least 30 nucleotides in length. Primers, as noted above, are preferably 22-30 nucleotides in length.

Any polynucleotide may be further modified to increase stability *in vivo*. Possible modifications include, but are not limited to, the addition of flanking sequences at the 5' and/or 3' ends; the use of phosphorothioate or 2' O-methyl rather than phosphodiesterase linkages in the backbone; and/or the inclusion of nontraditional bases such

as inosine, queosine and wybutosine, as well as acetyl- methyl-, thio- and other modified forms of adenine, cytidine, guanine, thymine and uridine.

Nucleotide sequences as described herein may be joined to a variety of other nucleotide sequences using established recombinant DNA techniques. For example, a polynucleotide may be cloned into any of a variety of cloning vectors, including plasmids, phagemids, lambda phage derivatives and cosmids. Vectors of particular interest include expression vectors, replication vectors, probe generation vectors and sequencing vectors. In general, a vector will contain an origin of replication functional in at least one organism, convenient restriction endonuclease sites and one or more selectable markers. Other elements will depend upon the desired use, and will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Within certain embodiments, polynucleotides may be formulated so as to permit entry into a cell of a mammal, and expression therein. Such formulations are particularly useful for therapeutic purposes, as described below. Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that there are many ways to achieve expression of a polynucleotide in a target cell, and any suitable method may be employed. For example, a polynucleotide may be incorporated into a viral vector such as, but not limited to, adenovirus, adeno-associated virus, retrovirus, or vaccinia or other pox virus (*e.g.*, avian pox virus). Techniques for incorporating DNA into such vectors are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. A retroviral vector may additionally transfer or incorporate a gene for a selectable marker (to aid in the identification or selection of transduced cells) and/or a targeting moiety, such as a gene that encodes a ligand for a receptor on a specific target cell, to render the vector target specific. Targeting may also be accomplished using an antibody, by methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Other formulations for therapeutic purposes include colloidal dispersion systems, such as macromolecule complexes, nanocapsules, microspheres, beads, and lipid-based systems including oil-in-water emulsions, micelles, mixed micelles, and liposomes. A preferred colloidal system for use as a delivery vehicle *in vitro* and *in vivo* is a liposome (*i.e.*, an artificial membrane vesicle). The preparation and use of such systems is well known in the art.

PROSTATE TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES

Within the context of the present invention, polypeptides may comprise at least an immunogenic portion of a prostate tumor protein or a variant thereof, as described herein. As noted above, a "prostate tumor protein" is a protein that is expressed by prostate tumor cells. Proteins that are prostate tumor proteins also react detectably within an immunoassay (such as an ELISA) with antisera from a patient with prostate cancer. Polypeptides as described herein may be of any length. Additional sequences derived from

the native protein and/or heterologous sequences may be present, and such sequences may (but need not) possess further immunogenic or antigenic properties.

An "immunogenic portion," as used herein is a portion of a protein that is recognized (*i.e.*, specifically bound) by a B-cell and/or T-cell surface antigen receptor. Such immunogenic portions generally comprise at least 5 amino acid residues, more preferably at least 10, and still more preferably at least 20 amino acid residues of a prostate tumor protein or a variant thereof. Certain preferred immunogenic portions include peptides in which an N-terminal leader sequence and/or transmembrane domain have been deleted. Other preferred immunogenic portions may contain a small N- and/or C-terminal deletion (*e.g.*, 1-30 amino acids, preferably 5-15 amino acids), relative to the mature protein.

Immunogenic portions may generally be identified using well known techniques, such as those summarized in Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*, 3rd ed., 243-247 (Raven Press, 1993) and references cited therein. Such techniques include screening polypeptides for the ability to react with antigen-specific antibodies, antisera and/or T-cell lines or clones. As used herein, antisera and antibodies are "antigen-specific" if they specifically bind to an antigen (*i.e.*, they react with the protein in an ELISA or other immunoassay, and do not react detectably with unrelated proteins). Such antisera and antibodies may be prepared as described herein, and using well known techniques. An immunogenic portion of a native prostate tumor protein is a portion that reacts with such antisera and/or T-cells at a level that is not substantially less than the reactivity of the full length polypeptide (*e.g.*, in an ELISA and/or T-cell reactivity assay). Such immunogenic portions may react within such assays at a level that is similar to or greater than the reactivity of the full length polypeptide. Such screens may generally be performed using methods well known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as those described in Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. For example, a polypeptide may be immobilized on a solid support and contacted with patient sera to allow binding of antibodies within the sera to the immobilized polypeptide. Unbound sera may then be removed and bound antibodies detected using, for example, ¹²⁵I-labeled Protein A.

As noted above, a composition may comprise a variant of a native prostate tumor protein. A polypeptide "variant," as used herein, is a polypeptide that differs from a native prostate tumor protein in one or more substitutions, deletions, additions and/or insertions, such that the immunogenicity of the polypeptide is not substantially diminished. In other words, the ability of a variant to react with antigen-specific antisera may be enhanced or unchanged, relative to the native protein, or may be diminished by less than 50%, and preferably less than 20%, relative to the native protein. Such variants may generally be identified by modifying one of the above polypeptide sequences and evaluating the reactivity of the modified polypeptide with antigen-specific antibodies or antisera as described herein.

Preferred variants include those in which one or more portions, such as an N-terminal leader sequence or transmembrane domain, have been removed. Other preferred variants include variants in which a small portion (*e.g.*, 1-30 amino acids, preferably 5-15 amino acids) has been removed from the N- and/or C-terminal of the mature protein. Polypeptide variants preferably exhibit at least about 70%, more preferably at least about 90% and most preferably at least about 95% identity (determined as described above) to the identified polypeptides.

Preferably, a variant contains conservative substitutions. A "conservative substitution" is one in which an amino acid is substituted for another amino acid that has similar properties, such that one skilled in the art of peptide chemistry would expect the secondary structure and hydrophobic nature of the polypeptide to be substantially unchanged. Amino acid substitutions may generally be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity and/or the amphipathic nature of the residues. For example, negatively charged amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid; positively charged amino acids include lysine and arginine; and amino acids with uncharged polar head groups having similar hydrophilicity values include leucine, isoleucine and valine; glycine and alanine; asparagine and glutamine; and serine, threonine, phenylalanine and tyrosine. Other groups of amino acids that may represent conservative changes include: (1) ala, pro, gly, glu, asp, gln, asn, ser, thr; (2) cys, ser, tyr, thr; (3) val, ile, leu, met, ala, phe; (4) lys, arg, his; and (5) phe, tyr, trp, his. A variant may also, or alternatively, contain nonconservative changes. In a preferred embodiment, variant polypeptides differ from a native sequence by substitution, deletion or addition of five amino acids or fewer. Variants may also (or alternatively) be modified by, for example, the deletion or addition of amino acids that have minimal influence on the immunogenicity, secondary structure and hydrophobic nature of the polypeptide.

As noted above, polypeptides may comprise a signal (or leader) sequence at the N-terminal end of the protein which co-translationally or post-translationally directs transfer of the protein. The polypeptide may also be conjugated to a linker or other sequence for ease of synthesis, purification or identification of the polypeptide (*e.g.*, poly-His), or to enhance binding of the polypeptide to a solid support. For example, a polypeptide may be conjugated to an immunoglobulin Fc region.

Polypeptides may be prepared using any of a variety of well known techniques. Recombinant polypeptides encoded by DNA sequences as described above may be readily prepared from the DNA sequences using any of a variety of expression vectors known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Expression may be achieved in any appropriate host cell that has been transformed or transfected with an expression vector containing a DNA molecule that encodes a recombinant polypeptide. Suitable host cells include prokaryotes, yeast and higher eukaryotic cells. Preferably, the host cells employed are

E. coli, yeast or a mammalian cell line such as COS or CHO. Supernatants from suitable host/vector systems which secrete recombinant protein or polypeptide into culture media may be first concentrated using a commercially available filter. Following concentration, the concentrate may be applied to a suitable purification matrix such as an affinity matrix or an ion exchange resin. Finally, one or more reverse phase HPLC steps can be employed to further purify a recombinant polypeptide.

Portions and other variants having fewer than about 100 amino acids, and generally fewer than about 50 amino acids, may also be generated by synthetic means, using techniques well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, such polypeptides may be synthesized using any of the commercially available solid-phase techniques, such as the Merrifield solid-phase synthesis method, where amino acids are sequentially added to a growing amino acid chain. See Merrifield, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 85:2149-2146, 1963. Equipment for automated synthesis of polypeptides is commercially available from suppliers such as Perkin Elmer/Applied BioSystems Division (Foster City, CA), and may be operated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Within certain specific embodiments, a polypeptide may be a fusion protein that comprises multiple polypeptides as described herein, or that comprises at least one polypeptide as described herein and an unrelated sequence, such as a known tumor protein. A fusion partner may, for example, assist in providing T helper epitopes (an immunological fusion partner), preferably T helper epitopes recognized by humans, or may assist in expressing the protein (an expression enhancer) at higher yields than the native recombinant protein. Certain preferred fusion partners are both immunological and expression enhancing fusion partners. Other fusion partners may be selected so as to increase the solubility of the protein or to enable the protein to be targeted to desired intracellular compartments. Still further fusion partners include affinity tags, which facilitate purification of the protein.

Fusion proteins may generally be prepared using standard techniques, including chemical conjugation. Preferably, a fusion protein is expressed as a recombinant protein, allowing the production of increased levels, relative to a non-fused protein, in an expression system. Briefly, DNA sequences encoding the polypeptide components may be assembled separately, and ligated into an appropriate expression vector. The 3' end of the DNA sequence encoding one polypeptide component is ligated, with or without a peptide linker, to the 5' end of a DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide component so that the reading frames of the sequences are in phase. This permits translation into a single fusion protein that retains the biological activity of both component polypeptides.

A peptide linker sequence may be employed to separate the first and the second polypeptide components by a distance sufficient to ensure that each polypeptide folds into its secondary and tertiary structures. Such a peptide linker sequence is incorporated into

the fusion protein using standard techniques well known in the art. Suitable peptide linker sequences may be chosen based on the following factors: (1) their ability to adopt a flexible extended conformation; (2) their inability to adopt a secondary structure that could interact with functional epitopes on the first and second polypeptides; and (3) the lack of hydrophobic or charged residues that might react with the polypeptide functional epitopes. Preferred peptide linker sequences contain Gly, Asn and Ser residues. Other near neutral amino acids, such as Thr and Ala may also be used in the linker sequence. Amino acid sequences which may be usefully employed as linkers include those disclosed in Maratea et al., *Gene* 40:39-46, 1985; Murphy et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:8258-8262, 1986; U.S. Patent No. 4,935,233 and U.S. Patent No. 4,751,180. The linker sequence may generally be from 1 to about 50 amino acids in length. Linker sequences are not required when the first and second polypeptides have non-essential N-terminal amino acid regions that can be used to separate the functional domains and prevent steric interference.

The ligated DNA sequences are operably linked to suitable transcriptional or translational regulatory elements. The regulatory elements responsible for expression of DNA are located only 5' to the DNA sequence encoding the first polypeptides. Similarly, stop codons required to end translation and transcription termination signals are only present 3' to the DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide.

Fusion proteins are also provided that comprise a polypeptide of the present invention together with an unrelated immunogenic protein. Preferably the immunogenic protein is capable of eliciting a recall response. Examples of such proteins include tetanus, tuberculosis and hepatitis proteins (*see*, for example, Stoute et al. *New Engl. J. Med.*, 336:86-91, 1997).

Within preferred embodiments, an immunological fusion partner is derived from protein D, a surface protein of the gram-negative bacterium *Haemophilus influenza B* (WO 91/18926). Preferably, a protein D derivative comprises approximately the first third of the protein (*e.g.*, the first N-terminal 100-110 amino acids), and a protein D derivative may be lipidated. Within certain preferred embodiments, the first 109 residues of a Lipoprotein D fusion partner is included on the N-terminus to provide the polypeptide with additional exogenous T-cell epitopes and to increase the expression level in *E. coli* (thus functioning as an expression enhancer). The lipid tail ensures optimal presentation of the antigen to antigen presenting cells. Other fusion partners include the non-structural protein from influenzae virus, NS1 (hemagglutinin). Typically, the N-terminal 81 amino acids are used, although different fragments that include T-helper epitopes may be used.

In another embodiment, the immunological fusion partner is the protein known as LYTA, or a portion thereof (preferably a C-terminal portion). LYTA is derived from *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, which synthesizes an N-acetyl-L-alanine amidase known as

amidase LYTA (encoded by the *LytA* gene; *Gene* 43:265-292, 1986). LYTA is an autolysin that specifically degrades certain bonds in the peptidoglycan backbone. The C-terminal domain of the LYTA protein is responsible for the affinity to the choline or to some choline analogues such as DEAE. This property has been exploited for the development of *E. coli* C-LYTA expressing plasmids useful for expression of fusion proteins. Purification of hybrid proteins containing the C-LYTA fragment at the amino terminus has been described (see *Biotechnology* 10:795-798, 1992). Within a preferred embodiment, a repeat portion of LYTA may be incorporated into a fusion protein. A repeat portion is found in the C-terminal region starting at residue 178. A particularly preferred repeat portion incorporates residues 188-305.

In general, polypeptides (including fusion proteins) and polynucleotides as described herein are isolated. An "isolated" polypeptide or polynucleotide is one that is removed from its original environment. For example, a naturally-occurring protein is isolated if it is separated from some or all of the coexisting materials in the natural system. Preferably, such polypeptides are at least about 90% pure, more preferably at least about 95% pure and most preferably at least about 99% pure. A polynucleotide is considered to be isolated if, for example, it is cloned into a vector that is not a part of the natural environment.

BINDING AGENTS

The present invention further provides agents, such as antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof, that specifically bind to a prostate tumor protein. As used herein, an antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, is said to "specifically bind" to a prostate tumor protein if it reacts at a detectable level (within, for example, an ELISA) with a prostate tumor protein, and does not react detectably with unrelated proteins under similar conditions. As used herein, "binding" refers to a noncovalent association between two separate molecules such that a complex is formed. The ability to bind may be evaluated by, for example, determining a binding constant for the formation of the complex. The binding constant is the value obtained when the concentration of the complex is divided by the product of the component concentrations. In general, two compounds are said to "bind," in the context of the present invention, when the binding constant for complex formation exceeds about 10^3 L/mol. The binding constant may be determined using methods well known in the art.

Binding agents may be further capable of differentiating between patients with and without a cancer, such as prostate cancer, using the representative assays provided herein. In other words, antibodies or other binding agents that bind to a prostate tumor protein will generate a signal indicating the presence of a cancer in at least about 20% of patients with the disease, and will generate a negative signal indicating the absence of the disease in at least about 90% of individuals without the cancer. To determine whether a binding agent satisfies this requirement, biological samples (*e.g.*, blood, sera, urine and/or tumor biopsies) from

patients with and without a cancer (as determined using standard clinical tests) may be assayed as described herein for the presence of polypeptides that bind to the binding agent. It will be apparent that a statistically significant number of samples with and without the disease should be assayed. Each binding agent should satisfy the above criteria; however, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that binding agents may be used in combination to improve sensitivity.

Any agent that satisfies the above requirements may be a binding agent. For example, a binding agent may be a ribosome, with or without a peptide component, an RNA molecule or a polypeptide. In a preferred embodiment, a binding agent is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof. Antibodies may be prepared by any of a variety of techniques known to those of ordinary skill in the art. *See, e.g., Harlow and Lane, Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In general, antibodies can be produced by cell culture techniques, including the generation of monoclonal antibodies as described herein, or via transfection of antibody genes into suitable bacterial or mammalian cell hosts, in order to allow for the production of recombinant antibodies. In one technique, an immunogen comprising the polypeptide is initially injected into any of a wide variety of mammals (*e.g., mice, rats, rabbits, sheep or goats*). In this step, the polypeptides of this invention may serve as the immunogen without modification. Alternatively, particularly for relatively short polypeptides, a superior immune response may be elicited if the polypeptide is joined to a carrier protein, such as bovine serum albumin or keyhole limpet hemocyanin. The immunogen is injected into the animal host, preferably according to a predetermined schedule incorporating one or more booster immunizations, and the animals are bled periodically. Polyclonal antibodies specific for the polypeptide may then be purified from such antisera by, for example, affinity chromatography using the polypeptide coupled to a suitable solid support.

Monoclonal antibodies specific for an antigenic polypeptide of interest may be prepared, for example, using the technique of Kohler and Milstein, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:511-519, 1976, and improvements thereto. Briefly, these methods involve the preparation of immortal cell lines capable of producing antibodies having the desired specificity (*i.e., reactivity with the polypeptide of interest*). Such cell lines may be produced, for example, from spleen cells obtained from an animal immunized as described above. The spleen cells are then immortalized by, for example, fusion with a myeloma cell fusion partner, preferably one that is syngeneic with the immunized animal. A variety of fusion techniques may be employed. For example, the spleen cells and myeloma cells may be combined with a nonionic detergent for a few minutes and then plated at low density on a selective medium that supports the growth of hybrid cells, but not myeloma cells. A preferred selection technique uses HAT (hypoxanthine, aminopterin, thymidine) selection. After a sufficient

time, usually about 1 to 2 weeks, colonies of hybrids are observed. Single colonies are selected and their culture supernatants tested for binding activity against the polypeptide. Hybridomas having high reactivity and specificity are preferred.

Monoclonal antibodies may be isolated from the supernatants of growing hybridoma colonies. In addition, various techniques may be employed to enhance the yield, such as injection of the hybridoma cell line into the peritoneal cavity of a suitable vertebrate host, such as a mouse. Monoclonal antibodies may then be harvested from the ascites fluid or the blood. Contaminants may be removed from the antibodies by conventional techniques, such as chromatography, gel filtration, precipitation, and extraction. The polypeptides of this invention may be used in the purification process in, for example, an affinity chromatography step.

Within certain embodiments, the use of antigen-binding fragments of antibodies may be preferred. Such fragments include Fab fragments, which may be prepared using standard techniques. Briefly, immunoglobulins may be purified from rabbit serum by affinity chromatography on Protein A bead columns (Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988) and digested by papain to yield Fab and Fc fragments. The Fab and Fc fragments may be separated by affinity chromatography on protein A bead columns.

Monoclonal antibodies of the present invention may be coupled to one or more therapeutic agents. Suitable agents in this regard include radionuclides, differentiation inducers, drugs, toxins, and derivatives thereof. Preferred radionuclides include ^{90}Y , ^{123}I , ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{186}Re , ^{188}Re , ^{211}At , and ^{212}Bi . Preferred drugs include methotrexate, and pyrimidine and purine analogs. Preferred differentiation inducers include phorbol esters and butyric acid. Preferred toxins include ricin, abrin, diphtheria toxin, cholera toxin, gelonin, *Pseudomonas* exotoxin, Shigella toxin, and pokeweed antiviral protein.

A therapeutic agent may be coupled (*e.g.*, covalently bonded) to a suitable monoclonal antibody either directly or indirectly (*e.g.*, via a linker group). A direct reaction between an agent and an antibody is possible when each possesses a substituent capable of reacting with the other. For example, a nucleophilic group, such as an amino or sulfhydryl group, on one may be capable of reacting with a carbonyl-containing group, such as an anhydride or an acid halide, or with an alkyl group containing a good leaving group (*e.g.*, a halide) on the other.

Alternatively, it may be desirable to couple a therapeutic agent and an antibody via a linker group. A linker group can function as a spacer to distance an antibody from an agent in order to avoid interference with binding capabilities. A linker group can also serve to increase the chemical reactivity of a substituent on an agent or an antibody, and

thus increase the coupling efficiency. An increase in chemical reactivity may also facilitate the use of agents, or functional groups on agents, which otherwise would not be possible.

It will be evident to those skilled in the art that a variety of bifunctional or polyfunctional reagents, both homo- and hetero-functional (such as those described in the catalog of the Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, IL), may be employed as the linker group. Coupling may be effected, for example, through amino groups, carboxyl groups, sulfhydryl groups or oxidized carbohydrate residues. There are numerous references describing such methodology, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.

Where a therapeutic agent is more potent when free from the antibody portion of the immunoconjugates of the present invention, it may be desirable to use a linker group which is cleavable during or upon internalization into a cell. A number of different cleavable linker groups have been described. The mechanisms for the intracellular release of an agent from these linker groups include cleavage by reduction of a disulfide bond (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,489,710, to Spitler), by irradiation of a photolabile bond (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,625,014, to Senter et al.), by hydrolysis of derivatized amino acid side chains (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,638,045, to Kohn et al.), by serum complement-mediated hydrolysis (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.), and acid-catalyzed hydrolysis (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,569,789, to Blattler et al.).

It may be desirable to couple more than one agent to an antibody. In one embodiment, multiple molecules of an agent are coupled to one antibody molecule. In another embodiment, more than one type of agent may be coupled to one antibody. Regardless of the particular embodiment, immunoconjugates with more than one agent may be prepared in a variety of ways. For example, more than one agent may be coupled directly to an antibody molecule, or linkers which provide multiple sites for attachment can be used. Alternatively, a carrier can be used.

A carrier may bear the agents in a variety of ways, including covalent bonding either directly or via a linker group. Suitable carriers include proteins such as albumins (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,507,234, to Kato et al.), peptides and polysaccharides such as aminodextran (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,699,784, to Shih et al.). A carrier may also bear an agent by noncovalent bonding or by encapsulation, such as within a liposome vesicle (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,429,008 and 4,873,088). Carriers specific for radionuclide agents include radiohalogenated small molecules and chelating compounds. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,735,792 discloses representative radiohalogenated small molecules and their synthesis. A radionuclide chelate may be formed from chelating compounds that include those containing nitrogen and sulfur atoms as the donor atoms for binding the metal, or metal oxide, radionuclide. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,673,562, to Davison et al. discloses representative chelating compounds and their synthesis.

A variety of routes of administration for the antibodies and immunoconjugates may be used. Typically, administration will be intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous or in the bed of a resected tumor. It will be evident that the precise dose of the antibody/immunoconjugate will vary depending upon the antibody used, the antigen density on the tumor, and the rate of clearance of the antibody.

T CELLS

Immunotherapeutic compositions may also, or alternatively, comprise T cells specific for a prostate tumor protein. Such cells may generally be prepared *in vitro* or *ex vivo*, using standard procedures. For example, T cells may be isolated from bone marrow, peripheral blood, or a fraction of bone marrow or peripheral blood of a patient, using a commercially available cell separation system, such as the CEPRATE™ system, available from CellPro Inc., Bothell WA (*see also* U.S. Patent No. 5,240,856; U.S. Patent No. 5,215,926; WO 89/06280; WO 91/16116 and WO 92/07243). Alternatively, T cells may be derived from related or unrelated humans, non-human mammals, cell lines or cultures.

T cells may be stimulated with a prostate tumor polypeptide, polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor polypeptide and/or an antigen presenting cell (APC) that expresses such a polypeptide. Such stimulation is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the generation of T cells that are specific for the polypeptide. Preferably, a prostate tumor polypeptide or polynucleotide is present within a delivery vehicle, such as a microsphere, to facilitate the generation of specific T cells.

T cells are considered to be specific for a prostate tumor polypeptide if the T cells kill target cells coated with the polypeptide or expressing a gene encoding the polypeptide. T cell specificity may be evaluated using any of a variety of standard techniques. For example, within a chromium release assay or proliferation assay, a stimulation index of more than two fold increase in lysis and/or proliferation, compared to negative controls, indicates T cell specificity. Such assays may be performed, for example, as described in Chen et al., *Cancer Res.* 54:1065-1070, 1994. Alternatively, detection of the proliferation of T cells may be accomplished by a variety of known techniques. For example, T cell proliferation can be detected by measuring an increased rate of DNA synthesis (*e.g.*, by pulse-labeling cultures of T cells with tritiated thymidine and measuring the amount of tritiated thymidine incorporated into DNA). Contact with a prostate tumor polypeptide (100 ng/ml - 100 µg/ml, preferably 200 ng/ml - 25 µg/ml) for 3 - 7 days should result in at least a two fold increase in proliferation of the T cells. Contact as described above for 2-3 hours should result in activation of the T cells, as measured using standard cytokine assays in which a two fold increase in the level of cytokine release (*e.g.*, TNF or IFN-γ) is indicative of T cell activation (*see* Coligan et al., *Current Protocols in Immunology*, vol. 1, Wiley Interscience

(Greene 1998)). T cells that have been activated in response to a prostate tumor polypeptide, polynucleotide or polypeptide-expressing APC may be CD4⁺ and/or CD8⁺. Prostate tumor protein-specific T cells may be expanded using standard techniques. Within preferred embodiments, the T cells are derived from either a patient or a related, or unrelated, donor and are administered to the patient following stimulation and expansion.

For therapeutic purposes, CD4⁺ or CD8⁺ T cells that proliferate in response to a prostate tumor polypeptide, polynucleotide or APC can be expanded in number either *in vitro* or *in vivo*. Proliferation of such T cells *in vitro* may be accomplished in a variety of ways. For example, the T cells can be re-exposed to a prostate tumor polypeptide, or a short peptide corresponding to an immunogenic portion of such a polypeptide, with or without the addition of T cell growth factors, such as interleukin-2, and/or stimulator cells that synthesize a prostate tumor polypeptide. Alternatively, one or more T cells that proliferate in the presence of a prostate tumor protein can be expanded in number by cloning. Methods for cloning cells are well known in the art, and include limiting dilution.

PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND VACCINES

Within certain aspects, polypeptides, polynucleotides, T cells and/or binding agents disclosed herein may be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions or immunogenic compositions (*i.e.*, vaccines). Pharmaceutical compositions comprise one or more such compounds and a physiologically acceptable carrier. Vaccines may comprise one or more such compounds and a non-specific immune response enhancer. A non-specific immune response enhancer may be any substance that enhances an immune response to an exogenous antigen. Examples of non-specific immune response enhancers include adjuvants, biodegradable microspheres (*e.g.*, polylactic galactide) and liposomes (into which the compound is incorporated; *see e.g.*, Fullerton, U.S. Patent No. 4,235,877). Vaccine preparation is generally described in, for example, M.F. Powell and M.J. Newman, eds., "Vaccine Design (the subunit and adjuvant approach)," Plenum Press (NY, 1995). Pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines within the scope of the present invention may also contain other compounds, which may be biologically active or inactive. For example, one or more immunogenic portions of other tumor antigens may be present, either incorporated into a fusion polypeptide or as a separate compound, within the composition or vaccine.

A pharmaceutical composition or vaccine may contain DNA encoding one or more of the polypeptides as described above, such that the polypeptide is generated *in situ*. As noted above, the DNA may be present within any of a variety of delivery systems known to those of ordinary skill in the art, including nucleic acid expression systems, bacteria and viral expression systems. Numerous gene delivery techniques are well known in the art, such as those described by Rolland, *Crit. Rev. Therap. Drug Carrier Systems* 15:143-198, 1998,

and references cited therein. Appropriate nucleic acid expression systems contain the necessary DNA sequences for expression in the patient (such as a suitable promoter and terminating signal). Bacterial delivery systems involve the administration of a bacterium (such as *Bacillus-Calmette-Guerrin*) that expresses an immunogenic portion of the polypeptide on its cell surface or secretes such an epitope. In a preferred embodiment, the DNA may be introduced using a viral expression system (e.g., vaccinia or other pox virus, retrovirus, or adenovirus), which may involve the use of a non-pathogenic (defective), replication competent virus. Suitable systems are disclosed, for example, in Fisher-Hoch et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:317-321, 1989; Flexner et al., *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 569:86-103, 1989; Flexner et al., *Vaccine* 8:17-21, 1990; U.S. Patent Nos. 4,603,112, 4,769,330, and 5,017,487; WO 89/01973; U.S. Patent No. 4,777,127; GB 2,200,651; EP 0,345,242; WO 91/02805; Berkner, *Biotechniques* 6:616-627, 1988; Rosenfeld et al., *Science* 252:431-434, 1991; Kolls et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:215-219, 1994; Kass-Eisler et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:11498-11502, 1993; Guzman et al., *Circulation* 88:2838-2848, 1993; and Guzman et al., *Cir. Res.* 73:1202-1207, 1993. Techniques for incorporating DNA into such expression systems are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. The DNA may also be "naked," as described, for example, in Ulmer et al., *Science* 259:1745-1749, 1993 and reviewed by Cohen, *Science* 259:1691-1692, 1993. The uptake of naked DNA may be increased by coating the DNA onto biodegradable beads, which are efficiently transported into the cells.

While any suitable carrier known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed in the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention, the type of carrier will vary depending on the mode of administration. Compositions of the present invention may be formulated for any appropriate manner of administration, including for example, topical, oral, nasal, intravenous, intracranial, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous or intramuscular administration. For parenteral administration, such as subcutaneous injection, the carrier preferably comprises water, saline, alcohol, a fat, a wax or a buffer. For oral administration, any of the above carriers or a solid carrier, such as mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, talcum, cellulose, glucose, sucrose, and magnesium carbonate, may be employed. Biodegradable microspheres (e.g., polylactate polyglycolate) may also be employed as carriers for the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention. Suitable biodegradable microspheres are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,897,268 and 5,075,109.

Such compositions may also comprise buffers (e.g., neutral buffered saline or phosphate buffered saline), carbohydrates (e.g., glucose, mannose, sucrose or dextrans), mannitol, proteins, polypeptides or amino acids such as glycine, antioxidants, chelating agents such as EDTA or glutathione, adjuvants (e.g., aluminum hydroxide) and/or

preservatives. Alternatively, compositions of the present invention may be formulated as a lyophilizate. Compounds may also be encapsulated within liposomes using well known technology.

Any of a variety of non-specific immune response enhancers may be employed in the vaccines of this invention. For example, an adjuvant may be included. Most adjuvants contain a substance designed to protect the antigen from rapid catabolism, such as aluminum hydroxide or mineral oil, and a stimulator of immune responses, such as lipid A, *Bordetella pertussis* or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* derived proteins. Suitable adjuvants are commercially available as, for example, Freund's Incomplete Adjuvant and Complete Adjuvant (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI); Merck Adjuvant 65 (Merck and Company, Inc., Rahway, NJ); aluminum salts such as aluminum hydroxide gel (alum) or aluminum phosphate; salts of calcium, iron or zinc; an insoluble suspension of acylated tyrosine; acylated sugars; cationically or anionically derivatized polysaccharides; polyphosphazenes; biodegradable microspheres; monophosphoryl lipid A and quil A. Cytokines, such as GM-CSF or interleukin-2, -7, or -12, may also be used as adjuvants.

Within the vaccines provided herein, the adjuvant composition is preferably designed to induce an immune response predominantly of the Th1 type. High levels of Th1-type cytokines (e.g., IFN- γ , IL-2 and IL-12) tend to favor the induction of cell mediated immune responses to an administered antigen. In contrast, high levels of Th2-type cytokines (e.g., IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10 and TNF- β) tend to favor the induction of humoral immune responses. Following application of a vaccine as provided herein, a patient will support an immune response that includes Th1- and Th2-type responses. Within a preferred embodiment, in which a response is predominantly Th1-type, the level of Th1-type cytokines will increase to a greater extent than the level of Th2-type cytokines. The levels of these cytokines may be readily assessed using standard assays. For a review of the families of cytokines, see Mosmann and Coffman, *Ann. Rev. Immunol.* 7:145-173, 1989.

Preferred adjuvants for use in eliciting a predominantly Th1-type response include, for example, a combination of monophosphoryl lipid A, preferably 3-de-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A (3D-MPL), together with an aluminum salt. MPL adjuvants are available from Ribi ImmunoChem Research Inc. (Hamilton, MT; see US Patent Nos. 4,436,727; 4,877,611; 4,866,034 and 4,912,094). CpG-containing oligonucleotides (in which the CpG dinucleotide is unmethylated) also induce a predominantly Th1 response. Such oligonucleotides are well known and are described, for example, in WO 96/02555. Another preferred adjuvant is a saponin, preferably QS21, which may be used alone or in combination with other adjuvants. For example, an enhanced system involves the combination of a monophosphoryl lipid A and saponin derivative, such as the combination of QS21 and 3D-MPL as described in WO 94/00153, or a less reactogenic composition where the QS21 is

quenched with cholesterol, as described in WO 96/33739. Other preferred formulations comprises an oil-in-water emulsion and tocopherol. A particularly potent adjuvant formulation involving QS21, 3D-MPL and tocopherol in an oil-in-water emulsion is described in WO 95/17210. Any vaccine provided herein may be prepared using well known methods that result in a combination of antigen, immune response enhancer and a suitable carrier or excipient.

The compositions described herein may be administered as part of a sustained release formulation (*i.e.*, a formulation such as a capsule or sponge that effects a slow release of compound following administration). Such formulations may generally be prepared using well known technology and administered by, for example, oral, rectal or subcutaneous implantation, or by implantation at the desired target site. Sustained-release formulations may contain a polypeptide, polynucleotide or antibody dispersed in a carrier matrix and/or contained within a reservoir surrounded by a rate controlling membrane. Carriers for use within such formulations are biocompatible, and may also be biodegradable; preferably the formulation provides a relatively constant level of active component release. The amount of active compound contained within a sustained release formulation depends upon the site of implantation, the rate and expected duration of release and the nature of the condition to be treated or prevented.

Any of a variety of delivery vehicles may be employed within pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines to facilitate production of an antigen-specific immune response that targets tumor cells. Delivery vehicles include antigen presenting cells (APCs), such as dendritic cells, macrophages, B cells, monocytes and other cells that may be engineered to be efficient APCs. Such cells may, but need not, be genetically modified to increase the capacity for presenting the antigen, to improve activation and/or maintenance of the T cell response, to have anti-tumor effects *per se* and/or to be immunologically compatible with the receiver (*i.e.*, matched HLA haplotype). APCs may generally be isolated from any of a variety of biological fluids and organs, including tumor and peritumoral tissues, and may be autologous, allogeneic, syngeneic or xenogeneic cells.

Certain preferred embodiments of the present invention use dendritic cells or progenitors thereof as antigen-presenting cells. Dendritic cells are highly potent APCs (Banchereau and Steinman, *Nature* 392:245-251, 1998) and have been shown to be effective as a physiological adjuvant for eliciting prophylactic or therapeutic antitumor immunity (*see* Timmerman and Levy, *Ann. Rev. Med.* 50:507-529, 1999). In general, dendritic cells may be identified based on their typical shape (stellate *in situ*, with marked cytoplasmic processes (dendrites) visible *in vitro*) and based on the lack of differentiation markers of B cells (CD19 and CD20), T cells (CD3), monocytes (CD14) and natural killer cells (CD56), as determined using standard assays. Dendritic cells may, of course, be engineered to express specific cell-

surface receptors or ligands that are not commonly found on dendritic cells *in vivo* or *ex vivo*, and such modified dendritic cells are contemplated by the present invention. As an alternative to dendritic cells, secreted vesicles antigen-loaded dendritic cells (called exosomes) may be used within a vaccine (*see* Zitvogel et al., *Nature Med.* 4:594-600, 1998).

Dendritic cells and progenitors may be obtained from peripheral blood, bone marrow, tumor-infiltrating cells, peritumoral tissues-infiltrating cells, lymph nodes, spleen, skin, umbilical cord blood or any other suitable tissue or fluid. For example, dendritic cells may be differentiated *ex vivo* by adding a combination of cytokines such as GM-CSF, IL-4, IL-13 and/or TNF α to cultures of monocytes harvested from peripheral blood. Alternatively, CD34 positive cells harvested from peripheral blood, umbilical cord blood or bone marrow may be differentiated into dendritic cells by adding to the culture medium combinations of GM-CSF, IL-3, TNF α , CD40 ligand, LPS, flt3 ligand and/or other compound(s) that induce maturation and proliferation of dendritic cells.

Dendritic cells are conveniently categorized as "immature" and "mature" cells, which allows a simple way to discriminate between two well characterized phenotypes. However, this nomenclature should not be construed to exclude all possible intermediate stages of differentiation. Immature dendritic cells are characterized as APC with a high capacity for antigen uptake and processing, which correlates with the high expression of Fc γ receptor, mannose receptor and DEC-205 marker. The mature phenotype is typically characterized by a lower expression of these markers, but a high expression of cell surface molecules responsible for T cell activation such as class I and class II MHC, adhesion molecules (*e.g.*, CD54 and CD11) and costimulatory molecules (*e.g.*, CD40, CD80 and CD86).

APCs may generally be transfected with a polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor protein (or portion or other variant thereof) such that the prostate tumor polypeptide, or an immunogenic portion thereof, is expressed on the cell surface. Such transfection may take place *ex vivo*, and a composition or vaccine comprising such transfected cells may then be used for therapeutic purposes, as described herein. Alternatively, a gene delivery vehicle that targets a dendritic or other antigen presenting cell may be administered to a patient, resulting in transfection that occurs *in vivo*. *In vivo* and *ex vivo* transfection of dendritic cells, for example, may generally be performed using any methods known in the art, such as those described in WO 97/24447, or the gene gun approach described by Mahvi et al., *Immunology and cell Biology* 75:456-460, 1997. Antigen loading of dendritic cells may be achieved by incubating dendritic cells or progenitor cells with the prostate tumor polypeptide, DNA (naked or within a plasmid vector) or RNA; or with antigen-expressing recombinant bacterium or viruses (*e.g.*, vaccinia, fowlpox, adenovirus or lentivirus vectors). Prior to loading, the polypeptide may be covalently conjugated to an immunological partner that

provides T cell help (*e.g.*, a carrier molecule). Alternatively, a dendritic cell may be pulsed with a non-conjugated immunological partner, separately or in the presence of the polypeptide.

CANCER THERAPY

In further aspects of the present invention, the compositions described herein may be used for immunotherapy of cancer, such as prostate cancer. Within such methods, pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines are typically administered to a patient. As used herein, a "patient" refers to any warm-blooded animal, preferably a human. A patient may or may not be afflicted with cancer. Accordingly, the above pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may be used to prevent the development of a cancer or to treat a patient afflicted with a cancer. A cancer may be diagnosed using criteria generally accepted in the art, including the presence of a malignant tumor. Pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may be administered either prior to or following surgical removal of primary tumors and/or treatment such as administration of radiotherapy or conventional chemotherapeutic drugs.

Within certain embodiments, immunotherapy may be active immunotherapy, in which treatment relies on the *in vivo* stimulation of the endogenous host immune system to react against tumors with the administration of immune response-modifying agents (such as polypeptides and polynucleotides disclosed herein).

Within other embodiments, immunotherapy may be passive immunotherapy, in which treatment involves the delivery of agents with established tumor-immune reactivity (such as effector cells or antibodies) that can directly or indirectly mediate antitumor effects and does not necessarily depend on an intact host immune system. Examples of effector cells include T cells as discussed above, T lymphocytes (such as CD8⁺ cytotoxic T lymphocytes and CD4⁺ T-helper tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes), killer cells (such as Natural Killer cells and lymphokine-activated killer cells), B cells and antigen-presenting cells (such as dendritic cells and macrophages) expressing a polypeptide provided herein. T cell receptors and antibody receptors specific for the polypeptides recited herein may be cloned, expressed and transferred into other vectors or effector cells for adoptive immunotherapy. The polypeptides provided herein may also be used to generate antibodies or anti-idiotypic antibodies (as described above and in U.S. Patent No. 4,918,164) for passive immunotherapy.

Effector cells may generally be obtained in sufficient quantities for adoptive immunotherapy by growth *in vitro*, as described herein. Culture conditions for expanding single antigen-specific effector cells to several billion in number with retention of antigen recognition *in vivo* are well known in the art. Such *in vitro* culture conditions typically use intermittent stimulation with antigen, often in the presence of cytokines (such as IL-2) and non-dividing feeder cells. As noted above, immunoreactive polypeptides as provided herein

may be used to rapidly expand antigen-specific T cell cultures in order to generate a sufficient number of cells for immunotherapy. In particular, antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic, macrophage, monocyte, fibroblast or B cells, may be pulsed with immunoreactive polypeptides or transfected with one or more polynucleotides using standard techniques well known in the art. For example, antigen-presenting cells can be transfected with a polynucleotide having a promoter appropriate for increasing expression in a recombinant virus or other expression system. Cultured effector cells for use in therapy must be able to grow and distribute widely, and to survive long term *in vivo*. Studies have shown that cultured effector cells can be induced to grow *in vivo* and to survive long term in substantial numbers by repeated stimulation with antigen supplemented with IL-2 (*see, for example, Cheever et al., Immunological Reviews 157:177, 1997*).

Alternatively, a vector expressing a polypeptide recited herein may be introduced into antigen presenting cells taken from a patient and clonally propagated *ex vivo* for transplant back into the same patient. Transfected cells may be reintroduced into the patient using any means known in the art, preferably in sterile form by intravenous, intracavitary, intraperitoneal or intratumor administration.

Routes and frequency of administration of the therapeutic compositions disclosed herein, as well as dosage, will vary from individual to individual, and may be readily established using standard techniques. In general, the pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may be administered by injection (*e.g.*, intracutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous or subcutaneous), intranasally (*e.g.*, by aspiration) or orally. Preferably, between 1 and 10 doses may be administered over a 52 week period. Preferably, 6 doses are administered, at intervals of 1 month, and booster vaccinations may be given periodically thereafter. Alternate protocols may be appropriate for individual patients. A suitable dose is an amount of a compound that, when administered as described above, is capable of promoting an anti-tumor immune response, and is at least 10-50% above the basal (*i.e.*, untreated) level. Such response can be monitored by measuring the anti-tumor antibodies in a patient or by vaccine-dependent generation of cytolytic effector cells capable of killing the patient's tumor cells *in vitro*. Such vaccines should also be capable of causing an immune response that leads to an improved clinical outcome (*e.g.*, more frequent remissions, complete or partial or longer disease-free survival) in vaccinated patients as compared to non-vaccinated patients. In general, for pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines comprising one or more polypeptides, the amount of each polypeptide present in a dose ranges from about 100 µg to 5 mg per kg of host. Suitable dose sizes will vary with the size of the patient, but will typically range from about 0.1 mL to about 5 mL.

In general, an appropriate dosage and treatment regimen provides the active compound(s) in an amount sufficient to provide therapeutic and/or prophylactic benefit. Such

a response can be monitored by establishing an improved clinical outcome (*e.g.*, more frequent remissions, complete or partial, or longer disease-free survival) in treated patients as compared to non-treated patients. Increases in preexisting immune responses to a prostate tumor protein generally correlate with an improved clinical outcome. Such immune responses may generally be evaluated using standard proliferation, cytotoxicity or cytokine assays, which may be performed using samples obtained from a patient before and after treatment.

METHODS FOR DETECTING CANCER

In general, a cancer may be detected in a patient based on the presence of one or more prostate tumor proteins and/or polynucleotides encoding such proteins in a biological sample (for example, blood, sera, urine and/or tumor biopsies) obtained from the patient. In other words, such proteins may be used as markers to indicate the presence or absence of a cancer such as prostate cancer. In addition, such proteins may be useful for the detection of other cancers. The binding agents provided herein generally permit detection of the level of antigen that binds to the agent in the biological sample. Polynucleotide primers and probes may be used to detect the level of mRNA encoding a tumor protein, which is also indicative of the presence or absence of a cancer. In general, a prostate tumor sequence should be present at a level that is at least three fold higher in tumor tissue than in normal tissue.

There are a variety of assay formats known to those of ordinary skill in the art for using a binding agent to detect polypeptide markers in a sample. *See, e.g.*, Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In general, the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient may be determined by (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with a binding agent; (b) detecting in the sample a level of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; and (c) comparing the level of polypeptide with a predetermined cut-off value.

In a preferred embodiment, the assay involves the use of binding agent immobilized on a solid support to bind to and remove the polypeptide from the remainder of the sample. The bound polypeptide may then be detected using a detection reagent that contains a reporter group and specifically binds to the binding agent/polypeptide complex. Such detection reagents may comprise, for example, a binding agent that specifically binds to the polypeptide or an antibody or other agent that specifically binds to the binding agent, such as an anti-immunoglobulin, protein G, protein A or a lectin. Alternatively, a competitive assay may be utilized, in which a polypeptide is labeled with a reporter group and allowed to bind to the immobilized binding agent after incubation of the binding agent with the sample. The extent to which components of the sample inhibit the binding of the labeled polypeptide to the binding agent is indicative of the reactivity of the sample with the immobilized binding

agent. Suitable polypeptides for use within such assays include full length prostate tumor proteins and portions thereof to which the binding agent binds, as described above.

The solid support may be any material known to those of ordinary skill in the art to which the tumor protein may be attached. For example, the solid support may be a test well in a microtiter plate or a nitrocellulose or other suitable membrane. Alternatively, the support may be a bead or disc, such as glass, fiberglass, latex or a plastic material such as polystyrene or polyvinylchloride. The support may also be a magnetic particle or a fiber optic sensor, such as those disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,359,681. The binding agent may be immobilized on the solid support using a variety of techniques known to those of skill in the art, which are amply described in the patent and scientific literature. In the context of the present invention, the term "immobilization" refers to both noncovalent association, such as adsorption, and covalent attachment (which may be a direct linkage between the agent and functional groups on the support or may be a linkage by way of a cross-linking agent). Immobilization by adsorption to a well in a microtiter plate or to a membrane is preferred. In such cases, adsorption may be achieved by contacting the binding agent, in a suitable buffer, with the solid support for a suitable amount of time. The contact time varies with temperature, but is typically between about 1 hour and about 1 day. In general, contacting a well of a plastic microtiter plate (such as polystyrene or polyvinylchloride) with an amount of binding agent ranging from about 10 ng to about 10 μ g, and preferably about 100 ng to about 1 μ g, is sufficient to immobilize an adequate amount of binding agent.

Covalent attachment of binding agent to a solid support may generally be achieved by first reacting the support with a bifunctional reagent that will react with both the support and a functional group, such as a hydroxyl or amino group, on the binding agent. For example, the binding agent may be covalently attached to supports having an appropriate polymer coating using benzoquinone or by condensation of an aldehyde group on the support with an amine and an active hydrogen on the binding partner (*see, e.g.,* Pierce Immunotechnology Catalog and Handbook, 1991, at A12-A13).

In certain embodiments, the assay is a two-antibody sandwich assay. This assay may be performed by first contacting an antibody that has been immobilized on a solid support, commonly the well of a microtiter plate, with the sample, such that polypeptides within the sample are allowed to bind to the immobilized antibody. Unbound sample is then removed from the immobilized polypeptide-antibody complexes and a detection reagent (preferably a second antibody capable of binding to a different site on the polypeptide) containing a reporter group is added. The amount of detection reagent that remains bound to the solid support is then determined using a method appropriate for the specific reporter group.

More specifically, once the antibody is immobilized on the support as described above, the remaining protein binding sites on the support are typically blocked. Any suitable blocking agent known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as bovine serum albumin or Tween 20™ (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO). The immobilized antibody is then incubated with the sample, and polypeptide is allowed to bind to the antibody. The sample may be diluted with a suitable diluent, such as phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) prior to incubation. In general, an appropriate contact time (*i.e.*, incubation time) is a period of time that is sufficient to detect the presence of polypeptide within a sample obtained from an individual with prostate cancer. Preferably, the contact time is sufficient to achieve a level of binding that is at least about 95% of that achieved at equilibrium between bound and unbound polypeptide. Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the time necessary to achieve equilibrium may be readily determined by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time. At room temperature, an incubation time of about 30 minutes is generally sufficient.

Unbound sample may then be removed by washing the solid support with an appropriate buffer, such as PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20™. The second antibody, which contains a reporter group, may then be added to the solid support. Preferred reporter groups include those groups recited above.

The detection reagent is then incubated with the immobilized antibody-polypeptide complex for an amount of time sufficient to detect the bound polypeptide. An appropriate amount of time may generally be determined by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time. Unbound detection reagent is then removed and bound detection reagent is detected using the reporter group. The method employed for detecting the reporter group depends upon the nature of the reporter group. For radioactive groups, scintillation counting or autoradiographic methods are generally appropriate. Spectroscopic methods may be used to detect dyes, luminescent groups and fluorescent groups. Biotin may be detected using avidin, coupled to a different reporter group (commonly a radioactive or fluorescent group or an enzyme). Enzyme reporter groups may generally be detected by the addition of substrate (generally for a specific period of time), followed by spectroscopic or other analysis of the reaction products.

To determine the presence or absence of a cancer, such as prostate cancer, the signal detected from the reporter group that remains bound to the solid support is generally compared to a signal that corresponds to a predetermined cut-off value. In one preferred embodiment, the cut-off value for the detection of a cancer is the average mean signal obtained when the immobilized antibody is incubated with samples from patients without the cancer. In general, a sample generating a signal that is three standard deviations above the predetermined cut-off value is considered positive for the cancer. In an alternate preferred

embodiment, the cut-off value is determined using a Receiver Operator Curve, according to the method of Sackett et al., *Clinical Epidemiology: A Basic Science for Clinical Medicine*, Little Brown and Co., 1985, p. 106-7. Briefly, in this embodiment, the cut-off value may be determined from a plot of pairs of true positive rates (*i.e.*, sensitivity) and false positive rates (100%-specificity) that correspond to each possible cut-off value for the diagnostic test result. The cut-off value on the plot that is the closest to the upper left-hand corner (*i.e.*, the value that encloses the largest area) is the most accurate cut-off value, and a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method may be considered positive. Alternatively, the cut-off value may be shifted to the left along the plot, to minimize the false positive rate, or to the right, to minimize the false negative rate. In general, a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method is considered positive for a cancer.

In a related embodiment, the assay is performed in a flow-through or strip test format, wherein the binding agent is immobilized on a membrane, such as nitrocellulose. In the flow-through test, polypeptides within the sample bind to the immobilized binding agent as the sample passes through the membrane. A second, labeled binding agent then binds to the binding agent-polypeptide complex as a solution containing the second binding agent flows through the membrane. The detection of bound second binding agent may then be performed as described above. In the strip test format, one end of the membrane to which binding agent is bound is immersed in a solution containing the sample. The sample migrates along the membrane through a region containing second binding agent and to the area of immobilized binding agent. Concentration of second binding agent at the area of immobilized antibody indicates the presence of a cancer. Typically, the concentration of second binding agent at that site generates a pattern, such as a line, that can be read visually. The absence of such a pattern indicates a negative result. In general, the amount of binding agent immobilized on the membrane is selected to generate a visually discernible pattern when the biological sample contains a level of polypeptide that would be sufficient to generate a positive signal in the two-antibody sandwich assay, in the format discussed above. Preferred binding agents for use in such assays are antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof. Preferably, the amount of antibody immobilized on the membrane ranges from about 25 ng to about 1 μ g, and more preferably from about 50 ng to about 500 ng. Such tests can typically be performed with a very small amount of biological sample.

Of course, numerous other assay protocols exist that are suitable for use with the tumor proteins or binding agents of the present invention. The above descriptions are intended to be exemplary only. For example, it will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that the above protocols may be readily modified to use prostate tumor polypeptides to

detect antibodies that bind to such polypeptides in a biological sample. The detection of such prostate tumor protein specific antibodies may correlate with the presence of a cancer.

A cancer may also, or alternatively, be detected based on the presence of T cells that specifically react with a prostate tumor protein in a biological sample. Within certain methods, a biological sample comprising CD4⁺ and/or CD8⁺ T cells isolated from a patient is incubated with a prostate tumor polypeptide, a polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide and/or an APC that expresses at least an immunogenic portion of such a polypeptide, and the presence or absence of specific activation of the T cells is detected. Suitable biological samples include, but are not limited to, isolated T cells. For example, T cells may be isolated from a patient by routine techniques (such as by Ficoll/Hypaque density gradient centrifugation of peripheral blood lymphocytes). T cells may be incubated *in vitro* for 2-9 days (typically 4 days) at 37°C with prostate tumor polypeptide (*e.g.*, 5 - 25 µg/ml). It may be desirable to incubate another aliquot of a T cell sample in the absence of prostate tumor polypeptide to serve as a control. For CD4⁺ T cells, activation is preferably detected by evaluating proliferation of the T cells. For CD8⁺ T cells, activation is preferably detected by evaluating cytolytic activity. A level of proliferation that is at least two fold greater and/or a level of cytolytic activity that is at least 20% greater than in disease-free patients indicates the presence of a cancer in the patient.

As noted above, a cancer may also, or alternatively, be detected based on the level of mRNA encoding a prostate tumor protein in a biological sample. For example, at least two oligonucleotide primers may be employed in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based assay to amplify a portion of a prostate tumor cDNA derived from a biological sample, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers is specific for (*i.e.*, hybridizes to) a polynucleotide encoding the prostate tumor protein. The amplified cDNA is then separated and detected using techniques well known in the art, such as gel electrophoresis. Similarly, oligonucleotide probes that specifically hybridize to a polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor protein may be used in a hybridization assay to detect the presence of polynucleotide encoding the tumor protein in a biological sample.

To permit hybridization under assay conditions, oligonucleotide primers and probes should comprise an oligonucleotide sequence that has at least about 60%, preferably at least about 75% and more preferably at least about 90%, identity to a portion of a polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor protein that is at least 10 nucleotides, and preferably at least 20 nucleotides, in length. Preferably, oligonucleotide primers and/or probes will hybridize to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide disclosed herein under moderately stringent conditions, as defined above. Oligonucleotide primers and/or probes which may be usefully employed in the diagnostic methods described herein preferably are at least 10-40 nucleotides in length. In a preferred embodiment, the oligonucleotide primers

comprise at least 10 contiguous nucleotides, more preferably at least 15 contiguous nucleotides, of a DNA molecule having a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375 and 381. Techniques for both PCR based assays and hybridization assays are well known in the art (*see*, for example, Mullis et al., *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.*, 51:263, 1987; Erlich ed., *PCR Technology*, Stockton Press, NY, 1989).

One preferred assay employs RT-PCR, in which PCR is applied in conjunction with reverse transcription. Typically, RNA is extracted from a biological sample, such as biopsy tissue, and is reverse transcribed to produce cDNA molecules. PCR amplification using at least one specific primer generates a cDNA molecule, which may be separated and visualized using, for example, gel electrophoresis. Amplification may be performed on biological samples taken from a test patient and from an individual who is not afflicted with a cancer. The amplification reaction may be performed on several dilutions of cDNA spanning two orders of magnitude. A two-fold or greater increase in expression in several dilutions of the test patient sample as compared to the same dilutions of the non-cancerous sample is typically considered positive.

In another embodiment, the disclosed compositions may be used as markers for the progression of cancer. In this embodiment, assays as described above for the diagnosis of a cancer may be performed over time, and the change in the level of reactive polypeptide(s) or polynucleotide evaluated. For example, the assays may be performed every 24-72 hours for a period of 6 months to 1 year, and thereafter performed as needed. In general, a cancer is progressing in those patients in whom the level of polypeptide or polynucleotide detected increases over time. In contrast, the cancer is not progressing when the level of reactive polypeptide or polynucleotide either remains constant or decreases with time.

Certain *in vivo* diagnostic assays may be performed directly on a tumor. One such assay involves contacting tumor cells with a binding agent. The bound binding agent may then be detected directly or indirectly via a reporter group. Such binding agents may also be used in histological applications. Alternatively, polynucleotide probes may be used within such applications.

As noted above, to improve sensitivity, multiple prostate tumor protein markers may be assayed within a given sample. It will be apparent that binding agents specific for different proteins provided herein may be combined within a single assay. Further, multiple primers or probes may be used concurrently. The selection of tumor protein markers may be based on routine experiments to determine combinations that results in optimal sensitivity. In addition, or alternatively, assays for tumor proteins provided herein may be combined with assays for other known tumor antigens.

DIAGNOSTIC KITS

The present invention further provides kits for use within any of the above diagnostic methods. Such kits typically comprise two or more components necessary for performing a diagnostic assay. Components may be compounds, reagents, containers and/or equipment. For example, one container within a kit may contain a monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof that specifically binds to a prostate tumor protein. Such antibodies or fragments may be provided attached to a support material, as described above. One or more additional containers may enclose elements, such as reagents or buffers, to be used in the assay. Such kits may also, or alternatively, contain a detection reagent as described above that contains a reporter group suitable for direct or indirect detection of antibody binding.

Alternatively, a kit may be designed to detect the level of mRNA encoding a prostate tumor protein in a biological sample. Such kits generally comprise at least one oligonucleotide probe or primer, as described above, that hybridizes to a polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor protein. Such an oligonucleotide may be used, for example, within a PCR or hybridization assay. Additional components that may be present within such kits include a second oligonucleotide and/or a diagnostic reagent or container to facilitate the detection of a polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor protein.

The following Examples are offered by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES

This Example describes the isolation of certain prostate tumor polypeptides from a prostate tumor cDNA library.

A human prostate tumor cDNA expression library was constructed from prostate tumor poly A⁺ RNA using a Superscript Plasmid System for cDNA Synthesis and Plasmid Cloning kit (BRL Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD 20897) following the manufacturer's protocol. Specifically, prostate tumor tissues were homogenized with polytron (Kinematica, Switzerland) and total RNA was extracted using Trizol reagent (BRL Life Technologies) as directed by the manufacturer. The poly A⁺ RNA was then purified using a Qiagen oligotex spin column mRNA purification kit (Qiagen, Santa Clarita, CA 91355) according to the manufacturer's protocol. First-strand cDNA was synthesized using the NotI/Oligo-dT18 primer. Double-stranded cDNA was synthesized, ligated with EcoRI/BAXI adaptors (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA) and digested with NotI. Following size fractionation with Chroma Spin-1000 columns (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA), the cDNA was ligated into the EcoRI/NotI site of pCDNA3.1 (Invitrogen) and transformed into ElectroMax *E. coli* DH10B cells (BRL Life Technologies) by electroporation.

Using the same procedure, a normal human pancreas cDNA expression library was prepared from a pool of six tissue specimens (Clontech). The cDNA libraries were characterized by determining the number of independent colonies, the percentage of clones that carried insert, the average insert size and by sequence analysis. The prostate tumor library contained 1.64×10^7 independent colonies, with 70% of clones having an insert and the average insert size being 1745 base pairs. The normal pancreas cDNA library contained 3.3×10^6 independent colonies, with 69% of clones having inserts and the average insert size being 1120 base pairs. For both libraries, sequence analysis showed that the majority of clones had a full length cDNA sequence and were synthesized from mRNA, with minimal rRNA and mitochondrial DNA contamination.

cDNA library subtraction was performed using the above prostate tumor and normal pancreas cDNA libraries, as described by Hara *et al.* (*Blood*, 84:189-199, 1994) with some modifications. Specifically, a prostate tumor-specific subtracted cDNA library was generated as follows. Normal pancreas cDNA library (70 µg) was digested with EcoRI, NotI, and SfuI, followed by a filling-in reaction with DNA polymerase Klenow fragment. After phenol-chloroform extraction and ethanol precipitation, the DNA was dissolved in 100 µl of

H₂O, heat-denatured and mixed with 100 µl (100 µg) of Photoprobe biotin (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA). As recommended by the manufacturer, the resulting mixture was irradiated with a 270 W sunlamp on ice for 20 minutes. Additional Photoprobe biotin (50 µl) was added and the biotinylation reaction was repeated. After extraction with butanol five times, the DNA was ethanol-precipitated and dissolved in 23 µl H₂O to form the driver DNA.

To form the tracer DNA, 10 µg prostate tumor cDNA library was digested with BamHI and XhoI, phenol chloroform extracted and passed through Chroma spin-400 columns (Clontech). Following ethanol precipitation, the tracer DNA was dissolved in 5 µl H₂O. Tracer DNA was mixed with 15 µl driver DNA and 20 µl of 2 x hybridization buffer (1.5 M NaCl/10 mM EDTA/50 mM HEPES pH 7.5/0.2% sodium dodecyl sulfate), overlaid with mineral oil, and heat-denatured completely. The sample was immediately transferred into a 68 °C water bath and incubated for 20 hours (long hybridization [LH]). The reaction mixture was then subjected to a streptavidin treatment followed by phenol/chloroform extraction. This process was repeated three more times. Subtracted DNA was precipitated, dissolved in 12 µl H₂O, mixed with 8 µl driver DNA and 20 µl of 2 x hybridization buffer, and subjected to a hybridization at 68 °C for 2 hours (short hybridization [SH]). After removal of biotinylated double-stranded DNA, subtracted cDNA was ligated into BamHI/XhoI site of chloramphenicol resistant pBCSK⁺ (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA 92037) and transformed into ElectroMax *E. coli* DH10B cells by electroporation to generate a prostate tumor specific subtracted cDNA library (referred to as "prostate subtraction 1").

To analyze the subtracted cDNA library, plasmid DNA was prepared from 100 independent clones, randomly picked from the subtracted prostate tumor specific library and grouped based on insert size. Representative cDNA clones were further characterized by DNA sequencing with a Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems Division Automated Sequencer Model 373A (Foster City, CA). Six cDNA clones, hereinafter referred to as F1-13, F1-12, F1-16, H1-1, H1-9 and H1-4, were shown to be abundant in the subtracted prostate-specific cDNA library. The determined 3' and 5' cDNA sequences for F1-12 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 2 and 3, respectively, with determined 3' cDNA sequences for F1-13, F1-16, H1-1, H1-9 and H1-4 being provided in SEQ ID NO: 1 and 4-7, respectively.

The cDNA sequences for the isolated clones were compared to known sequences in the gene bank using the EMBL and GenBank databases (release 96). Four of the prostate tumor cDNA clones, F1-13, F1-16, H1-1, and H1-4, were determined to encode the following previously identified proteins: prostate specific antigen (PSA), human glandular kallikrein, human tumor expression enhanced gene, and mitochondria cytochrome C oxidase subunit II. H1-9 was found to be identical to a previously identified human

autonomously replicating sequence. No significant homologies to the cDNA sequence for F1-12 were found.

Subsequent studies led to the isolation of a full-length cDNA sequence for F1-12. This sequence is provided in SEQ ID NO: 107, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 108.

To clone less abundant prostate tumor specific genes, cDNA library subtraction was performed by subtracting the prostate tumor cDNA library described above with the normal pancreas cDNA library and with the three most abundant genes in the previously subtracted prostate tumor specific cDNA library: human glandular kallikrein, prostate specific antigen (PSA), and mitochondria cytochrome C oxidase subunit II. Specifically, 1 µg each of human glandular kallikrein, PSA and mitochondria cytochrome C oxidase subunit II cDNAs in pCDNA3.1 were added to the driver DNA and subtraction was performed as described above to provide a second subtracted cDNA library hereinafter referred to as the "subtracted prostate tumor specific cDNA library with spike".

Twenty-two cDNA clones were isolated from the subtracted prostate tumor specific cDNA library with spike. The determined 3' and 5' cDNA sequences for the clones referred to as J1-17, L1-12, N1-1862, J1-13, J1-19, J1-25, J1-24, K1-58, K1-63, L1-4 and L1-14 are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 8-9, 10-11, 12-13, 14-15, 16-17, 18-19, 20-21, 22-23, 24-25, 26-27 and 28-29, respectively. The determined 3' cDNA sequences for the clones referred to as J1-12, J1-16, J1-21, K1-48, K1-55, L1-2, L1-6, N1-1858, N1-1860, N1-1861, N1-1864 are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 30-40, respectively. Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank as described above, revealed no significant homologies to three of the five most abundant DNA species, (J1-17, L1-12 and N1-1862; SEQ ID NOS: 8-9, 10-11 and 12-13, respectively). Of the remaining two most abundant species, one (J1-12; SEQ ID NO:30) was found to be identical to the previously identified human pulmonary surfactant-associated protein, and the other (K1-48; SEQ ID NO:33) was determined to have some homology to *R. norvegicus* mRNA for 2-arylpropionyl-CoA epimerase. Of the 17 less abundant cDNA clones isolated from the subtracted prostate tumor specific cDNA library with spike, four (J1-16, K1-55, L1-6 and N1-1864; SEQ ID NOS:31, 34, 36 and 40, respectively) were found to be identical to previously identified sequences, two (J1-21 and N1-1860; SEQ ID NOS: 32 and 38, respectively) were found to show some homology to non-human sequences, and two (L1-2 and N1-1861; SEQ ID NOS: 35 and 39, respectively) were found to show some homology to known human sequences. No significant homologies were found to the polypeptides J1-13, J1-19, J1-24, J1-25, K1-58, K1-63, L1-4, L1-14 (SEQ ID NOS: 14-15, 16-17, 20-21, 18-19, 22-23, 24-25, 26-27, 28-29, respectively).

Subsequent studies led to the isolation of full length cDNA sequences for J1-17, L1-12 and N1-1862 (SEQ ID NOS: 109-111, respectively). The corresponding predicted

amino acid sequences are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 112-114. L1-12 is also referred to as P501S.

In a further experiment, four additional clones were identified by subtracting a prostate tumor cDNA library with normal prostate cDNA prepared from a pool of three normal prostate poly A+ RNA (referred to as "prostate subtraction 2"). The determined cDNA sequences for these clones, hereinafter referred to as U1-3064, U1-3065, V1-3692 and 1A-3905, are provided in SEQ ID NO: 69-72, respectively. Comparison of the determined sequences with those in the gene bank revealed no significant homologies to U1-3065.

A second subtraction with spike (referred to as "prostate subtraction spike 2") was performed by subtracting a prostate tumor specific cDNA library with spike with normal pancreas cDNA library and further spiked with PSA, J1-17, pulmonary surfactant-associated protein, mitochondrial DNA, cytochrome c oxidase subunit II, N1-1862, autonomously replicating sequence, L1-12 and tumor expression enhanced gene. Four additional clones, hereinafter referred to as V1-3686, R1-2330, 1B-3976 and V1-3679, were isolated. The determined cDNA sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 73-76, respectively. Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank revealed no significant homologies to V1-3686 and R1-2330.

Further analysis of the three prostate subtractions described above (prostate subtraction 2, subtracted prostate tumor specific cDNA library with spike, and prostate subtraction spike 2) resulted in the identification of sixteen additional clones, referred to as 1G-4736, 1G-4738, 1G-4741, 1G-4744, 1G-4734, 1H-4774, 1H-4781, 1H-4785, 1H-4787, 1H-4796, 1I-4810, 1I-4811, 1J-4876, 1K-4884 and 1K-4896. The determined cDNA sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 77-92, respectively. Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank as described above, revealed no significant homologies to 1G-4741, 1G-4734, 1I-4807, 1J-4876 and 1K-4896 (SEQ ID NOS: 79, 81, 87, 90 and 92, respectively). Further analysis of the isolated clones led to the determination of extended cDNA sequences for 1G-4736, 1G-4738, 1G-4741, 1G-4744, 1H-4774, 1H-4781, 1H-4785, 1H-4787, 1H-4796, 1I-4807, 1J-4876, 1K-4884 and 1K-4896, provided in SEQ ID NOS: 179-188 and 191-193, respectively, and to the determination of additional partial cDNA sequences for 1I-4810 and 1I-4811, provided in SEQ ID NOS: 189 and 190, respectively.

Additional studies with prostate subtraction spike 2 resulted in the isolation of three more clones. Their sequences were determined as described above and compared to the most recent GenBank. All three clones were found to have homology to known genes, which are Cysteine-rich protein, KIAA0242, and KIAA0280 (SEQ ID NO: 317, 319, and 320, respectively). Further analysis of these clones by Synteni microarray (Synteni, Palo Alto, CA) demonstrated that all three clones were over-expressed in most prostate tumors and

prostate BPH, as well as in the majority of normal prostate tissues tested, but low expression in all other normal tissues.

An additional subtraction was performed by subtracting a normal prostate cDNA library with normal pancreas cDNA (referred to as "prostate subtraction 3"). This led to the identification of six additional clones referred to as 1G-4761, 1G-4762, 1H-4766, 1H-4770, 1H-4771 and 1H-4772 (SEQ ID NOS: 93-98). Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank revealed no significant homologies to 1G-4761 and 1H-4771 (SEQ ID NOS: 93 and 97, respectively). Further analysis of the isolated clones led to the determination of extended cDNA sequences for 1G-4761, 1G-4762, 1H-4766 and 1H-4772 provided in SEQ ID NOS: 194-196 and 199, respectively, and to the determination of additional partial cDNA sequences for 1H-4770 and 1H-4771, provided in SEQ ID NOS: 197 and 198, respectively.

Subtraction of a prostate tumor cDNA library, prepared from a pool of polyA+ RNA from three prostate cancer patients, with a normal pancreas cDNA library (prostate subtraction 4) led to the identification of eight clones, referred to as 1D-4297, 1D-4309, 1D-1-4278, 1D-4288, 1D-4283, 1D-4304, 1D-4296 and 1D-4280 (SEQ ID NOS: 99-107). These sequences were compared to those in the gene bank as described above. No significant homologies were found to 1D-4283 and 1D-4304 (SEQ ID NOS: 103 and 104, respectively). Further analysis of the isolated clones led to the determination of extended cDNA sequences for 1D-4309, 1D-1-4278, 1D-4288, 1D-4283, 1D-4304, 1D-4296 and 1D-4280, provided in SEQ ID NOS: 200-206, respectively.

cDNA clones isolated in prostate subtraction 1 and prostate subtraction 2, described above, were colony PCR amplified and their mRNA expression levels in prostate tumor, normal prostate and in various other normal tissues were determined using microarray technology (Synteni, Palo Alto, CA). Briefly, the PCR amplification products were dotted onto slides in an array format, with each product occupying a unique location in the array. mRNA was extracted from the tissue sample to be tested, reverse transcribed, and fluorescent-labeled cDNA probes were generated. The microarrays were probed with the labeled cDNA probes, the slides scanned and fluorescence intensity was measured. This intensity correlates with the hybridization intensity. Two clones (referred to as P509S and P510S) were found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor and normal prostate and expressed at low levels in all other normal tissues tested (liver, pancreas, skin, bone marrow, brain, breast, adrenal gland, bladder, testes, salivary gland, large intestine, kidney, ovary, lung, spinal cord, skeletal muscle and colon). The determined cDNA sequences for P509S and P510S are provided in SEQ ID NO: 223 and 224, respectively. Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank as described above, revealed some homology to previously identified ESTs.

Additional, studies led to the isolation of the full-length cDNA sequence for P509S. This sequence is provided in SEQ ID NO: 332, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 339.

EXAMPLE 2

DETERMINATION OF TISSUE SPECIFICITY OF PROSTATE TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES

Using gene specific primers, mRNA expression levels for the representative prostate tumor polypeptides F1-16, H1-1, J1-17 (also referred to as P502S), L1-12 (also referred to as P501S), F1-12 (also referred to as P504S) and N1-1862 (also referred to as P503S) were examined in a variety of normal and tumor tissues using RT-PCR.

Briefly, total RNA was extracted from a variety of normal and tumor tissues using Trizol reagent as described above. First strand synthesis was carried out using 1-2 μ g of total RNA with SuperScript II reverse transcriptase (BRL Life Technologies) at 42 °C for one hour. The cDNA was then amplified by PCR with gene-specific primers. To ensure the semi-quantitative nature of the RT-PCR, β -actin was used as an internal control for each of the tissues examined. First, serial dilutions of the first strand cDNAs were prepared and RT-PCR assays were performed using β -actin specific primers. A dilution was then chosen that enabled the linear range amplification of the β -actin template and which was sensitive enough to reflect the differences in the initial copy numbers. Using these conditions, the β -actin levels were determined for each reverse transcription reaction from each tissue. DNA contamination was minimized by DNase treatment and by assuring a negative PCR result when using first strand cDNA that was prepared without adding reverse transcriptase.

mRNA Expression levels were examined in four different types of tumor tissue (prostate tumor from 2 patients, breast tumor from 3 patients, colon tumor, lung tumor), and sixteen different normal tissues, including prostate, colon, kidney, liver, lung, ovary, pancreas, skeletal muscle, skin, stomach, testes, bone marrow and brain. F1-16 was found to be expressed at high levels in prostate tumor tissue, colon tumor and normal prostate, and at lower levels in normal liver, skin and testes, with expression being undetectable in the other tissues examined. H1-1 was found to be expressed at high levels in prostate tumor, lung tumor, breast tumor, normal prostate, normal colon and normal brain, at much lower levels in normal lung, pancreas, skeletal muscle, skin, small intestine, bone marrow, and was not detected in the other tissues tested. J1-17 (P502S) and L1-12 (P501S) appear to be specifically over-expressed in prostate, with both genes being expressed at high levels in prostate tumor and normal prostate but at low to undetectable levels in all the other tissues examined. N1-1862 (P503S) was found to be over-expressed in 60% of prostate tumors and detectable in normal colon and kidney. The RT-PCR results thus indicate that

F1-16, H1-1, J1-17 (P502S), N1-1862 (P503S) and L1-12 (P501S) are either prostate specific or are expressed at significantly elevated levels in prostate.

Further RT-PCR studies showed that F1-12 (P504S) is over-expressed in 60% of prostate tumors, detectable in normal kidney but not detectable in all other tissues tested. Similarly, R1-2330 was shown to be over-expressed in 40% of prostate tumors, detectable in normal kidney and liver, but not detectable in all other tissues tested. U1-3064 was found to be over-expressed in 60% of prostate tumors, and also expressed in breast and colon tumors, but was not detectable in normal tissues.

RT-PCR characterization of R1-2330, U1-3064 and 1D-4279 showed that these three antigens are over-expressed in prostate and/or prostate tumors.

Northern analysis with four prostate tumors, two normal prostate samples, two BPH prostates, and normal colon, kidney, liver, lung, pancreas, skeletal muscle, brain, stomach, testes, small intestine and bone marrow, showed that L1-12 (P501S) is over-expressed in prostate tumors and normal prostate, while being undetectable in other normal tissues tested. J1-17 (P502S) was detected in two prostate tumors and not in the other tissues tested. N1-1862 (P503S) was found to be over-expressed in three prostate tumors and to be expressed in normal prostate, colon and kidney, but not in other tissues tested. F1-12 (P504S) was found to be highly expressed in two prostate tumors and to be undetectable in all other tissues tested.

The microarray technology described above was used to determine the expression levels of representative antigens described herein in prostate tumor, breast tumor and the following normal tissues: prostate, liver, pancreas, skin, bone marrow, brain, breast, adrenal gland, bladder, testes, salivary gland, large intestine, kidney, ovary, lung, spinal cord, skeletal muscle and colon. L1-12 (P501S) was found to be over-expressed in normal prostate and prostate tumor, with some expression being detected in normal skeletal muscle. Both J1-12 and F1-12 (P504S) were found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor, with expression being lower or undetectable in all other tissues tested. N1-1862 (P503S) was found to be expressed at high levels in prostate tumor and normal prostate, and at low levels in normal large intestine and normal colon, with expression being undetectable in all other tissues tested. R1-2330 was found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor and normal prostate, and to be expressed at lower levels in all other tissues tested. 1D-4279 was found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor and normal prostate, expressed at lower levels in normal spinal cord, and to be undetectable in all other tissues tested.

Further microarray analysis to specifically address the extent to which P501S (SEQ ID NO: 110) was expressed in breast tumor revealed moderate over-expression not only in breast tumor, but also in metastatic breast tumor (2/31), with negligible to low expression

in normal tissues. This data suggests that P501S may be over-expressed in various breast tumors as well as in prostate tumors.

The expression levels of 32 ESTs (expressed sequence tags) described by Vasmatazis *et al.* (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95:300-304, 1998) in a variety of tumor and normal tissues were examined by microarray technology as described above. Two of these clones (referred to as P1000C and P1001C) were found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor and normal prostate, and expressed at low to undetectable levels in all other tissues tested (normal aorta, thymus, resting and activated PBMC, epithelial cells, spinal cord, adrenal gland, fetal tissues, skin, salivary gland, large intestine, bone marrow, liver, lung, dendritic cells, stomach, lymph nodes, brain, heart, small intestine, skeletal muscle, colon and kidney. The determined cDNA sequences for P1000C and P1001C are provided in SEQ ID NO: 384 and 472, respectively. The sequence of P1001C was found to show some homology to the previously isolated Human mRNA for JM27 protein. No significant homologies were found to the sequence of P1000C.

The expression of the polypeptide encoded by the full length cDNA sequence for F1-12 (also referred to as P504S; SEQ ID NO: 108) was investigated by immunohistochemical analysis. Rabbit-anti-P504S polyclonal antibodies were generated against the full length P504S protein by standard techniques. Subsequent isolation and characterization of the polyclonal antibodies were also performed by techniques well known in the art. Immunohistochemical analysis showed that the P504S polypeptide was expressed in 100% of prostate carcinoma samples tested (n=5).

The rabbit-anti-P504S polyclonal antibody did not appear to label benign prostate cells with the same cytoplasmic granular staining, but rather with light nuclear staining. Analysis of normal tissues revealed that the encoded polypeptide was found to be expressed in some, but not all normal human tissues. Positive cytoplasmic staining with rabbit-anti-P504S polyclonal antibody was found in normal human kidney, liver, brain, colon and lung-associated macrophages, whereas heart and bone marrow were negative.

This data indicates that the P504S polypeptide is present in prostate cancer tissues, and that there are qualitative and quantitative differences in the staining between benign prostatic hyperplasia tissues and prostate cancer tissues, suggesting that this polypeptide may be detected selectively in prostate tumors and therefore be useful in the diagnosis of prostate cancer.

EXAMPLE 3

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES BY PCR-BASED SUBTRACTION

A cDNA subtraction library, containing cDNA from normal prostate subtracted with ten other normal tissue cDNAs (brain, heart, kidney, liver, lung, ovary, placenta, skeletal muscle, spleen and thymus) and then submitted to a first round of PCR amplification, was purchased from Clontech. This library was subjected to a second round of PCR amplification, following the manufacturer's protocol. The resulting cDNA fragments were subcloned into the vector pT7 Blue T-vector (Novagen, Madison, WI) and transformed into XL-1 Blue MRF' *E. coli* (Stratagene). DNA was isolated from independent clones and sequenced using a Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems Division Automated Sequencer Model 373A.

Fifty-nine positive clones were sequenced. Comparison of the DNA sequences of these clones with those in the gene bank, as described above, revealed no significant homologies to 25 of these clones, hereinafter referred to as P5, P8, P9, P18, P20, P30, P34, P36, P38, P39, P42, P49, P50, P53, P55, P60, P64, P65, P73, P75, P76, P79 and P84. The determined cDNA sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 41-45, 47-52 and 54-65, respectively. P29, P47, P68, P80 and P82 (SEQ ID NO: 46, 53 and 66-68, respectively) were found to show some degree of homology to previously identified DNA sequences. To the best of the inventors' knowledge, none of these sequences have been previously shown to be present in prostate.

Further studies using the PCR-based methodology described above resulted in the isolation of more than 180 additional clones, of which 23 clones were found to show no significant homologies to known sequences. The determined cDNA sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 115-123, 127, 131, 137, 145, 147-151, 153, 156-158 and 160. Twenty-three clones (SEQ ID NO: 124-126, 128-130, 132-136, 138-144, 146, 152, 154, 155 and 159) were found to show some homology to previously identified ESTs. An additional ten clones (SEQ ID NO: 161-170) were found to have some degree of homology to known genes. Larger cDNA clones containing the P20 sequence represent splice variants of a gene referred to as P703P. The determined DNA sequence for the variants referred to as DE1, DE13 and DE14 are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 171, 175 and 177, respectively, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequences being provided in SEQ ID NO: 172, 176 and 178, respectively. The determined cDNA sequence for an extended spliced form of P703 is provided in SEQ ID NO: 225. The DNA sequences for the splice variants referred to as DE2 and DE6 are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 173 and 174, respectively.

mRNA Expression levels for representative clones in tumor tissues (prostate (n=5), breast (n=2), colon and lung) normal tissues (prostate (n=5), colon, kidney, liver, lung (n=2), ovary (n=2), skeletal muscle, skin, stomach, small intestine and brain), and activated

and non-activated PBMC was determined by RT-PCR as described above. Expression was examined in one sample of each tissue type unless otherwise indicated.

P9 was found to be highly expressed in normal prostate and prostate tumor compared to all normal tissues tested except for normal colon which showed comparable expression. P20, a portion of the P703P gene, was found to be highly expressed in normal prostate and prostate tumor, compared to all twelve normal tissues tested. A modest increase in expression of P20 in breast tumor (n=2), colon tumor and lung tumor was seen compared to all normal tissues except lung (1 of 2). Increased expression of P18 was found in normal prostate, prostate tumor and breast tumor compared to other normal tissues except lung and stomach. A modest increase in expression of P5 was observed in normal prostate compared to most other normal tissues. However, some elevated expression was seen in normal lung and PBMC. Elevated expression of P5 was also observed in prostate tumors (2 of 5), breast tumor and one lung tumor sample. For P30, similar expression levels were seen in normal prostate and prostate tumor, compared to six of twelve other normal tissues tested. Increased expression was seen in breast tumors, one lung tumor sample and one colon tumor sample, and also in normal PBMC. P29 was found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor (5 of 5) and normal prostate (5 of 5) compared to the majority of normal tissues. However, substantial expression of P29 was observed in normal colon and normal lung (2 of 2). P80 was found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor (5 of 5) and normal prostate (5 of 5) compared to all other normal tissues tested, with increased expression also being seen in colon tumor.

Further studies resulted in the isolation of twelve additional clones, hereinafter referred to as 10-d8, 10-h10, 11-c8, 7-g6, 8-b5, 8-b6, 8-d4, 8-d9, 8-g3, 8-h11, 9-f12 and 9-f3. The determined DNA sequences for 10-d8, 10-h10, 11-c8, 8-d4, 8-d9, 8-h11, 9-f12 and 9-f3 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 207, 208, 209, 216, 217, 220, 221 and 222, respectively. The determined forward and reverse DNA sequences for 7-g6, 8-b5, 8-b6 and 8-g3 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 210 and 211; 212 and 213; 214 and 215; and 218 and 219, respectively. Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank revealed no significant homologies to the sequence of 9-f3. The clones 10-d8, 11-c8 and 8-h11 were found to show some homology to previously isolated ESTs, while 10-h10, 8-b5, 8-b6, 8-d4, 8-d9, 8-g3 and 9-f12 were found to show some homology to previously identified genes. Further characterization of 7-G6 and 8-G3 showed identity to the known genes PAP and PSA, respectively.

mRNA expression levels for these clones were determined using the microarray technology described above. The clones 7-G6, 8-G3, 8-B5, 8-B6, 8-D4, 8-D9, 9-F3, 9-F12, 9-H3, 10-A2, 10-A4, 11-C9 and 11-F2 were found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor and normal prostate, with expression in other tissues tested being low or undetectable.

Increased expression of 8-F11 was seen in prostate tumor and normal prostate, bladder, skeletal muscle and colon. Increased expression of 10-H10 was seen in prostate tumor and normal prostate, bladder, lung, colon, brain and large intestine. Increased expression of 9-B1 was seen in prostate tumor, breast tumor, and normal prostate, salivary gland, large intestine and skin, with increased expression of 11-C8 being seen in prostate tumor, and normal prostate and large intestine.

An additional cDNA fragment derived from the PCR-based normal prostate subtraction, described above, was found to be prostate specific by both micro-array technology and RT-PCR. The determined cDNA sequence of this clone (referred to as 9-A11) is provided in SEQ ID NO: 226. Comparison of this sequence with those in the public databases revealed 99% identity to the known gene HOXB13.

Further studies led to the isolation of the clones 8-C6 and 8-H7. The determined cDNA sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 227 and 228, respectively. These sequences were found to show some homology to previously isolated ESTs.

PCR and hybridization-based methodologies were employed to obtain longer cDNA sequences for clone P20 (also referred to as P703P), yielding three additional cDNA fragments that progressively extend the 5' end of the gene. These fragments, referred to as P703PDE5, P703P6.26, and P703PX-23 (SEQ ID NO: 326, 328 and 330, with the predicted corresponding amino acid sequences being provided in SEQ ID NO: 327, 329 and 331, respectively) contain additional 5' sequence. P703PDE5 was recovered by screening of a cDNA library (#141-26) with a portion of P703P as a probe. P703P6.26 was recovered from a mixture of three prostate tumor cDNAs and P703PX_23 was recovered from cDNA library (#438-48). Together, the additional sequences include all of the putative mature serine protease along with part of the putative signal sequence. Further studies using a PCR-based subtraction library of a prostate tumor pool subtracted against a pool of normal tissues (referred to as JP: PCR subtraction) resulted in the isolation of thirteen additional clones, seven of which did not share any significant homology to known GenBank sequences. The determined cDNA sequences for these seven clones (P711P, P712P, novel 23, P774P, P775P, P710P and P768P) are provided in SEQ ID NO: 307-311, 313 and 315, respectively. The remaining six clones (SEQ ID NO: 316 and 321-325) were shown to share some homology to known genes. By microarray analysis, all thirteen clones showed three or more fold over-expression in prostate tissues, including prostate tumors, BPH and normal prostate as compared to normal non-prostate tissues. Clones P711P, P712P, novel 23 and P768P showed over-expression in most prostate tumors and BPH tissues tested (n=29), and in the majority of normal prostate tissues (n=4), but background to low expression levels in all normal tissues.

Clones P774P, P775P and P710P showed comparatively lower expression and expression in fewer prostate tumors and BPH samples, with negative to low expression in normal prostate.

The full-length cDNA for P711P was obtained by employing the partial sequence of SEQ ID NO: 307 to screen a prostate cDNA library. Specifically, a directionally cloned prostate cDNA library was prepared using standard techniques. One million colonies of this library were plated onto LB/Amp plates. Nylon membrane filters were used to lift these colonies, and the cDNAs which were picked up by these filters were denatured and cross-linked to the filters by UV light. The P711P cDNA fragment of SEQ ID NO: 307 was radio-labeled and used to hybridize with these filters. Positive clones were selected, and cDNAs were prepared and sequenced using an automatic Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems sequencer. The determined full-length sequence of P711P is provided in SEQ ID NO: 382, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 383.

Using PCR and hybridization-based methodologies, additional cDNA sequence information was derived for two clones described above, 11-C9 and 9-F3, herein after referred to as P707P and P714P, respectively (SEQ ID NO: 333 and 334). After comparison with the most recent GenBank, P707P was found to be a splice variant of the known gene HoxB13. In contrast, no significant homologies to P714P were found.

Clones 8-B3, P89, P98, P130 and P201 (as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application No. 09/020,956, filed February 9, 1998) were found to be contained within one contiguous sequence, referred to as P705P (SEQ ID NO: 335, with the predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 336), which was determined to be a splice variant of the known gene NKX 3.1.

EXAMPLE 4

SYNTHESIS OF POLYPEPTIDES

Polypeptides may be synthesized on a Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems 430A peptide synthesizer using Fmoc chemistry with HPTU (O-Benzotriazole-N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate) activation. A Gly-Cys-Gly sequence may be attached to the amino terminus of the peptide to provide a method of conjugation, binding to an immobilized surface, or labeling of the peptide. Cleavage of the peptides from the solid support may be carried out using the following cleavage mixture: trifluoroacetic acid:ethanedithiol:thioanisole:water:phenol (40:1:2:2:3). After cleaving for 2 hours, the peptides may be precipitated in cold methyl-t-butyl-ether. The peptide pellets may then be dissolved in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and lyophilized prior to purification by C18 reverse phase HPLC. A gradient of 0%-60% acetonitrile (containing 0.1% TFA) in water (containing 0.1% TFA) may be used to elute the peptides. Following

lyophilization of the pure fractions, the peptides may be characterized using electrospray or other types of mass spectrometry and by amino acid analysis.

EXAMPLE 5

FURTHER ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES BY PCR-BASED SUBTRACTION

A cDNA library generated from prostate primary tumor mRNA as described above was subtracted with cDNA from normal prostate. The subtraction was performed using a PCR-based protocol (Clontech), which was modified to generate larger fragments. Within this protocol, tester and driver double stranded cDNA were separately digested with five restriction enzymes that recognize six-nucleotide restriction sites (MluI, MscI, PvuII, SalI and StuI). This digestion resulted in an average cDNA size of 600 bp, rather than the average size of 300 bp that results from digestion with RsaI according to the Clontech protocol. This modification did not affect the subtraction efficiency. Two tester populations were then created with different adapters, and the driver library remained without adapters.

The tester and driver libraries were then hybridized using excess driver cDNA. In the first hybridization step, driver was separately hybridized with each of the two tester cDNA populations. This resulted in populations of (a) unhybridized tester cDNAs, (b) tester cDNAs hybridized to other tester cDNAs, (c) tester cDNAs hybridized to driver cDNAs and (d) unhybridized driver cDNAs. The two separate hybridization reactions were then combined, and rehybridized in the presence of additional denatured driver cDNA. Following this second hybridization, in addition to populations (a) through (d), a fifth population (e) was generated in which tester cDNA with one adapter hybridized to tester cDNA with the second adapter. Accordingly, the second hybridization step resulted in enrichment of differentially expressed sequences which could be used as templates for PCR amplification with adaptor-specific primers.

The ends were then filled in, and PCR amplification was performed using adaptor-specific primers. Only population (e), which contained tester cDNA that did not hybridize to driver cDNA, was amplified exponentially. A second PCR amplification step was then performed, to reduce background and further enrich differentially expressed sequences.

This PCR-based subtraction technique normalizes differentially expressed cDNAs so that rare transcripts that are overexpressed in prostate tumor tissue may be recoverable. Such transcripts would be difficult to recover by traditional subtraction methods.

In addition to genes known to be overexpressed in prostate tumor, seventy-seven further clones were identified. Sequences of these partial cDNAs are provided in SEQ ID NO: 29 to 305. Most of these clones had no significant homology to database sequences. Exceptions were JPTPN23 (SEQ ID NO: 231; similarity to pig valosin-containing protein), JPTPN30 (SEQ ID NO: 234; similarity to rat mRNA for proteasome subunit), JPTPN45 (SEQ ID NO: 243; similarity to rat *norvegicus* cytosolic NADP-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenase), JPTPN46 (SEQ ID NO: 244; similarity to human subclone H8 4 d4 DNA sequence), JP1D6 (SEQ ID NO: 265; similarity to *G. gallus* dynein light chain-A), JP8D6 (SEQ ID NO: 288; similarity to human BAC clone RG016J04), JP8F5 (SEQ ID NO: 289; similarity to human subclone H8 3 b5 DNA sequence), and JP8E9 (SEQ ID NO: 299; similarity to human Alu sequence).

Additional studies using the PCR-based subtraction library consisting of a prostate tumor pool subtracted against a normal prostate pool (referred to as PT-PN PCR subtraction) yielded three additional clones. Comparison of the cDNA sequences of these clones with the most recent release of GenBank revealed no significant homologies to the two clones referred to as P715P and P767P (SEQ ID NO: 312 and 314). The remaining clone was found to show some homology to the known gene KIAA0056 (SEQ ID NO: 318). Using microarray analysis to measure mRNA expression levels in various tissues, all three clones were found to be over-expressed in prostate tumors and BPH tissues. Specifically, clone P715P was over-expressed in most prostate tumors and BPH tissues by a factor of three or greater, with elevated expression seen in the majority of normal prostate samples and in fetal tissue, but negative to low expression in all other normal tissues. Clone P767P was over-expressed in several prostate tumors and BPH tissues, with moderate expression levels in half of the normal prostate samples, and background to low expression in all other normal tissues tested.

Further analysis, by microarray as described above, of the PT-PN PCR subtraction library and of a DNA subtraction library containing cDNA from prostate tumor subtracted with a pool of normal tissue cDNAs, led to the isolation of 27 additional clones (SEQ ID NO: 340-365 and 381) which were determined to be over-expressed in prostate tumor. The clones of SEQ ID NO: 341, 342, 345, 347, 348, 349, 351, 355-359, 361, 362 and 364 were also found to be expressed in normal prostate. Expression of all 26 clones in a variety of normal tissues was found to be low or undetectable, with the exception of P544S (SEQ ID NO: 356) which was found to be expressed in small intestine. Of the 26 clones, 10 (SEQ ID NO: 340-349) were found to show some homology to previously identified sequences. No significant homologies were found to the clones of SEQ ID NO: 350-365.

EXAMPLE 6

PEPTIDE PRIMING OF MICE AND PROPAGATION OF CTL LINES

6.1. This Example illustrates the preparation of a CTL cell line specific for cells expressing the P502S gene.

Mice expressing the transgene for human HLA A2.1 (provided by Dr L. Sherman, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA) were immunized with P2S#12 peptide (VLGWVAEL; SEQ ID NO: 306), which is derived from the P502S gene (also referred to herein as J1-17, SEQ ID NO: 8), as described by Theobald et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92:11993-11997, 1995 with the following modifications. Mice were immunized with 100µg of P2S#12 and 120µg of an I-A^b binding peptide derived from hepatitis B Virus protein emulsified in incomplete Freund's adjuvant. Three weeks later these mice were sacrificed and using a nylon mesh single cell suspensions prepared. Cells were then resuspended at 6×10^6 cells/ml in complete media (RPMI-1640; Gibco BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) containing 10% FCS, 2mM Glutamine (Gibco BRL), sodium pyruvate (Gibco BRL), non-essential amino acids (Gibco BRL), 2×10^{-5} M 2-mercaptoethanol, 50U/ml penicillin and streptomycin, and cultured in the presence of irradiated (3000 rads) P2S#12-pulsed (5mg/ml P2S#12 and 10mg/ml β 2-microglobulin) LPS blasts (A2 transgenic spleens cells cultured in the presence of 7µg/ml dextran sulfate and 25µg/ml LPS for 3 days). Six days later, cells (5×10^5 /ml) were restimulated with 2.5×10^6 /ml peptide pulsed irradiated (20,000 rads) EL4A2Kb cells (Sherman et al, *Science* 258:815-818, 1992) and 3×10^6 /ml A2 transgenic spleen feeder cells. Cells were cultured in the presence of 20U/ml IL-2. Cells continued to be restimulated on a weekly basis as described, in preparation for cloning the line.

P2S#12 line was cloned by limiting dilution analysis with peptide pulsed EL4 A2Kb tumor cells (1×10^4 cells/ well) as stimulators and A2 transgenic spleen cells as feeders (5×10^5 cells/ well) grown in the presence of 30U/ml IL-2. On day 14, cells were

restimulated as before. On day 21, clones that were growing were isolated and maintained in culture. Several of these clones demonstrated significantly higher reactivity (lysis) against human fibroblasts (HLA A2.1 expressing) transduced with P502S than against control fibroblasts. An example is presented in Figure 1.

This data indicates that P2S #12 represents a naturally processed epitope of the P502S protein that is expressed in the context of the human HLA A2.1 molecule.

6.2. This Example illustrates the preparation of murine CTL lines and CTL clones specific for cells expressing the P501S gene.

This series of experiments were performed similarly to that described above. Mice were immunized with the P1S#10 peptide (SEQ ID NO: 337), which is derived from the P501S gene (also referred to herein as L1-12, SEQ ID NO: 110). The P1S#10 peptide was derived by analysis of the predicted polypeptide sequence for P501S for potential HLA-A2 binding sequences as defined by published HLA-A2 binding motifs (Parker, KC, *et al*, *J. Immunol.*, 152:163, 1994). P1S#10 peptide was synthesized as described in Example 4, and empirically tested for HLA-A2 binding using a T cell based competition assay. Predicted A2 binding peptides were tested for their ability to compete HLA-A2 specific peptide presentation to an HLA-A2 restricted CTL clone (D150M58), which is specific for the HLA-A2 binding influenza matrix peptide fluM58. D150M58 CTL secretes TNF in response to self-presentation of peptide fluM58. In the competition assay, test peptides at 100-200 µg/ml were added to cultures of D150M58 CTL in order to bind HLA-A2 on the CTL. After thirty minutes, CTL cultured with test peptides, or control peptides, were tested for their antigen dose response to the fluM58 peptide in a standard TNF bioassay. As shown in Figure 3, peptide P1S#10 competes HLA-A2 restricted presentation of fluM58, demonstrating that peptide P1S#10 binds HLA-A2.

Mice expressing the transgene for human HLA A2.1 were immunized as described by Theobald et al. (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92:11993-11997, 1995) with the following modifications. Mice were immunized with 62.5µg of P1S #10 and 120µg of an I-A^b binding peptide derived from Hepatitis B Virus protein emulsified in incomplete Freund's adjuvant. Three weeks later these mice were sacrificed and single cell suspensions prepared using a nylon mesh. Cells were then resuspended at 6×10^6 cells/ml in complete media (as described above) and cultured in the presence of irradiated (3000 rads) P1S#10-pulsed (2μ g/ml P1S#10 and 10mg/ml β 2-microglobulin) LPS blasts (A2 transgenic spleens cells cultured in the presence of 7µg/ml dextran sulfate and 25µg/ml LPS for 3 days). Six days later cells (5×10^5 /ml) were restimulated with 2.5×10^6 /ml peptide-pulsed irradiated (20,000 rads) EL4A2Kb cells, as described above, and 3×10^6 /ml A2 transgenic spleen feeder cells. Cells were cultured in the presence of 20 U/ml IL-2. Cells were restimulated on a weekly

basis in preparation for cloning. After three rounds of *in vitro* stimulations, one line was generated that recognized P1S#10-pulsed Jurkat A2Kb targets and P501S-transduced Jurkat targets as shown in Figure 4.

A P1S#10-specific CTL line was cloned by limiting dilution analysis with peptide pulsed EL4 A2Kb tumor cells (1×10^4 cells/ well) as stimulators and A2 transgenic spleen cells as feeders (5×10^5 cells/ well) grown in the presence of 30U/ml IL-2. On day 14, cells were restimulated as before. On day 21, viable clones were isolated and maintained in culture. As shown in Figure 5, five of these clones demonstrated specific cytolytic reactivity against P501S-transduced Jurkat A2Kb targets. This data indicates that P1S#10 represents a naturally processed epitope of the P501S protein that is expressed in the context of the human HLA-A2.1 molecule.

EXAMPLE 7

ABILITY OF HUMAN T CELLS TO RECOGNIZE PROSTATE TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES

This Example illustrates the ability of T cells specific for a prostate tumor polypeptide to recognize human tumor.

Human CD8⁺ T cells were primed *in vitro* to the P2S-12 peptide (SEQ ID NO: 306) derived from P502S (also referred to as J1-17) using dendritic cells according to the protocol of Van Tsai et al. (*Critical Reviews in Immunology* 18:65-75, 1998). The resulting CD8⁺ T cell microcultures were tested for their ability to recognize the P2S-12 peptide presented by autologous fibroblasts or fibroblasts which were transduced to express the P502S gene in a γ -interferon ELISPOT assay (*see* Lalvani et al., *J. Exp. Med.* 186:859-865, 1997). Briefly, titrating numbers of T cells were assayed in duplicate on 10^4 fibroblasts in the presence of 3 μ g/ml human β_2 -microglobulin and 1 μ g/ml P2S-12 peptide or control E75 peptide. In addition, T cells were simultaneously assayed on autologous fibroblasts transduced with the P502S gene or as a control, fibroblasts transduced with HER-2/*neu*. Prior to the assay, the fibroblasts were treated with 10 ng/ml γ -interferon for 48 hours to upregulate class I MHC expression. One of the microcultures (#5) demonstrated strong recognition of both peptide pulsed fibroblasts as well as transduced fibroblasts in a γ -interferon ELISPOT assay. Figure 2A demonstrates that there was a strong increase in the number of γ -interferon spots with increasing numbers of T cells on fibroblasts pulsed with the P2S-12 peptide (solid bars) but not with the control E75 peptide (open bars). This shows the ability of these T cells to specifically recognize the P2S-12 peptide. As shown in Figure 2B, this microculture also demonstrated an increase in the number of γ -interferon spots with increasing numbers of T

cells on fibroblasts transduced to express the P502S gene but not the HER-2/*neu* gene. These results provide additional confirmatory evidence that the P2S-12 peptide is a naturally processed epitope of the P502S protein. Furthermore, this also demonstrates that there exists in the human T cell repertoire, high affinity T cells which are capable of recognizing this epitope. These T cells should also be capable of recognizing human tumors which express the P502S gene.

EXAMPLE 8

PRIMING OF CTL *IN VIVO* USING NAKED DNA IMMUNIZATION WITH A PROSTATE ANTIGEN

The prostate tumor antigen L1-12, as described above, is also referred to as P501S. HLA A2Kb Tg mice (provided by Dr L. Sherman, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA) were immunized with 100 µg VR10132-P501S either intramuscularly or intradermally. The mice were immunized three times, with a two week interval between immunizations. Two weeks after the last immunization, immune spleen cells were cultured with Jurkat A2Kb-P501S transduced stimulator cells. CTL lines were stimulated weekly. After two weeks of *in vitro* stimulation, CTL activity was assessed against P501S transduced targets. Two out of 8 mice developed strong anti-P501S CTL responses. These results demonstrate that P501S contains at least one naturally processed A2-restricted CTL epitope.

EXAMPLE 9

GENERATION OF HUMAN CTL *IN VITRO* USING WHOLE GENE PRIMING AND STIMULATION TECHNIQUES WITH PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGEN

Using *in vitro* whole-gene priming with P501S-retrovirally transduced autologous fibroblasts (see, for example, Yee et al, *The Journal of Immunology*, 157(9):4079-86, 1996), human CTL lines were derived that specifically recognize autologous fibroblasts transduced with P501S (also known as L1-12), as determined by interferon-γ ELISPOT analysis as described above. Using a panel of HLA-mismatched fibroblast lines transduced with P501S, these CTL lines were shown to be restricted HLA-A2 class I allele. Specifically, dendritic cells (DC) were differentiated from monocyte cultures derived from PBMC of normal human donors by growing, for five days in RPMI medium containing 10% human serum, 50 ng/ml human GM-CSF and 30 ng/ml human IL-4. Following culture, DC were infected overnight with recombinant P501S vaccinia virus at a multiplicity of infection (M.O.I) of five, and matured overnight by the addition of 3 µg/ml CD40 ligand. Virus was inactivated by UV irradiation. CD8+ T cells were isolated using a magnetic bead system, and

priming cultures were initiated using standard culture techniques. Cultures were restimulated every 7-10 days using autologous primary fibroblasts retrovirally transduced with P501S. Following four stimulation cycles, CD8+ T cell lines were identified that specifically produced interferon- γ when stimulated with P501S-transduced autologous fibroblasts. The P501S-specific activity could be sustained by the continued stimulation of the cultures with P501S-transduced fibroblasts in the presence of IL-15. A panel of HLA-mismatched fibroblast lines transduced with P501S were generated to define the restriction allele of the response. By measuring interferon- γ in an ELISPOT assay, the P501S specific response was shown to be restricted by HLA-A2. These results demonstrate that a CD8+ CTL response to P501S can be elicited.

EXAMPLE 10

IDENTIFICATION OF A NATURALLY PROCESSED CTL EPITOPE CONTAINED WITHIN A PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGEN

The 9-mer peptide p5 (SEQ ID NO: 338) was derived from the P703P antigen (also referred to as P20). The p5 peptide is immunogenic in human HLA-A2 donors and is a naturally processed epitope. Antigen specific CD8+ T cells can be primed following repeated *in vitro* stimulations with monocytes pulsed with p5 peptide. These CTL specifically recognize p5-pulsed target cells in both ELISPOT (as described above) and chromium release assays. Additionally, immunization of HLA-A2 transgenic mice with p5 leads to the generation of CTL lines which recognize a variety of P703P transduced target cells expressing either HLA-A2Kb or HLA-A2. Specifically, HLA-A2 transgenic mice were immunized subcutaneously in the footpad with 100 μ g of p5 peptide together with 140 μ g of hepatitis B virus core peptide (a Th peptide) in Freund's incomplete adjuvant. Three weeks post immunization, spleen cells from immunized mice were stimulated *in vitro* with peptide-pulsed LPS blasts. CTL activity was assessed by chromium release assay five days after primary *in vitro* stimulation. Retrovirally transduced cells expressing the control antigen P703P and HLA-A2Kb were used as targets. CTL lines that specifically recognized both p5-pulsed targets as well as P703P-expressing targets were identified.

Human *in vitro* priming experiments demonstrated that the p5 peptide is immunogenic in humans. Dendritic cells (DC) were differentiated from monocyte cultures derived from PBMC of normal human donors by culturing for five days in RPMI medium containing 10% human serum, 50 ng/ml human GM-CSF and 30 ng/ml human IL-4. Following culture, the DC were pulsed with p5 peptide and cultured with GM-CSF and IL-4 together with CD8+ T cell enriched PBMC. CTL lines were restimulated on a weekly basis

priming cultures were initiated using standard culture techniques. Cultures were restimulated every 7-10 days using autologous primary fibroblasts retrovirally transduced with P501S. Following four stimulation cycles, CD8+ T cell lines were identified that specifically produced interferon- γ when stimulated with P501S-transduced autologous fibroblasts. The P501S-specific activity could be sustained by the continued stimulation of the cultures with P501S-transduced fibroblasts in the presence of IL-15. A panel of HLA-mismatched fibroblast lines transduced with P501S were generated to define the restriction allele of the response. By measuring interferon- γ in an ELISPOT assay, the P501S specific response was shown to be restricted by HLA-A2. These results demonstrate that a CD8+ CTL response to P501S can be elicited.

EXAMPLE 10

IDENTIFICATION OF A NATURALLY PROCESSED CTL EPITOPE CONTAINED WITHIN A PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGEN

The 9-mer peptide p5 (SEQ ID NO: 338) was derived from the P703P antigen (also referred to as P20). The p5 peptide is immunogenic in human HLA-A2 donors and is a naturally processed epitope. Antigen specific CD8+ T cells can be primed following repeated *in vitro* stimulations with monocytes pulsed with p5 peptide. These CTL specifically recognize p5-pulsed target cells in both ELISPOT (as described above) and chromium release assays. Additionally, immunization of HLA-A2 transgenic mice with p5 leads to the generation of CTL lines which recognize a variety of P703P transduced target cells expressing either HLA-A2Kb or HLA-A2. Specifically, HLA-A2 transgenic mice were immunized subcutaneously in the footpad with 100 μ g of p5 peptide together with 140 μ g of hepatitis B virus core peptide (a Th peptide) in Freund's incomplete adjuvant. Three weeks post immunization, spleen cells from immunized mice were stimulated *in vitro* with peptide-pulsed LPS blasts. CTL activity was assessed by chromium release assay five days after primary *in vitro* stimulation. Retrovirally transduced cells expressing the control antigen P703P and HLA-A2Kb were used as targets. CTL lines that specifically recognized both p5-pulsed targets as well as P703P-expressing targets were identified.

Human *in vitro* priming experiments demonstrated that the p5 peptide is immunogenic in humans. Dendritic cells (DC) were differentiated from monocyte cultures derived from PBMC of normal human donors by culturing for five days in RPMI medium containing 10% human serum, 50 ng/ml human GM-CSF and 30 ng/ml human IL-4. Following culture, the DC were pulsed with p5 peptide and cultured with GM-CSF and IL-4 together with CD8+ T cell enriched PBMC. CTL lines were restimulated on a weekly basis

with p5-pulsed monocytes. Five to six weeks after initiation of the CTL cultures, CTL recognition of p5-pulsed target cells was demonstrated.

EXAMPLE 11

EXPRESSION OF A BREAST TUMOR-DERIVED ANTIGEN IN PROSTATE

Isolation of the antigen B305D from breast tumor by differential display is described in US Patent Application No. 08/700,014, filed August 20, 1996. Several different splice forms of this antigen were isolated. The determined cDNA sequences for these splice forms are provided in SEQ ID NO: 366-375, with the predicted amino acid sequences corresponding to the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 292, 298 and 301-303 being provided in SEQ ID NO: 299-306, respectively.

The expression levels of B305D in a variety of tumor and normal tissues were examined by real time PCR and by Northern analysis. The results indicated that B305D is highly expressed in breast tumor, prostate tumor, normal prostate tumor and normal testes, with expression being low or undetectable in all other tissues examined (colon tumor, lung tumor, ovary tumor, and normal bone marrow, colon, kidney, liver, lung, ovary, skin, small intestine, stomach).

EXAMPLE 12

ELICITATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGEN-SPECIFIC CTL RESPONSES IN HUMAN BLOOD

This Example illustrates the ability of a prostate tumor antigen to elicit a CTL response in blood of normal humans.

Autologous dendritic cells (DC) were differentiated from monocyte cultures derived from PBMC of normal donors by growth for five days in RPMI medium containing 10% human serum, 50 ng/ml GM-CSF and 30 ng/ml IL-4. Following culture, DC were infected overnight with recombinant P501S-expressing vaccinia virus at an M.O.I. of 5 and matured for 8 hours by the addition of 2 micrograms/ml CD40 ligand. Virus was inactivated by UV irradiation, CD8⁺ cells were isolated by positive selection using magnetic beads, and priming cultures were initiated in 24-well plates. Following five stimulation cycles, CD8⁺ lines were identified that specifically produced interferon-gamma when stimulated with autologous P501S-transduced fibroblasts. The P501S-specific activity of cell line 3A-1 could be maintained following additional stimulation cycles on autologous B-LCL transduced with P501S. Line 3A-1 was shown to specifically recognize autologous B-LCL transduced to

express P501S, but not EGFP-transduced autologous B-LCL, as measured by cytotoxicity assays (^{51}Cr release) and interferon-gamma production (Interferon-gamma Elispot; *see above* and Lalvani et al., *J. Exp. Med.* 186:859-865, 1997). The results of these assays are presented in Figures 6A and 6B.

EXAMPLE 13

IDENTIFICATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGENS BY MICROARRAY ANALYSIS

This Example describes the isolation of certain prostate tumor polypeptides from a prostate tumor cDNA library.

A human prostate tumor cDNA expression library as described above was screened using microarray analysis to identify clones that display at least a three fold over-expression in prostate tumor and/or normal prostate tissue, as compared to non-prostate normal tissues (not including testis). 372 clones were identified, and 319 were successfully sequenced. Table I presents a summary of these clones, which are shown in SEQ ID NOs:385-400. Of these sequences SEQ ID NOs:386, 389, 390 and 392 correspond to novel genes, and SEQ ID NOs: 393 and 396 correspond to previously identified sequences. The others (SEQ ID NOs:385, 387, 388, 391, 394, 395 and 397-400) correspond to known sequences, as shown in Table I.

Table I
Summary of Prostate Tumor Antigens

Known Genes	Previously identified Genes	Novel Genes
T-cell gamma chain	P504S	23379 (SEQ ID NO:389)
Kallikrein	P1000C	23399 (SEQ ID NO:392)
Vector	P501S	23320 (SEQ ID NO:386)
CGI-82 protein mRNA (23319; SEQ ID NO:385)	P503S	23381 (SEQ ID NO:390)
PSA	P510S	
Ald. 6 Dehyd.	P784P	
L-iditol-2 dehydrogenase (23376; SEQ ID NO:388)	P502S	
Ets transcription factor PDEF (22672; SEQ ID NO:398)	P706P	
hTGR (22678; SEQ ID NO:399)	19142.2, bangur.seq (22621; SEQ ID NO:396)	
KIAA0295(22685; SEQ ID NO:400)	5566.1 Wang(23404; SEQ ID NO:393)	
Prostatic Acid Phosphatase(22655; SEQ ID NO:397)	P712P	

transglutaminase (22611; SEQ ID NO:395)	P778P	
HDLBP (23508; SEQ ID NO:394)		
CGI-69 Protein(23367; SEQ ID NO:387)		
KIAA0122(23383; SEQ ID NO:391)		
TEEG		

CGI-82 showed 4.06 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 43% of prostate tumors, 25% normal prostate, not detected in other normal tissues tested. L-iditol-2 dehydrogenase showed 4.94 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 90% of prostate tumors, 100% of normal prostate, and not detected in other normal tissues tested. Ets transcription factor PDEF showed 5.55 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 47% prostate tumors, 25% normal prostate and not detected in other normal tissues tested. hTGR1 showed 9.11 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 63% of prostate tumors and is not detected in normal tissues tested including normal prostate. KIAA0295 showed 5.59 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 47% of prostate tumors, low to undetectable in normal tissues tested including normal prostate tissues. Prostatic acid phosphatase showed 9.14 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 67% of prostate tumors, 50% of normal prostate, and not detected in other normal tissues tested. Transglutaminase showed 14.84 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 30% of prostate tumors, 50% of normal prostate, and is not detected in other normal tissues tested. High density lipoprotein binding protein (HDLBP) showed 28.06 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 97% of prostate tumors, 75% of normal prostate, and is undetectable in all other normal tissues tested. CGI-69 showed 3.56 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It is a low abundant gene, detected in more than 90% of prostate tumors, and in 75% normal prostate tissues. The expression of this gene in normal tissues was very low. KIAA0122 showed 4.24 fold over-expression in prostate

tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 57% of prostate tumors, it was undetectable in all normal tissues tested including normal prostate tissues. 19142.2 bangur showed 23.25 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 97% of prostate tumors and 100% of normal prostate. It was undetectable in other normal tissues tested. 5566.1 Wang showed 3.31 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 97% of prostate tumors, 75% normal prostate and was also over-expressed in normal bone marrow, pancreas, and activated PBMC. Novel clone 23379 showed 4.86 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was detectable in 97% of prostate tumors and 75% normal prostate and is undetectable in all other normal tissues tested. Novel clone 23399 showed 4.09 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 27% of prostate tumors and was undetectable in all normal tissues tested including normal prostate tissues. Novel clone 23320 showed 3.15 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was detectable in all prostate tumors and 50% of normal prostate tissues. It was also expressed in normal colon and trachea. Other normal tissues do not express this gene at high level.

EXAMPLE 14

IDENTIFICATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGENS BY ELECTRONIC SUBTRACTION

This Example describes the use of an electronic subtraction technique to identify prostate tumor antigens.

Potential prostate-specific genes present in the GenBank human EST database were identified by electronic subtraction (similar to that described by Vasmatizis et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95:300-304, 1998). The sequences of EST clones (43,482) derived from various prostate libraries were obtained from the GenBank public human EST database. Each prostate EST sequence was used as a query sequence in a BLASTN (National Center for Biotechnology Information) search against the human EST database. All matches considered identical (length of matching sequence >100 base pairs, density of identical matches over this region > 70%) were grouped (aligned) together in a cluster. Clusters containing more than 200 ESTs were discarded since they probably represented repetitive elements or highly expressed genes such as those for ribosomal proteins. If two or more clusters shared common ESTs, those clusters were grouped together into a "supercluster," resulting in 4,345 prostate superclusters.

Records for the 479 human cDNA libraries represented in the GenBank release were downloaded to create a database of these cDNA library records. These 479 cDNA libraries were grouped into three groups, Plus (normal prostate and prostate tumor libraries, and breast cell lines, in which expression was desired), Minus (libraries from other normal adult tissues, in which expression was not desirable), and Other (fetal tissue, infant tissue, tissues found only in women, non-prostate tumors and cell lines other than prostate cell lines, in which expression was considered to be irrelevant). A summary of these library groups is presented in Table II.

Table II
Prostate cDNA Libraries and ESTs

Library	# of Libraries	# of ESTs
Plus	25	43,482
Normal	11	18,875
Tumor	11	21,769
Cell lines	3	2,838
Minus	166	
Other	287	

Each supercluster was analyzed in terms of the ESTs within the supercluster. The tissue source of each EST clone was noted and used to classify the superclusters into four groups: Type 1- EST clones found in the Plus group libraries only; no expression detected in Minus or Other group libraries; Type 2- EST clones found in the Plus and Other group libraries only; no expression detected in the Minus group; Type 3- EST clones found in the Plus, Minus and Other group libraries, but the expression in the Plus group is higher than in either the Minus or Other groups; and Type 4- EST clones found in Plus, Minus and Other group libraries, but the expression in the Plus group is higher than the expression in the Minus group. This analysis identified 4,345 breast clusters (*see* Table III). From these clusters, 3,172 EST clones were ordered from Research Genetics, Inc., and were received as frozen glycerol stocks in 96-well plates.

Table III
Prostate Cluster Summary

Type	# of Superclusters	# of ESTs Ordered
1	688	677
2	2899	2484
3	85	11
4	673	0
Total	4345	3172

The inserts were PCR-amplified using amino-linked PCR primers for Synteni microarray analysis. When more than one PCR product was obtained for a particular clone, that PCR product was not used for expression analysis. In total, 2,528 clones from the electronic subtraction method were analyzed by microarray analysis to identify electronic subtraction breast clones that had high tumor vs. normal tissue mRNA. Such screens were performed using a Synteni (Palo Alto, CA) microarray, according to the manufacturer's instructions (and essentially as described by Schena et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:10614-10619, 1996 and Heller et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:2150-2155, 1997). Within these analyses, the clones were arrayed on the chip, which was then probed with fluorescent probes generated from normal and tumor prostate cDNA, as well as various other normal tissues. The slides were scanned and the fluorescence intensity was measured.

Clones with an expression ratio greater than 3 (*i.e.*, the level in prostate tumor cDNA was at least three times the level in normal prostate cDNA) were identified as prostate tumor-specific sequences (Table IV). The sequences of these clones are provided in SEQ ID NOs:401-453, with certain novel sequences shown in SEQ ID NOs:407, 413, 416-419, 422, 426, 427 and 450.

Table IV
Prostate-tumor Specific Clones

SEQ ID NO.	Sequence Designation	Comments
401	22545	previously identified P1000C
402	22547	previously identified P704P

403	22548	known
404	22550	known
405	22551	PSA
406	22552	prostate secretory protein 94
407	22553	novel
408	22558	previously identified P509S
409	22562	glandular kallikrein
410	22565	previously identified P1000C
411	22567	PAP
412	22568	B1006C (breast tumor antigen)
413	22570	novel
414	22571	PSA
415	22572	previously identified P706P
416	22573	novel
417	22574	novel
418	22575	novel
419	22580	novel
420	22581	PAP
421	22582	prostatic secretory protein 94
422	22583	novel
423	22584	prostatic secretory protein 94
424	22585	prostatic secretory protein 94
425	22586	known
426	22587	novel
427	22588	novel
428	22589	PAP
429	22590	known
430	22591	PSA
431	22592	known
432	22593	Previously identified P777P
433	22594	T cell receptor gamma chain
434	22595	Previously identified P705P
435	22596	Previously identified P707P
436	22847	PAP
437	22848	known
438	22849	prostatic secretory protein 57

439	22851	PAP
440	22852	PAP
441	22853	PAP
442	22854	previously identified P509S
443	22855	previously identified P705P
444	22856	previously identified P774P
445	22857	PSA
446	23601	previously identified P777P
447	23602	PSA
448	23605	PSA
449	23606	PSA
450	23612	novel
451	23614	PSA
452	23618	previously identified P1000C
453	23622	previously identified P705P

EXAMPLE 15
FURTHER IDENTIFICATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGENS
BY MICROARRAY ANALYSIS

This Example describes the isolation of additional prostate tumor polypeptides from a prostate tumor cDNA library.

A human prostate tumor cDNA expression library as described above was screened using microarray analysis to identify clones that display at least a three fold over-expression in prostate tumor and/or normal prostate tissue, as compared to non-prostate normal tissues (not including testis). 142 clones were identified and sequenced. Certain of these clones are shown in SEQ ID NOs:454-467. Of these sequences SEQ ID NOs:459-461 correspond to novel genes. The others (SEQ ID NOs:454-458 and 461-467) correspond to known sequences.

EXAMPLE 16
FURTHER CHARACTERIZATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGEN P710P

This Example describes the full length cloning of P710P.

The prostate cDNA library described above was screened with the P710P fragment described above. One million colonies were plated on LB/Ampicillin plates. Nylon membrane filters were used to lift these colonies, and the cDNAs picked up by these filters were then denatured and cross-linked to the filters by UV light. The P710P fragment was radiolabeled and used to hybridize with the filters. Positive cDNA clones were selected and their cDNAs recovered and sequenced by an automatic ABI Sequencer. Four sequences were obtained, and are presented in SEQ ID NOs:468-471.

From the foregoing, it will be appreciated that, although specific embodiments of the invention have been described herein for the purposes of illustration, various modifications may be made without deviating from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, the present invention is not limited except as by the appended claims.

CLAIMS

1. An isolated polypeptide comprising at least an immunogenic portion of a prostate tumor protein, or a variant thereof, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) sequences recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472;

(b) sequences that hybridize to any of the foregoing sequences under moderately stringent conditions; and

(c) complements of any of the sequence of (a) or (b).

2. An isolated polypeptide according to claim 1, wherein the polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotide sequences.

3. An isolated polypeptide comprising a sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NO: 108, 112, 113, 114, 172, 176, 178, 327, 329, 331, 339 and 383.

4. An isolated polynucleotide encoding at least 15 amino acid residues of a prostate tumor protein, or a variant thereof that differs in one or more substitutions, deletions, additions and/or insertions such that the ability of the variant to react with antigen-specific antisera is not substantially diminished, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide comprising a sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434,

435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472, or a complement of any of the foregoing sequences.

5. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor protein, or a variant thereof, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide comprising a sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472, or a complement of any of the foregoing sequences.

6. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472.

7. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence that hybridizes, under moderately stringent conditions, to a sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472.

8. An isolated polynucleotide complementary to a polynucleotide according to any one of claims 4-7.

9. An expression vector comprising a polynucleotide according to any one of claims 4-7.

10. A host cell transformed or transfected with an expression vector according to claim 9.

11. An expression vector comprising a polynucleotide according claim 8.

12. A host cell transformed or transfected with an expression vector according to claim 11.

13. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polypeptide according to claim 1, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

14. A vaccine comprising a polypeptide according to claim 1, in combination with a non-specific immune response enhancer.

15. A vaccine according to claim 14, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer is an adjuvant.

16. A vaccine according to claim 14, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer induces a predominantly Type I response.

17. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide according to claim 4, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

18. A vaccine comprising a polynucleotide according to claim 4, in combination with a non-specific immune response enhancer.

19. A vaccine according to claim 18, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer is an adjuvant.

20. A vaccine according to claim 18, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer induces a predominantly Type I response.

21. An isolated antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, that specifically binds to a prostate tumor protein that comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472 or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotide sequences.

22. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an antibody or fragment thereof according to claim 18, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

23. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an antigen-presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide according to claim 1, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

24. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 23, wherein the antigen presenting cell is a dendritic cell or a macrophage.

25. A vaccine comprising an antigen-presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide according to claim 1, in combination with a non-specific immune response enhancer.

26. A vaccine according to claim 25, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer is an adjuvant.

27. A vaccine according to claim 25, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer induces a predominantly Type I response.

28. A vaccine according to claim 25, wherein the antigen-presenting cell is a dendritic cell.

29. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a polypeptide according to claim 1, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.

30. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a polynucleotide according to claim 4, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.

31. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof according to claim 21, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.

32. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of an antigen-presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide according to claim 1, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.

33. A method according to claim 32, wherein the antigen-presenting cell is a dendritic cell.

34. A method according to any one of claims 29-32, wherein the cancer is prostate cancer.

35. A fusion protein comprising at least one polypeptide according to claim 1.

36. A fusion protein according to claim 35, wherein the fusion protein comprises an expression enhancer that increases expression of the fusion protein in a host cell transfected with a polynucleotide encoding the fusion protein.

37. A fusion protein according to claim 35, wherein the fusion protein comprises a T helper epitope that is not present within the polypeptide of claim 1.

38. A fusion protein according to claim 35, wherein the fusion protein comprises an affinity tag.

39. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a fusion protein according to claim 35.

40. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a fusion protein according to claim 32, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

41. A vaccine comprising a fusion protein according to claim 35, in combination with a non-specific immune response enhancer.

42. A vaccine according to claim 41, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer is an adjuvant.

43. A vaccine according to claim 41, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer induces a predominantly Type I response.

44. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide according to claim 40, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

45. A vaccine comprising a polynucleotide according to claim 40, in combination with a non-specific immune response enhancer.

46. A vaccine according to claim 45, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer is an adjuvant.

47. A vaccine according to claim 45, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer induces a predominantly Type I response.

48. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 40 or claim 44.

49. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a vaccine according to claim 41 or claim 45.

50. A method for removing tumor cells from a biological sample, comprising contacting a biological sample with T cells that specifically react with a prostate tumor protein, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(i) polynucleotides recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472; and

(ii) complements of the foregoing polynucleotides;

wherein the step of contacting is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the removal of cells expressing the prostate tumor protein from the sample.

51. A method according to claim 50, wherein the biological sample is blood or a fraction thereof.

52. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a biological sample treated according to the method of claim 50.

53. A method for stimulating and/or expanding T cells specific for a prostate tumor protein, comprising contacting T cells with one or more of:

- (i) a polypeptide according to claim 1;
 - (ii) a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide comprising a sequence provided in any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472;
 - (iii) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of (i) or (ii); and/or
 - (iv) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide of (i) or (ii);
- under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the stimulation and/or expansion of T cells.

54. An isolated T cell population, comprising T cells prepared according to the method of claim 53.

55. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a T cell population according to claim 54.

56. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) incubating CD4⁺ and/or CD8⁺ T cells isolated from a patient with at least one component selected from the group consisting of:

- (i) a polypeptide according to claim 1;
- (ii) a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide comprising a sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472;
- (iii) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of (i) or (ii); or
- (iv) an antigen-presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide of (i) or (ii);

such that T cells proliferate; and

(b) administering to the patient an effective amount of the proliferated T cells, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.

57. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) incubating CD4⁺ and/or CD8⁺ T cells isolated from a patient with at least one component selected from the group consisting of:

- (i) a polypeptide according to claim 1;
- (ii) a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide comprising a sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472;
- (iii) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of (i) or (ii); or
- (iv) an antigen-presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide of (i) or (ii);

such that T cells proliferate;

- (b) cloning at least one proliferated cell; and
- (c) administering to the patient an effective amount of the cloned T cells, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.

58. A method for determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with a binding agent that binds to a prostate tumor protein, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(i) polynucleotides recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472; and

(ii) complements of the foregoing polynucleotides;

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; and

(c) comparing the amount of polypeptide to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in the patient.

59. A method according to claim 58, wherein the binding agent is an antibody.

60. A method according to claim 59, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

61. A method according to claim 58, wherein the cancer is prostate cancer.
62. A method for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:
- (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient at a first point in time with a binding agent that binds to a prostate tumor protein, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotides;
 - (b) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent;
 - (c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and
 - (d) comparing the amount of polypeptide detected in step (c) to the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.
63. A method according to claim 62, wherein the binding agent is an antibody.
64. A method according to claim 63, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.
65. A method according to claim 62, wherein the cancer is a prostate cancer.
66. A method for determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:
- (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a prostate tumor protein, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotides;
 - (b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; and

(c) comparing the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in the patient.

67. A method according to claim 66, wherein the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide is determined using a polymerase chain reaction.

68. A method according to claim 66, wherein the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide is determined using a hybridization assay.

69. A method for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a prostate tumor protein, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotides;

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide;

(c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and

(d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide detected in step (c) to the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

70. A method according to claim 69, wherein the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide is determined using a polymerase chain reaction.

71. A method according to claim 69, wherein the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide is determined using a hybridization assay.

72. A diagnostic kit, comprising:

(a) one or more antibodies according to claim 21; and

(b) a detection reagent comprising a reporter group.

73. A kit according to claim 72, wherein the antibodies are immobilized on a solid support.

74. A kit according to claim 73, wherein the solid support comprises nitrocellulose, latex or a plastic material.

75. A kit according to claim 72, wherein the detection reagent comprises an anti-immunoglobulin, protein G, protein A or lectin.

76. A kit according to claim 72, wherein the reporter group is selected from the group consisting of radioisotopes, fluorescent groups, luminescent groups, enzymes, biotin and dye particles.

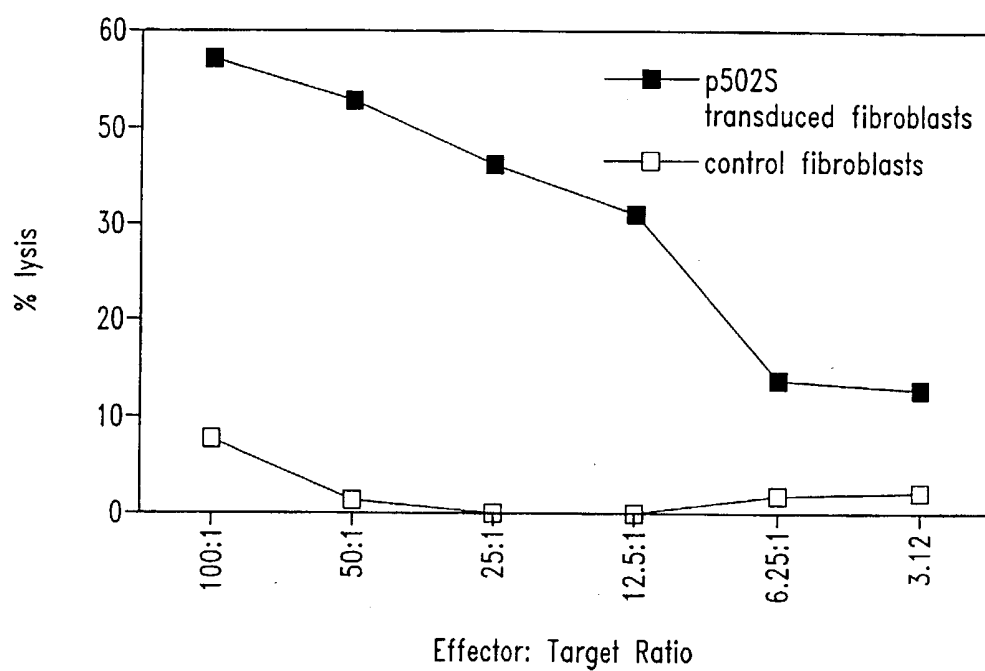
77. An oligonucleotide comprising 10 to 40 nucleotides that hybridize under moderately stringent conditions to a polynucleotide that encodes a prostate tumor protein, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotides.

78. A oligonucleotide according to claim 77, wherein the oligonucleotide comprises 10-40 nucleotides recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472.

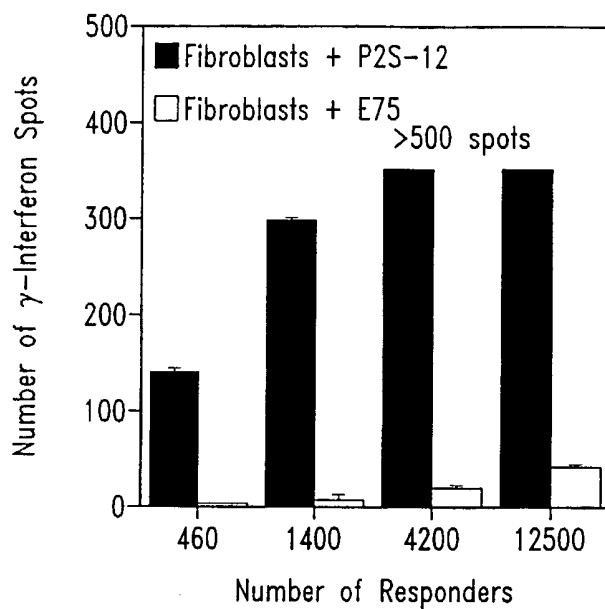
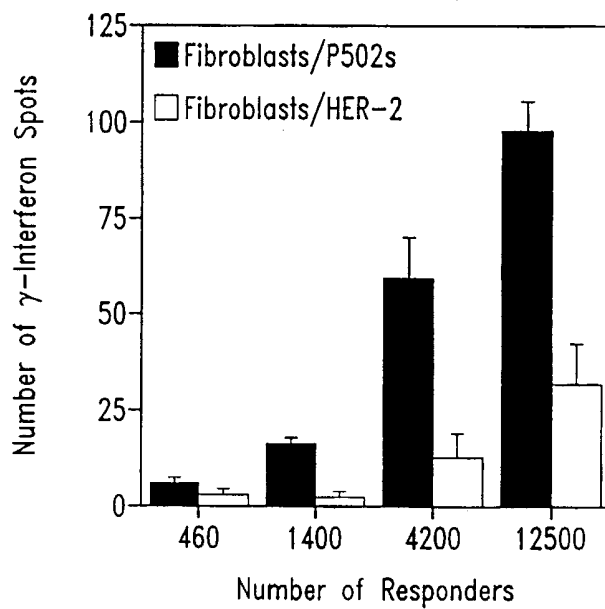
79. A diagnostic kit, comprising:

- (a) an oligonucleotide according to claim 77; and
- (b) a diagnostic reagent for use in a polymerase chain reaction or hybridization assay.

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*Fig. 1*

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*Fig. 2A**Fig. 2B*

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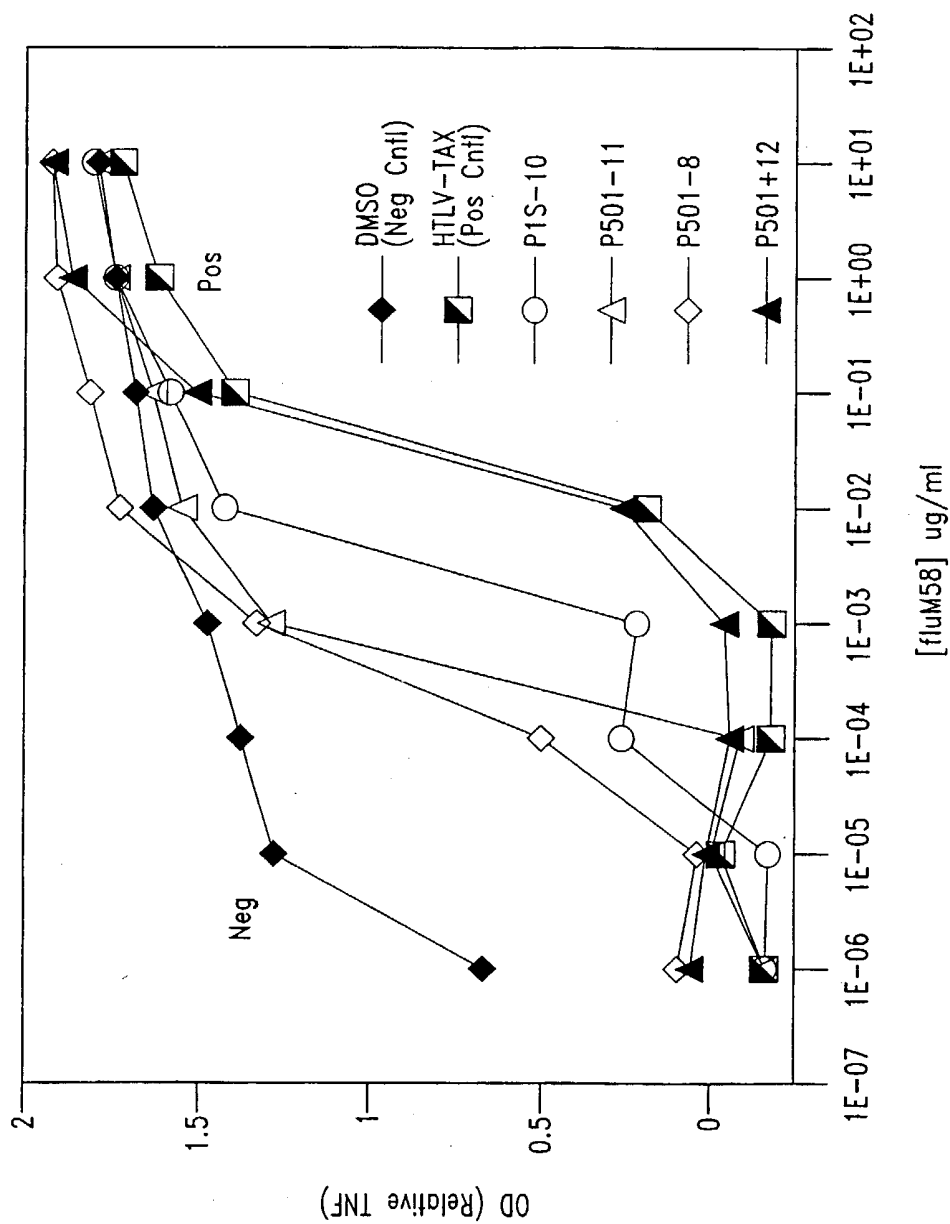
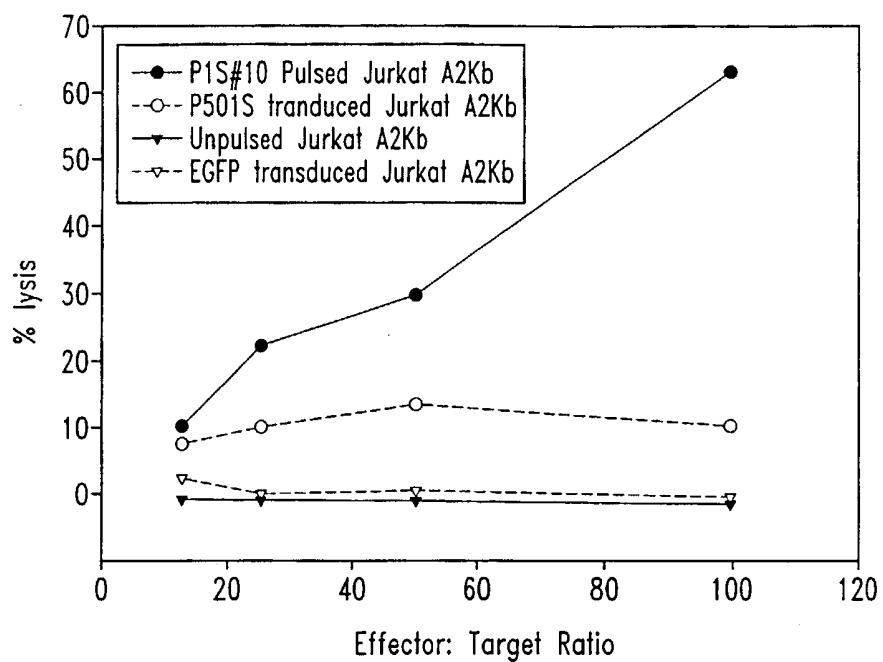
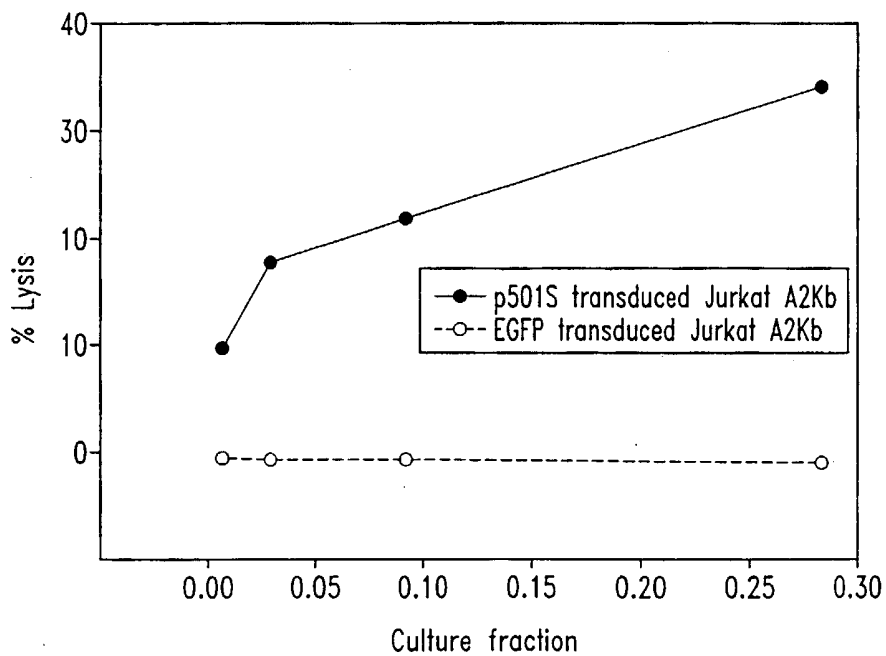
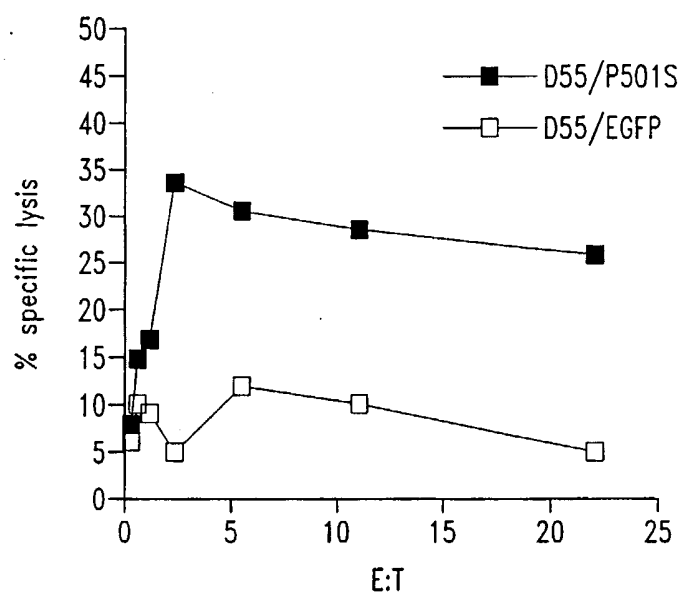
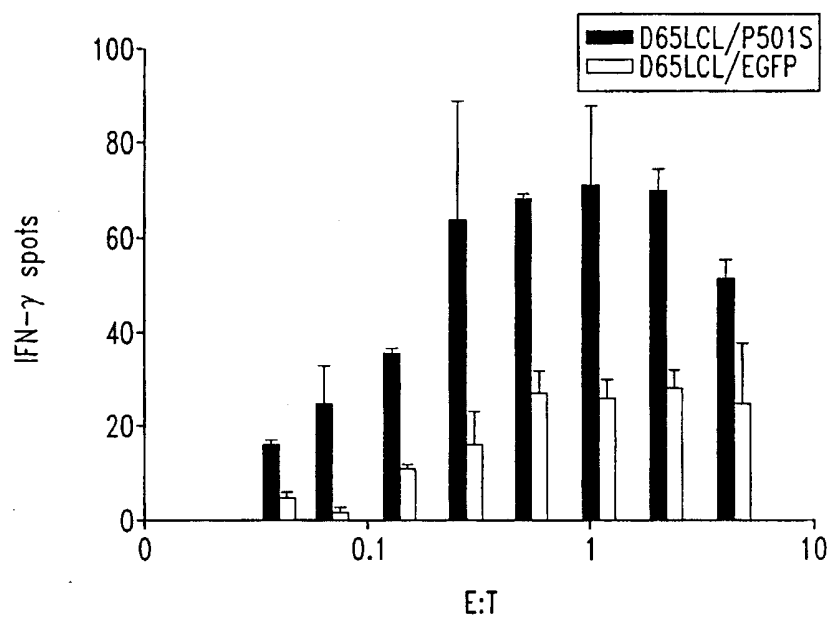


Fig. 3

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*Fig. 4**Fig. 5*

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*Fig. 6**Fig. 7*

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aatccctgtg gggggcttct ccttgaagtc cgccancagg gctcagtctt tggacccang 240
caggatcatg ggttgtngnc caactggggg ccncaacgca aaanggcncg gggcctcngn 300
caccatccc angacgggc tacactnctg gacctccnc tccaccactt tcatgcctg 360
ttctaccgc cgnatntgtc ccantgttt cngtgcenac tccantctt nggacgtgcg 420
ctacatacgc cgggancnc nctcccgctt tgtccctatc cacgtncan caacaaattt 480
cncctantg caccnatcc cacttttnc agntttcnc nncgngcttc ctntaaaaag 540
ggttgancgc cggaaaatnc cccaaagggg gggggccngg tacccaactn cccctnata 600
gctgaantcc ccatnaccnn gntcncatgg anccntcctt tttaannacn ttctnaactt 660
gggaananc ctcgncctn ccccnnttaa tccnccttg cnangnncnt ccccnntcc 720
nccnnntng gcntntnann cnaaaaaggc ccnnancaa tctcctnncn cctcanttcg 780
ccancctcg aaatcgccn c 801

<210> 10
<211> 789
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(789)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 10
cagtctatnt ggccagtgtg gcagctttcc ctgtggctgc cgggtgccaca tgccctgtccc 60
acagtgtggc cgtggtgaca gcttcagccg cctcaccgg gtccaccttc tcagccctgc 120
agatcctgcc ctacacactg gcctccctct accaccggga gaagcagggtg ttccctgccca 180
aataccgagg ggacactgga ggtgctagca gtgaggacag cctgatgacc agcttccctgc 240
caggccctaa gcctggagct ccttcccta atggacacgt ggggtgctgga ggcagtggcc 300
tgctcccacc tccaccgcg ctctgcgggg cctctgctg tgatgtctcc gtacgtgtgg 360
tggtgggtga gccaccgan gccaggggtg ttccgggccc gggcatctgc ctggacctgc 420
ccatcctgga tagtgcttcc tgctgtccca ngtggcccca tccctgttta tgggtccat 480
tgtccagctc agccagtctg tcaactgccta tatggtgtct gccgcaggcc tgggtctggt 540
cccatttact ttgtacaca ggtantatnt gacaagaacg anttgccaa atactacgcg 600
ttaaaaaatt ccagcaacat tgggggtgga aggctgcct cactgggtcc aactccccgc 660
tcctgttaac cccatggggc tgccggcttg gccccaatt tetgttgctg ccaaantnat 720
gtggctctct gctgccacct gttgctggct gaagtgcnta cngcncant nggggggtng 780
ggngttccc 789

<210> 11
 <211> 772
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(772)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 11
 cccaccctac ccaaataatta gacaccaaca cagaaaagct agcaatggat tcccttctac 60
 tttgttaaataaataagttataatatttaaa tgcctgtgtc tctgtgatgg caacagaagg 120
 accaacaggc cacatcctga taaaaggtaa gaggggggtg gatcagcaaa aagacagtgc 180
 tgtgggctga ggggacctgg ttcttgtgtg ttgccccca ggactcttcc cctacaaata 240
 actttcatat gttcaaatcc catggaggag tgtttcatcc tagaaactcc catgcaagag 300
 ctacattaaa cgaagctgca gggttaagggg cttanagatg ggaaccagg tgactgagtt 360
 tattcagctc ccaaaaaccc ttctctaggt gtgtctcaac taggaggcta gctgttaacc 420
 ctgagcctgg gtaatccacc tgcagagtcc ccgcattcca gtgcatggaa cccttctggc 480
 ctccctgtat aagtcagac tgaaaccccc ttggaaggnc tccagtcagg cagccctana 540
 aactggggaa aaaagaaaag gacgccccan cccccagctg tgcantacg cacctcaaca 600
 gcacaggggtg gcagcaaaaa aaccacttta ctttggcaca acaaaaaact ngggggggca 660
 accccggcac ccnangggg gttaacagga ancngggnaa cntggaaccc aattnaggca 720
 ggccnccac ccnaatntt gctgggaaat ttttctccc cttaattntt tc 772

<210> 12
 <211> 751
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(751)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 12
 gccccaatc cagctgccac accaccacag gtgactgcat tagttcggat gtcatacaaa 60
 agctgattga agcaaccctc tactttttgg tcgtgagcct ttgcttggg gcaggtttca 120
 ttggctgtgt tggtagcgtt gtcattgcaa cagaatgggg gaaaggcact gttctctttg 180
 aagtanggtg agtcctcaaa atccgtatag ttggtgaagc cacagcactt gagcccttc 240
 atggtggtgt tccacacttg agtgaagtct tectgggaac cataatcttt cttgatggca 300
 ggcactacca gcaacgtcag ggaagtgtc agccattgtg gtgtacacca aggcgaccac 360
 agcagctgcn acctcagcaa tgaagatgan gaggangatg aagaagaacg tcncgagggc 420
 acacttgctc tcagtcttan caccatanca gcccntgaaa accaananca aagaccacna 480
 cncggctgc gatgaagaaa tnaccccneg ttgacaaact tgcattggcag tggganccac 540
 agtggccna aaaatcttca aaaaggatgc cccatcnatt gaccccccaa atgcccactg 600
 ccaacagggg ctgccccacn cncnnaacga tgancnatt gnacaagatc tncntggtct 660
 tnatnaacnt gaaccctgcn tngtggctcc tgttcaggnc cnnggcctga cttctnaann 720
 aangaactcn gaagncacca cngganannc g 751

<210> 13
 <211> 729
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(729)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 13
 gagccaggcg tccctctgcc tgcccactca gtggcaacac ccgggagctg ttttgcctt 60
 tgtggancct cagcagtncc ctctttcaga actcantgcc aagancctg aacaggagcc 120
 accatgcagt gcttcagctt cattaagacc atgatgatcc tcttcaattt gctcatcttt 180
 ctgtgtggtg cagccctggt ggcagtgggc atctgggtgt caatcgatgg ggcacacctt 240
 ctgaagatct tcgggccact gtcgtccagt gccatgcagt ttgtcaacgt gggctacttc 300
 ctcacgcag ccggcggtgt ggtcttagct ctagggttcc tgggctgcta tgggtgctaag 360
 actgagagca agtgtgccct cgtgacgttc ttcttcaccc tcctcctcat cttcattgct 420
 gaggttgcaa tgctgtggtc gccttggtgt acaccacaat ggctgagcac ttcctgacgt 480
 tgctggaat gcctgccatc aaaaaagat tatgggttcc caggaanact tcaactcaagt 540
 gttggaacac caccatgaaa gggtcaagt gctgtggctt cnnccaacta tacggatttt 600
 gaagantcac ctacttcaaa gaaaanagtg cctttccccc atttctgttg caattgacaa 660
 acgtcccaa cacagccaat tgaaaacctg caccacaacc aaanggggtcc ccaaccanaa 720
 attnaaggg 729

<210> 14
 <211> 816
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(816)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 14
 tgctcttctt caaagttggt cttgttgcca taacaaccac cataggtaaa gcgggagcag 60
 tgttcgtga aggggttgta gtaccagcgc gggatgctct ccttgagag tcctgtgtct 120
 ggcagggtcca cgcagtgcc tttgtcactg gggaaatgga tgcgctggag ctcgtaaaag 180
 ccactcgtgt atttttcaca ggcagcctcg tcgcagcgt cggggcagtt gggggtgtct 240
 tcacactcca ggaaactgtc natgcagcag ccattgctgc agcggaactg ggtgggctga 300
 cangtgccag agcacactgg atggcgctt tccatgnan gggccctgng ggaaagtccc 360
 tganccecan anctgcctct caaangcccc acctgcaca ccccgacagg ctagaatgga 420
 atcttcttc cgaaggtag ttnttcttgt tgcccaancc anccccntaa acaaactctt 480
 gcanatctgc tccngggggg tcntantacc ancggtggaa aagaacccca ggngcgaaac 540
 caancttgtt tggatncgaa gcnataatct nctnttctgc ttggtggaca gcaccantna 600
 ctgtnnanct ttagnccntg gtcctcttgg gttgnncttg aacctaactn ccnntcaact 660
 gggacaaggt aantngccnt ccttttaatt ccnancntn cccctggtt tgggggtttt 720
 cncnctcta cccagaaan nccgtgttcc ccccaacta ggggccnaaa ccnnttnttc 780
 cacaaccctn ccccaaccac gggttcngnt ggttng 816

<210> 15
 <211> 783
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(783)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 15

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ccaaggcctg ggcaggcata nacttgaagg tacaacccca ggaacccctg gtgctgaagg      60
atgtggaaaa cacagattgg cgcctactgc ggggtgacac ggatgtcagg gtagagagga      120
aagacccaaa ccaggtggaa ctgtggggac tcaaggaang cacctacctg ttccagctga      180
cagtgactag ctcagaccac ccagaggaca cggccaacgt cacagtcact gtgctgtcca      240
ccaagcagac agaagactac tgcctcgcat ccaacaangt gggtcgctgc cggggctctt      300
tcccacgctg gtactatgac cccacggagc agatctgcaa gagtttcgtt tatggaggct      360
gcttgggcaa caagaacaac taccttcggg aagaagagtg cattctancc tgtcnggggtg      420
tgcaaggtgg gcctttgana ngcanctctg gggctcangc gactttcccc cagggccctt      480
ccatggaaaag gcgccatcca ntgttctctg gcacctgtca gccaccccag ttccgctgca      540
ncaatggctg ctgcatcnac antttcctng aattgtgaca acacccccca ntgcccccaa      600
ccctcccaac aaagcttccc tgttnaaaaa tacnccantt ggcttttnac aaacncccg      660
cncctccttt ttcccnntn aacaaagggc nctngccttt gaactgccc aaccnnggaa      720
tctnccnngg aaaaantncc cccctgggtt cctnnaance cctecnnaa anctncccc      780
ccc                                                                783

```

<210> 16

<211> 801

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(801)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 16

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gccccaatc cagctgccac accacccacg gtgactgcat tagttcggat gtcatacaaa      60
agctgattga agcaaccctc tactttttgg tcgtgagcct tttgcttggg gcagggttca      120
ttggctgtgt tggtagcgtt gtcattgcaa cagaatgggg gaaaggcact gttctctttg      180
aagtaggggtg agtcctcaaa atccgtatag ttgggtgaagc cacagcactt gagccctttc      240
atggtggtgt tccacacttg agtgaagtct tccctgggaac cataatcttt cttgatggca      300
ggcactacca gcaacgtcag gaagtgtcga gccattgtgg tgtacaccaa ggcgaccaca      360
gcagctgcaa cctcagcaat gaagatgagg aggaggatga agaagaacgt cncgagggca      420
cactgtctct cgtcttagc accatagcag cccangaaac caagagcaaa gaccacaacg      480
cengctgcga atgaagaaa ntacccacgt tgacaaactg catggccact ggacgacagt      540
tggcccgaa atcttcagaa aagggatgcc ccatcgattg aacacccana tgcccactgc      600
cnacagggct gcnccnncn gaaagaatga gccattgaag aaggatcttc ntggctctaa      660
tgaactgaaa centgcatgg tggccctgtt tcagggctct tggcagtgaa ttctganaaa      720
aaggaacngc ntnagcccc ccaaangana aaacaccccc ggggtgttgcc ctgaattggc      780
ggccaaggan ccctgccccn g                                                                801

```

<210> 17

<211> 740

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(740)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 17

```

gtgagagcca ggcgtccctc tgctgcccc ctcagtggca acacccggga gctgttttgt      60

```

```

cctttgtgga gcctcagcag ttccctcttt cagaactcac tgccaagagc cctgaacagg      120
agccaccatg cagtgcctta gcttcattaa gaccatgatg atcctcttca atttgctcat      180
ctttctgtgt ggtgcagccc tgttggcagt gggcatctgg gtgtcaatcg atggggcatc      240
ctttctgaag atcttcgggc cactgtcgtc cagtgccatg cagtttgtca acgtgggcta      300
cttctcatc gcagccggcg ttgtggctct tgctcttggg ttcttgggct gctatgggtg      360
taagacggag agcaagtgtg cctcgtgac gttcttcttc atcctcctcc tcatcttcat      420
tgctgaagtt gcagctgctg tggtcgcctt ggtgtacacc acaatggctg aaccattcct      480
gacgttgctg gtantgcctg ccatcaanaa agattatggg tcccaggaa aaattcactc      540
aantntggaa caccnccatg aaaagggctc caatttctgn tggcttcccc aactataccg      600
gaattttgaa agantcnccc tacttccaaa aaaaaanant tgcttttnc ccenttctgt      660
tgcaatgaaa acntccaan acngccaatn aaaacctgcc cnnncaaaaa ggntcncaaa      720
caaaaaaant nnaagggttn

```

<210> 18

<211> 802

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(802)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 18

```

ccgctgggtg cgctgggtcca gngnagccac gaagcacgtc agcatacaca gcctcaatca      60
caaggtcttc cagctgccgc acattacgca gggcaagagc ctccagcaac actgcatatg      120
ggatacactt tacttttagca gccaggggtga caactgagag gtgtcgaagc ttattcttct      180
gagcctctgt tagtggagga agattccggg ctccagctaa gtatgcagcg tatgtcccat      240
aagcaaacac tgtgagcagc cggaaggtag aggcaaaagtc actctcagcc agctctctaa      300
cattgggcat gtccagcagt tctccaaaca cgtagacacc agnggcctcc agcacctgat      360
ggatgagtgt ggccagcgct gcccccttgg ccgacttggc taggagcaga aattgctcct      420
ggttctgccc tgtcaccttc acttccgcac tcatcactgc actgagtgtg ggggacttgg      480
gctcaggatg tccagagacg tggttccgcc cctcnctta atgacaccgn ccanncaacc      540
gtcggctccc gccgantgng ttcgctgtn cttgggtcagg gtctgctggc cnetacttgc      600
aancttcgtc nggcccattg aattcacenc accggaactn gtangatcca ctntttctat      660
aaccggncgc caccgcnmnt ggaactccac tcttnttnc tttacttgag ggtaaggtc      720
acccttnncc ttaccttggg ccaaaccntn cntgtgtcg anattngtnaa tcnggnccna      780
tnccanccnc atangaagcc ng

```

<210> 19

<211> 731

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(731)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 19

```

cnaagcttcc aggtnacggg ccgnaancc tgaccnagg tancanaang cagnncngcg      60
gagccacccg tcacngngng gngtctttat nggagggggc ggagccacat cnetggacnt      120
cntgacccca actccccncc nncantgca gtgatgagtg cagaactgaa ggtnacgtgg      180
caggaaccaa gancaaannc tgctccntc caagtccgcn nagggggcg ggctggccac      240
gcncatccnt cnagtgctgn aaagccccnn cctgtctact tgtttggaga acngcnnga      300

```

catgcccagn gttanataac nggcngagag tnantttgccc tctcccttccc ggctgcgcgan	360
cgngtntgct tagnggacat aacctgacta cttactgaa cccnngaatac tncnccccct	420
ccactaagct cagaacaaaa aacttcgaca ccactcantt gtcacctgnc tgctcaagta	480
aagtgtaccc catncccaat gtntgctnga ngctctgncc tgcnttangt tcggctcctgg	540
gaagacctat caattnaagc tatgtttctg actgcctctt gctccctgna acaancnacc	600
cnnnntcca agggggggnc ggcccccaat cccccaacc ntnaattnan ttanccccc	660
ccccngggcc cggccttta cnancntcnn nnaengggna aaaccnngc ttncccaac	720
nnaatccncc t	731

<210> 20

<211> 754

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(754)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 20

tttttttttt tttttttttt taaaaacccc ctccattnaa tgnaaacttc cgaaattgtc	60
caacccccctc ntccaaatnn ccttttccgg gnggggggttc caaacccaan ttanntttgg	120
annttaaatt aaatnttntt tggnggnna anccnaatgt nangaaagt naaccanta	180
tnancctnaa tncctggaaa ccngtngntt ccaaaaatnt ttaaccctta antccctccg	240
aaatngttna nggaaaaccc aanttctctt aaggttggtt gaaggntnaa tnaaaanccc	300
nnccaattgt ttttngccac gcctgaatta attggnttcc gntgttttcc nttaaaanaa	360
ggnnancccc ggttantnaa tcccccnnc ccaattata ccgantttt ttngaattgg	420
gancccnccg gaattaacgg ggnnnntccc tntgggggg cnggnncccc cccntcggg	480
ggttngggnc aggnccnaat tgtttaagg tccgaaaaat ccctccnaga aaaaaanctc	540
ccagntgag nntnggggtt ncccccccc cangggccct ctcgnanagt tgggggttgg	600
ggggcctggg attttntttc cctntttnc tcccccccc cngggganag aggttngngt	660
tttgnctnnc ggccccnccn aaganccttn ccganttnan ttaaaccnt gcctnggcga	720
agtccttgn agggntaaan ggccccctnn cggg	754

<210> 21

<211> 755

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(755)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 21

atcancccat gaccccnac nngggaccnc tcancggnc nnncnaccnc cgcccnatca	60
ngtgnagnnc actnctntn natcacnccc cnccnactac gcccnananc cnacgcnetc	120
nncanattcc actganngcg cgangtngan ngagaaanct nataccanag ncaccanacn	180
ccagctgtcc nanaangcct nnnatacngg nnnatccaat ntgnanccctc cnaagtattn	240
nncnncanac gattttcctn anccgattac centncccc tanccctccc ccccaacna	300
cgaaggcnct ggncnnaagg nngcgnccnc ccgctagntc cccnncaggt cncncccta	360
aactcanccn nattacnccg ttcttgagta tcaactcccg aatctcacc tactcaactc	420
aaaaanacn gatacaaaat aatncaagcc tgnttatnac actntgactg ggtctctatt	480
ttagnggtcc ntnaancntc ctaatacttc cagtctncc tcnccaattt ccnaanggct	540
ctttengaca gcatnttttg gtcccnntt ggggtcttan ngaattgccc ttctnngaac	600

gggtctntct	tttcttcgg	ttanectggn	ttcnccggc	cagttattat	ttccntttt	660
aaattctnc	cntttanttt	tggcnttca	aacccccggc	cttgaaaacg	gccccctggt	720
aaaaggtgt	tttganaaaa	ttttgtttt	gttcc			755

<210> 22

<211> 849

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(849)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 22

ttttttttt	tttttangtg	tngtcgtgca	ggtagaggct	tactacaant	gtgaanacgt	60
acgctnggan	taangcgacc	cgantttctag	gannccct	aaaatcanac	tgtgaagatn	120
atcctgnna	cgggaangtc	accggnngat	nntgetaggg	tgncctcc	cannnttn	180
cataactcng	ngccctgcc	caccaccttc	ggcgcccg	ngnccggg	cgggtcattn	240
gnnttaaccn	cactnngcna	ncggtttccn	ncccnncng	accnggcga	tccgggtnc	300
tctgtcttcc	cctgnagncn	anaaantggg	cnccggnc	ctttaccct	nnacaagcca	360
cngccteta	ncnccgccc	ccctccant	nngggggact	gcnannget	ccgttncng	420
nnacccnnn	gggtncctcg	gttgtegant	cnaccgnang	ccanggattc	cnaaggaagg	480
tgcgtnttg	gcccctaccc	ttegtncgg	nnccaccttc	ccgacnanga	nccgtccc	540
cncnccngn	cctncctcg	caacacccgc	ntctctngt	ncggnnccc	ccccaccgc	600
nccctcnenc	ngnccgnanc	ctcncnc	gtctcannca	ccaccccgcc	ccgccaggcc	660
ntcanccacn	ggngacnng	nagcncntc	gcncgcgc	gcgncncc	cgcncngaa	720
ctnctcngg	ccantnncgc	tcaancnna	cnaaacgcc	ctgcgcggcc	cgnagcgncc	780
ncctcncga	gtcctcccgn	cttccnacc	angnttccn	cgaggacacn	nnaccccgcc	840
nncangcgg						849

<210> 23

<211> 872

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(872)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 23

gcgcaaaacta	tacttcgctc	gnactcgtgc	gcctcgtnc	tcttttctc	cgcaaccatg	60
tctgacnanc	ccgattnggc	ngatatcnan	aagntcganc	agtccaaact	gantaacaca	120
cacacnncan	aganaaatcc	nctgccttcc	anagtanacn	attgaacnng	agaaccangc	180
nggcgaatcg	taatnaggcg	tgcgcgcga	atntgtcncc	gtttatttn	ccagctcnc	240
ctnccnacc	tactcttccn	nagctgtcnn	accctngtn	cgnaccccc	naggtcggga	300
tccgggtttn	nntgaccgng	cnccctcc	ccccctcat	nacgancnc	ccgcaccacc	360
nanngcncgc	nccecgnnct	cttcgcnc	ctgtccttn	ccctgtngc	ctggcnngn	420
accgcattga	ccctcgccnn	ctnccngaaa	ncgnanacgt	ccgggttgn	annancgctg	480
tgggnnngcg	tctgcncgc	gttcttccn	nenncttcca	ccatcttct	tacngggct	540
ccnccgctc	ctnnncacnc	cctgggacgc	tntctntgc	ccccctnac	tccccctt	600
cgnccgtgnc	cgnccccc	ntcatttca	nacgntcttc	acaannnct	ggntnctcc	660
cnancngnc	gtcancnag	ggaaggngg	ggnnccnntg	nttgacgtg	ngngangtc	720
cgaanantcc	tcnccntcan	cnctaccct	cgggcgnct	ctngttnc	aacttancaa	780

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ntctcccccg ngngcncttc tcagcctcnc cccccccnct ctctgcantg tntctctgtc 840
tnaccnntac gantnttcgn cncctcttt cc 872

```

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<210> 24
<211> 815
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(815)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 24
gcatgcaagc ttgagtattc tatagngtca cctaaatanc ttggcntaat catgggtenta 60
nctgncttcc tgtgtcaaat gtatacnaa tanatatgaa tctnatntga caaganngtg 120
tctnctatta gtaacaantg tntgtccat cctgtcngan canattccca tnnattncgn 180
cgcattcnen gncantatn taatngggaa ntcnnntnnn ncaccnncat ctatctncc 240
gncctcgcag tggagagat ggatnanttc tntntgacc nacatgttca tcttggaatn 300
aanancccc cgcngnccac cggttngnng cnagecnntc ccaagacctc ctgtggaggt 360
aacctgcgtc aganncatca aacntgggaa acccgcncc angtnnaagt ngnnncanan 420
gatcccgctc aggnntnacc atcccttcnc agcgcctcct ttngtgcctt anagnnagc 480
gtgtccnanc cnetcaacat ganacgcgcc agnccanccg caattnggca caatgtcgn 540
gaaccccta gggggantna tncaaanccc caggattgtc cncncangaa atcccnanc 600
ccnccctac cennctttgg gacngtgacc aantcccgga gtncagtcg ggcngnctc 660
ccccaccggt nncntgggg ggggtgaanct cngnntcanc cngncgaggn ntcgnaagga 720
accggnctn ggncgaanng ancnntcnga agngcncnt cgtataacct cccctcncca 780
nccnacngnt agntcccccc cngggtnccg aangg 815

```

```

<210> 25
<211> 775
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(775)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

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<400> 25
ccgagatgtc tcgctccgtg gccttagctg tgctcgcgt actctctctt tctggcctgg 60
aggctatcca gcgtactcca aagattcagg ttactcacg tcatccagca gagaatggaa 120
agtcaaattt cctgaattgc tatgtgtctg ggtttcatcc atccgacatt gaanttact 180
tactgaagaa tgganagaga attgaaaaag tggagcattc agacttgtct ttcagcaagg 240
actggctctt ctatctctg tactacactg aattcacccc cactgaaaaa gatgagtatg 300
cctgccgtgt gaaccatgtg actttgtcac agcccaagat agttaagtgg gatcgagaca 360
tgtaagcagn cncatggaa gtttgaagat gccgcatttg gattggatga attccaaatt 420
ctgcttgctt gcnttttaat antgatatgc ntatacacc taccctttat gnccccaaat 480
tgtaggggtt acatnantgt tcnctnnga catgatcttc ctttataant cncncttcg 540
aattgcccgt cncnngttn ngaatgtttc cnaaccacg gttggctccc ccaggtcncc 600
tcttacggaa gggcctgggc cnccttncaa ggttggggga accnaaaatt tcncttntgc 660
cncncccca cnncttngg nncncanttt ggaaccttc cnattccctc tggcctcnna 720
nccttncta anaaaaactn aaancgtngc naaanntttt acttcccccc ttacc 775

```

```

<210> 26

```

<211> 820
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(820)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 26
anattantac agtghtaatct tttcccagag gtgtgtanag ggaacggggc ctagaggcat 60
cccanagata ncttatanca acagtgcctt gaccaagagc tgctgggcac atttcctgca 120
gaaaagggtg cgggtcccat cactcctcct ctcccatagc catcccagag gggtagtag 180
ccatcangcc ttcggtggga gggagtcang gaaacaacan accacagagc anacagacca 240
ntgatgacca tgggcgggag cgagcctctt cctgnaccg gggtaggana nganagccta 300
nctgaggggt cacactataa acgttaacga ccnagatnan cacctgcttc aagtgcaccc 360
ttcctacctg acnaccagng accnnnaact gngcctggg gacagcctg ggancagcta 420
acnnagcact cacctgcccc cccatggcgg tncgctccc tggctcctgnc aagggaagct 480
ccctgttgga attncgggga naccaaggga nccccctcct ccnctgtga aggaaaaann 540
gatggaattt tnccttccg gccnntcccc tcttccttta cagccccct nntactctc 600
tccctctntt ntcctgncnc acttttnacc ccnnnatttc ccttnattga tcggannctn 660
ganattccac tnnccctnc cntcnatcng naanacnaaa nactntctna ccnggggat 720
gggnnctcg ntcactctct ctttttctct accnccnntt ctttgctct ccttngatca
780tccaaccntc gntggcctn ccccccnntt tcttttccc
820

<210> 27
<211> 818
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(818)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 27
tctgggtgat ggcctcttcc tctcagggga cctctgactg ctctgggcca aagaatctct 60
tgtttcttct ccgagcccca ggcagcgggtg attcagcctt gcccaacctg attctgatga 120
ctgcggatgc tgtgacggac ccaaggggca aatagggtcc cagggtccag ggaggggagc 180
ctgctgagca cttccgcccc tccacctgcc cagccctgac catgagctct gggctgggtc 240
tccgctcca ggggtctgct cttccangca ngccancaa tggcgtggg ccacactggc 300
ttcttctgac ccctccctg gctctganc tctgtcttcc tgcctgtgc angcncctg 360
gatctcagtt tccctcctc anngaactct gttctgann tcttcantta actntgantt 420
tatnaccnan tggncgtgnc tgcnnactt taatgggcn gaccggctaa tccctccctc 480
nctcccttcc anttcnnna accngcttnc cntctctcc ccntancccg ccngggaanc 540
ctcctttgcc ctnaccangg gccnnnaccg cccntnctn ggggggcnng gtnnctnnc 600
ctgntnnccc cnetcnctt tncctcgtec cnnnncgen nngcannttc ncngtcccn 660
tnnctcttcn ngntcgnaa ngntcnctn tnnnnngcn ngntnntcn tccctctcnc 720
cnnntgnang tnnntnnnc ncngncccc nnnnnnnnn nggnntnnn tctnncngc 780
cccnccccc ngnattaagg cctccnntct ccggccnc 818

<210> 28
<211> 731
<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(731)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 28

aggaagggcg	gagggatatt	gtangggatt	gagggatagg	agnataangg	gggaggtgtg	60
tcccaacatg	anggtgnngt	tctcttttga	angaggggtg	ngtttttann	ccnggtgggt	120
gattnaaccc	cattgtatgg	agnnaaaggn	tttnagggat	ttttcggctc	ttatcagtat	180
ntanatccct	gtnaatcggg	aaatnatntt	tcnncnggaa	aatnttgctc	ccatccgnaa	240
attnctcccg	ggtagtgcac	nttngggggg	cngccangtt	tcccaggtcg	ctanaatcgt	300
actaaagntt	naagtgggan	tncaaatgaa	aacctnncac	agagnatccn	tacccgactg	360
tnnnttncct	tcgccctntg	actctgcnn	agcccaatac	ccnngngnat	gtcncccnng	420
nnngcgcnc	tgaaannnnc	tcgnggctnn	gancatcang	gggtttcgca	tcaaaagcnn	480
cgtttcncat	naaggcactt	tngectcatc	caaccnctng	ccctcnncce	tttngccgtc	540
nggttcncct	acgctnntng	cncctnnntn	ganattttnc	ccgcctnggg	naancctcct	600
gnaatgggta	gggnctttntc	ttttnacnnc	gnggtntact	aatcnctcnc	acgcntnctt	660
tctcnacccc	cccccttttt	caatcccanc	ggcnaatggg	gtctccccnn	cgangggggg	720
nnncccannc	c					731

<210> 29

<211> 822

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(822)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 29

actagtccag	tgtgggtggaa	ttccattgtg	ttggggncnc	ttctatgant	antnttagat	60
cgetcanacc	tcacanccctc	cnacnangc	ctataangaa	nannaataga	nctgtncnnt	120
atntntacnc	tcatanncct	cnnnacccac	tcctctttaa	ccntactgt	gcctatngcn	180
tnnctantct	ntgccgcctn	cnanccaccn	gtgggcnac	cncnngnat	ctcnatctec	240
tncccatntn	gcctananta	ngtncatacc	ctatacctac	nccaatgcta	nnnctaancn	300
tcctnntntt	annntaacta	ccactgaant	ngactttcnc	atnanctcct	aatttgaatc	360
tactctgact	cccacngcct	annnattagc	ancntcccc	nacnatntct	caaccaaatc	420
ntcaacaacc	tatctanctg	ttcnccaacc	nttncctcgc	atccccnnac	aacccccctc	480
ccaaataccc	nccacctgac	ncctaaccen	caccatcccg	gcaagccnan	ggncatttan	540
ccactggaat	cacnatngga	naaaaaaaaa	ccnaactctc	tancncnnat	ctccctaana	600
aatnctcctn	naatttactn	ncantnccat	caancccaac	tgaaacnnaa	ccccgtttt	660
tanatccctt	ctttcgaaaa	ccnacccttt	annncccaac	ctttngggcc	cccccnctnc	720
ccnaatgaag	gncncccaat	cnangaaacg	ncntgaaaa	ancnaggcna	anannntccg	780
canatccctat	cccttanttn	ggggnccttt	nccngggcc	cc		822

<210> 30

<211> 787

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(787)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 30

```

cggccgcctg ctctggcaca tgcctcctga atggcatcaa aagtgatgga ctgcccattg      60
ctagagaaga cettctctcc tactgtcatt atggagccct gcagactgag ggctcccctt      120
gtctgcagga tttgatgtct gaagtcgtgg agtgtggctt ggagctcctc atctacatna      180
gctggaagcc ctggagggcc tctctcgcca gcttcccctt tctctccacg ctctccangg      240
acaccagggg ctccaggcag cccattattc ccagnangac atgggtgttc tccacgcgga      300
cccatggggc ctgnaaggcc aggggtctct ttgacaccat ctctcccgtc ctgcctggca      360
ggccgtggga tccactantt ctanaacggn cgccaccncg gtgggagctc cagcttttgt      420
tcccnttaat gaaggttaat tgcncgcttg gcgtaatcat nggtcanaac tntttcctgt      480
gtgaaattgt ttntcccctc ncnattccnc ncnacatacn aacccggaan cataaagtgt      540
taaagcctgg gggtngcctn nngaataaac tnaactcaat taattgcgtt ggctcatggc      600
cgcgtttccn ttcnngaaaa ctgtcntccc ctgcnttntt gaatcggcca cccccnnggg      660
aaaagcgggt tgcnttttng gggngtccct ccncttcccc cctcncctaan ccctncgcct      720
cggtcggtnc nggtngcggg gaangggnat nnnctccccc naagggggng agnnngntat      780
ccccaaa

```

<210> 31

<211> 799

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(799)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 31

```

tttttttttt tttttttggc gatgctactg ttttaattgca ggaggtgggg gtgtgtgtac      60
catgtaccag ggctattaga agcaagaagg aaggagggag ggcagagcgc cctgctgagc      120
aacaaaggac tcctgcagcc ttctctgtct gtctcttggc gcaggcacat ggggaggcct      180
cccgcagggg gggggccacc agtccagggg tgggagcact acanggggtg ggagtgggtg      240
gtggctggtn cnaatggcct gncacanatc cctacgatc ttgacacctg gatttcacca      300
ggggaacctc tgttctccca nggnaacctc nttnatctcn aaagaacaca actgtttctt      360
cngcanttct ggctgttcat ggaaagcaca ggtgtccnat ttnggctggg acttggtaca      420
tatggttccg gcccaacctc ccntcnaaen aagtaattca ccccccccn ccntctnttg      480
cctgggcccct taantaccca caccggaact canttanta ttcactctng gntgggcttg      540
ntnatcnccn cctgaangcg ccaagttgaa aggccacgcc gtncccnctc cccatagnan      600
nttttnnent canctaatgc cccccnngc aacnatccaa tcccccccn tgggggcccc      660
agcccanggc ccccgntcgt ggnnnccngn cncgnantcc ccaggntctc ccantcngnc      720
ccnnngcncc cccgcacgca gaacanaagg ntngagccnc cgcannnnnn nggtnnncac      780
ctcgcccccc ccnncgng

```

<210> 32

<211> 789

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(789)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 32

tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	60
tttttccnag	ggcaggttta	ttgacaacct	cncgggacac	aancaggctg	gggacaggac	120
ggcaacaggc	tccggcggcg	gcggcggcg	ccctacctgc	ggtaccaa	ntgcagcctc	180
cgtccccgt	tgatnttct	ctgcagctgc	aggatgcct	aaaacagggc	ctcggcctn	240
ggtgggcacc	ctgggatttn	aatttccacg	ggcacaatgc	ggtegcanc	cctcaccacc	300
nattaggaat	agtggnttta	cccnccnccg	ttggcncact	ccccntggaa	accacttntc	360
gcggctccgg	catctggct	taaaccttgc	aaacnctggg	gccccctttt	tggttantnt	420
nccngccaca	atcatnactc	agactggcnc	gggctggccc	caaaaaancn	ccccaaaacc	480
ggnccatgtc	ttnnccgggt	tgctgcnatn	tncatcacct	cccgggcnc	ncaggncaac	540
ccaaaagtgc	ttgngggccn	caaaaaanct	ccggggggnc	ccagtttcaa	caaagtcac	600
ccccctggcc	cccaaactct	ccccccgntt	nctgggtttg	ggaacccacg	cctctnnctt	660
tggnnggcaa	gntggntccc	ccttcggggc	cccggtgggc	ccnctctaa	ngaaaacncc	720
ntcctnnca	ccatcccccc	nngnnacgnc	tancaangna	tccctttttt	tanaaacggg	780
ccccccnccg						789

<210> 33

<211> 793

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(793)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 33

gacagaacat	gttgatgggt	ggagcacctt	tctatacgac	ttacaggaca	gcagatgggg	60
aattcatggc	tggtggagca	atanaacccc	agttctacga	gctgctgac	aaaggacttg	120
gactaaagtc	tgatgaactt	ccaatcaga	tgagcatgga	tgattggcca	gaaatgaana	180
agaagtttgc	agatgtat	gcaaagaaga	cgaaggcaga	gtggtgtcaa	atctttgacg	240
gcacagatgc	ctgtgtgact	ccggttctga	cttttgagga	ggttggtcat	catgatcaca	300
acaangaacg	gggctcgttt	atcaccantg	aggagcagga	cgtgagcccc	cgccctgcac	360
ctctgctgtt	aaacaccccc	gccatccctt	ctttcaaaag	ggatccacta	cttctagagc	420
ggnccgccacc	gcggtggagc	tccagctttt	gttcccttta	gtgagggtta	attgcgcgct	480
tgggcgaatc	atgggtcatan	ctgtttectg	tgtgaaattg	ttatccgctc	acaattccac	540
acaacatacg	anccggaagc	atnaaatttt	aaagcctggg	ggtngcctaa	tgantgaact	600
nactcacatt	aattggcttt	gcgtcactg	cccgttttcc	agtcgggaaa	acctgtcctt	660
gccagctgcc	nttaatgaat	cnggccaccc	cccggggaaa	aggcngtttg	cttnttgggg	720
cgcncctccc	gctttctcgc	ttcctgaant	ccttcccccc	ggtctttcgg	cttgccgcna	780
acggtatcna	cct					793

<210> 34

<211> 756

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(756)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 34

gccgcgaccg	gcattgacga	gcaactcaag	ggcgagtggg	accgtaaaag	ccccaatctt	60
ancaagtgcg	gggaanagct	gggtcgactc	aagctagtgc	ttctggagct	caacttcttg	120

```

ccaaccacag ggaccaagct gaccaaacag cagctaattc tggcccgtga catactggag      180
atcgggggccc aatggagcat cctacgcaan gacatcccct ccttcgagcg ctacatggcc      240
cagctcaaat gctactactt tgattacaan gagcagctcc ccgagtcagc ctatatgcac      300
cagctcttgg gcctcaacct cctcttcctg ctgtcccaga accgggtggc tgantnccac      360
acgganttgg ancggctgcc tgcccaanga catacanacc aatgtctaca tcnaccacca      420
gtgtccttga gcaatactga tgganggcag ctaccncaaa gtnttcctgg ccnagggtaa      480
catccccgc cgagagctac accttcttca ttgacatcct gctcgacact atcagggatg      540
aaaatcgcn ggttgctcca gaaaggctnc aanaanatcc ttttctctga aggcccccg      600
atnctctagt nctagaatcg gcccgccatc gcggtgganc ctccaacctt tcgttnccct      660
ttactgaggg ttnttggcg ccttggcgt tatcatggtc acnccngttn cctgtgttga      720
aattnttaac cccccacaat tccacgcena cattng      756

```

<210> 35

<211> 834

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(834)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 35

```

ggggatctct anctnacct gnatgcatgg ttgtcggtgt ggctcgctgc gatgaanatg      60
aacaggatct tgcccttgaa gctctcggt gctgtnttta agttgctcag tctgccgtca      120
tagtcagaca cnetcttggg caaaaaacan caggatntga gtcttgattt cactccaat      180
aatcttcngg gctgtctgct cggatgaact gatgacnang ggcagctggt tgtgtntgat      240
aaantccanc angttctctt tggtagcttc ccttcaaaag ttgttcggc cttcatcaaa      300
cttctnnaan angannancc canctttgtc gagctggatc ttgganaaca cgtcactgtt      360
ggaaactgat cccaaatggt atgtcatcca tcgctctgc tgcccgcaaa aaacttgctt      420
ggcncaaact cgactcccn tccttgaaag aagccnatca cccccctc cctggactcc      480
nncaangact ctncgcctnc cccntccng cagggttggg ggcannccgg gccntgcgc      540
ttcttcagcc agttcaacat ntcatcagc cctctgccg gctgtntat tccttggggg      600
ggaanccgct tctcccttcc tgaannaact ttgaccgtng gaatagccgc gcntcncnt      660
acntnctggg cgggttcaa antccctecn ttgncntcn cctcgggcca ttctggattt      720
nccnaacttt ttcttcccc cncnccnccg ngtttggntt tttcatnggg ccccaactct      780
gctnttggcc antcccttgg gggcntntan cncnccntnt ggtccentng ggcc      834

```

<210> 36

<211> 814

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(814)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 36

```

cggncgcttt cngccgcgc cccgtttcca tgacnaaggc tcccttcang ttaaatacnn      60
cctagnaaac attaatgggt tgctctacta atacatcata cnaaccagta agcctgcca      120
naacgccaac tcaggccatt cctaccaaag gaagaaaggc tggctctctc acccctgta      180
ggaaaggcct gccttgtaag acaccacaat ncggctgaat ctnaagtctt gtgttttact      240
aatggaaaaa aaaaataaac aanaggtttt gttctcatgg ctgccaccgc cagcctggca      300
ctaaaacanc ccagcgctca cttctgcttg ganaaatatt ctttgctctt ttggacatca      360

```

```

ggcttgatgg tatcactgcc acntttccac ccagctgggc ncccttcccc catntttgtc      420
antganctgg aaggcctgaa ncttagtctc caaaaagtctc ngcccacaag accggccacc      480
aggggagtg ntttncagtg gatctgccaa anantaccen tatcatcnnt gaataaaaag      540
gccccgaac ganatgcttc cancancctt taagacccat aatcctngaa ccattggtgcc      600
cttcgggtct gatccnaaag gaatgttctt ggggtccant ccttcctttg ttnccttacgt      660
tgtnttggac cctgtctnng atnaccnaan tganatcccc ngaagcacc tncctctggc      720
atttganttt cntaaattct ctgccctacn nctgaaagca cnattccctn ggcnccnaan      780
ggngaactca agaaggtctn ngaaaaacca cncn                                814

```

<210> 37

<211> 760

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(760)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 37

```

gcatgctgct ctctctcaaa gttgttcttg ttgccataac aaccaccata ggtaaagcgg      60
gcgcagtgtt cgctgaagggt gttgtagtac cagcgcggga tgctctcctt gcagagtcct      120
gtgtctggca ggtccacgca atgccctttg tctactggga aatggatgcg ctggagctcg      180
tcnaanccac tcgtgtattt ttacangca gcctcctcgg aagcntccgg gcagttgggg      240
gtgtcgtcac actccactaa actgtcgatn cancagccca ttgctgcagc ggaactgggt      300
gggctgacag gtgccagaac aactggatn ggcttttcca tggaagggcc tgggggaaat      360
cncctnanc caaactgcct ctcaaaggcc accttgacac ccccgacagg ctagaaatgc      420
actcttcttc ccaaaggtag ttgttcttgt tgcccaagca ncctccanca aaccaaanc      480
ttgcaaaatc tgctccgtgg gggcatnnn taccanggtt ggggaaanaa acccggcngn      540
ganccnctt gtttgaatgc naagznaata atcctcctgt cttgcttggg tggaanagca      600
caattgaact gttaacnttg ggccngttc cncnnggtg gtctgaaact aatcacgcgc      660
actggaaaaa ggtangtgcc ttcttgaat tcccaaantt cccctngntt tgggtntttt      720
ctcctctncc ctaaaaatcg tnttcccccc cctangggc                                760

```

<210> 38

<211> 724

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(724)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 38

```

tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttaaaaa cccctcccat tgaatgaaaa      60
cttcnnaaat tgtccaaccc cctcnnccaa atnncattt ccgggggggg gtcccaaacc      120
caaattaatt ttgganttta aattaaatnt tnatnngggg aanaanccaa atgtnaagaa      180
aatttaaccc attatnaact taaatnccn gaaaccntg gnttccaaaa atttttaacc      240
cttaaatccc tccgaaattg ntaanggaaa accaaattcn cctaaggctn tttgaagggt      300
ngatttaaac ccccttnant tnttttnacc cngnctnaa ntatttngnt tccggtgttt      360
tcctnttaan cntnggtaac tcccgntaat gaannnccct aanccaatta aaccgaattt      420
tttttgaatt ggaaattccn ngggaattna ccgggggttt tccnttttgg ggccatncc      480
ccnctttcgg ggggttgggn ntaggttgaa tttttnnang nccccaaaaa ncccccaana      540
aaaaaactcc caagnnttaa ttngaanttc ccccttccca ggcttttttg gaaaggnggg      600

```

```

tttntggggg ccngggantt cnttccccn ttncncccc cccccnggt aaanggttat      660
ngnnttttgt ttttgggcc cttnanggac cttccggaatn gaaattaaat ccccggnccg      720
gccg                                     724

```

<210> 39

<211> 751

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(751)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 39

```

tttttttttt tttttctttg ctcacattta atttttatth tgattttttt taatgctgca      60
caacacaata tttatttcat ttgtttcttt tatttcattt tatttgtttg ctgetgctgt      120
tttatttatt tttactgaaa gtgagaggga acttttgttg ccttttttcc tttttctgta      180
ggcgcctta agctttctaa atttgaaca tctaagcaag ctgaanggaa aaggggggtt      240
cgcaaatca ctcgggggaa nggaaagggt gctttgttaa tcatgcccta tgggtgggtga      300
ttaactgctt gtacaattac ntttcacttt taattaattg tgctnaangc ttttaattana      360
cttgggggtt ccttccccan accaaccnccn ctgacaaaaa gtgcengccc tcaaatnatg      420
tcccgcnnt cnttgaaaca cacngcngaa ngttctcatt ntccccncnc caggtnaaaa      480
tgaagggtta ccatntttaa cncacctcc acntggcnnn gcctgaatcc tcnaaaancn      540
cctcaancn aattnctnng ccccggtenc gcntnngtc cncccgggct ccgggaantn      600
caccnccnga annnntnnc naacnaaatt ccgaaaatat tccnntcnc tcaattcccc      660
cnnagactnt cctcnncnan cncaattttc tttntntcac gaacncgnnc cnnaaaatgn      720
nnnnncctc cncnngtcn naatcnccan c                                     751

```

<210> 40

<211> 753

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(753)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 40

```

gtggatattt ctgtaagatc aggtgttctt cctcgttagg tttagaggaa acaccctcat      60
agatgaaaac cccccgaga cagcagcact gcaactgcca agcagccggg gtaggagggg      120
cgccctatgc acagctgggc ccttgagaca gcagggttc gatgtcaggc tcgatgtcaa      180
tgggtctggaa gcggcggtcg tacctgcgta ggggcacacc gtcaggggcc accaggaact      240
tctcaaagtt ccaggcaacn tcgttgcgac acaccggaga ccaggatn agcttgggggt      300
cggtcataa cgcgggtggcg tcgtcgttg gagctggcag ggcctcccgc aggaaggcna      360
ataaaagggt cgcccccgca ccgttcant cgcacttctc naanaccatg angttgggct      420
cnaaccacc accannccgg acttccttga nggaattccc aaatctcttc gntcttgggc      480
ttctnctgat gccctanctg gttgcccngn atgccaanca nccccancc ccggggtcct      540
aaanaccn cctctcntt tcattctgggt tntntcccc ggacctnggt tcctctcaag      600
gganccata tctcnaccn tactcaccnt ncccccent gnnaccanc cttctanngn      660
ttccncccg nctctggcc cntcaaan gcttncaana cctgggtctg ctttcccccc      720
tnccctatct gnaccnccn tttgtctcan tnt                                     753

```

<210> 41

<211> 341
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 41
actatatcca tcacaacaga catgcttcat cccatagact tcttgacata gcttcaaagt 60
agtgaaccca tctttgattt atatacatat atgttctcag tattttggga gcctttccac 120
ttcttttaaac cttgttcatt atgaacactg aaaataggaa tttgtgaaga gttaaaaagt 180
tatagcttgt ttacgtagta agtttttgaa gtctacattc aatccagaca cttagttgag 240
tgttaaactg tgatttttaa aaaatatcat ttgagaatat tctttcagag gtattttcat 300
ttttactttt tgattaattg tgttttatat attagggtag t 341

<210> 42
<211> 101
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 42
acttactgaa tttagtcttg tgctcttctt tatttagtgt tgtatcataa atactttgat 60
gtttcaaaca ttctaaataa ataattttca gtggcttcat a 101

<210> 43
<211> 305
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 43
acatctttgt tacagtctaa gatgtgttct taaatcacca ttccttcttg gtcttcaccc 60
tccaggggtgg tctcacactg taattagagc tattgaggag tctttacagc aaattaagat 120
tcagatgcct tgctaagtct agagttctag agttatgttt cagaaagtct aagaaacca 180
cctcttgaga ggtcagtaaa gaggacttaa tatttcatat ctacaaaatg accacaggat 240
tggtacaga acgagagtta tcttgataa ctcagagctg agtacctgcc cgggggcccgc 300
tcgaa 305

<210> 44
<211> 852
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(852)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 44
acataaatat cagagaaaag tagtctttga aatatttacg tccaggagtt ctttgtttct 60
gattatttgg tgtgtgtttt ggtttgtgtc caaagtattg gcagcttcag ttttcatttt 120
ctctccatcc tcgggcattc ttcccaaatt tatataccag tcttcgtcca tccacacgct 180
ccagaatttc tctttttagt taatatctca tagctcggct gagcttttca taggtcatgc 240
tgctgttgtt cttcttttta ccccatagct gagccactgc ctctgatttc aagaacctga 300
agacgccctc agatcgggtc tccattttta ttaatcctgg gttcttgtct gggttcaaga 360
ggatgtcgcg gatgaattcc cataagttag tccctctcgg gttgtgcttt ttgggtgtggc 420
acttggcagg ggggtcttgc tcttttttca tatcaggtga ctctgcaaca ggaaggtgac 480
tggtggttgt catggagatc tgagcccggc agaaagtttt gctgtccaac aaatctactg 540
tgctaccata gttggtgtca tataaatagt tctngtcttt ccagggtgtc atgatggaag 600

```

gctcagtttg ttcagtcttg acaatgacat tgtgtgtgga ctggaacagg tcactactgc      660
actggccggtt ccacttcaga tgctgcaagt tgctgtagag gagntgcccc gccgtccctg      720
ccgccccgggt gaactcctgc aaactcatgc tgcaaagggt ctgcccgttg atgtcgaact      780
cntggaaagg gatacaattg gcatccagct gggtggtgtc caggagggtga tggagccact      840
cccacacctg gt                                         852

```

<210> 45

<211> 234

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 45

```

acaacagacc cttgctcgct aacgacctca tgctcatcaa gttggacgaa tccgtgtccg      60
agtctgacac catccggagc atcagcattg cttegcagtg ccctaccgcg gggaactctt      120
gcctcgtttc tggctgggggt ctgctggcga acggcagaat gcctaccgtg ctgcagtgcg      180
tgaacgtgtc ggtggtgtct gaggagggtc gcagtaagct ctatgacctg ctgt          234

```

<210> 46

<211> 590

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(590)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 46

```

actttttatt taaatgttta taaggcagat ctatgagaat gatagaaaac atggtgtgta      60
atttgatagc aatatttttg agattacaga gtttttagtaa ttaccaatta cacagttaaa      120
aagaagataa tatattccaa gcanatacaa aatatctaata gaaagatcaa ggcaggaaaa      180
tgantataac taattgacaa tggaaaatca attttaaatgt gaattgcaca ttatccttta      240
aaagctttca aaanaanaaa ttattgcagt ctanttaatt caaacagtgt taaatgggtat      300
caggataaan aactgaaggg canaaaagaat taattttcac ttcattgtaac ncacccanat      360
ttacaatggc ttaaattgcan ggaaaaagca gtggaagtag ggaaagtantc aaggtctttc      420
tggtctctaa tctgccttac tctttgggtg tggctttgat cctctggaga cagctgccag      480
ggctcctgtt atatccacaa tcccagcagc aagatgaagg gatgaaaaag gacacatgct      540
gccttccttt gaggagactt catctcactg gccaacactc agtcacatgt          590

```

<210> 47

<211> 774

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(774)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 47

```

acaagggggc ataatgaagg agtggggana gatttttaaag aaggaaaaaa aacgaggccc      60
tgaacagaat tttcctgnac aacggggcct caaaataatt ttcttgggga ggttcaagac      120
gcttcactgc ttgaaactta aatggatgtg ggacanaatt ttctgtaatg accctgaggg      180
cattacagac gggactctgg gaggaaggat aaacagaaag gggacaaagg ctaatcccaa      240
aacatcaaag aaaggaagggt ggcgtcatat ctcccagcct acacagttct ccagggtctct      300

```

```

cctcatccct ggaggacgac agtggaggaa caactgacca tgtccccagg ctctgtgtg      360
ctggctcctg gtcttcagcc cccagctctg gaagcccacc ctctgctgat cctgcgtggc      420
ccacactcct tgaacacaca tccccaggtt atattcctgg acatggctga acctcctatt      480
cctacttccg agatgccttg ctccctgcag cctgtcaaaa tcccactcac cctccaaacc      540
acggcatggg aagcctttct gacttgcttg attactccag catcttgga caatccctga      600
ttccccactc cttagaggca agataggggt gttaagagta gggctggacc acttgagacc      660
aggtgctgg cttcaaattn tggctcattt acgagctatg ggaccttggg caagtnatct      720
tcacttctat gggcntcatt ttgttctacc tgcaaatgg gggataataa tagt          774

```

<210> 48

<211> 124

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(124)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 48

```

canaaattga aattttataa aaaggcattt ttctcttata tccataaaat gatataattt      60
ttgcaantat anaaatgtgt cataaattat aatgttcctt aattacagct caacgcaact      120
tgggt                                           124

```

<210> 49

<211> 147

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(147)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 49

```

gccgatgcta ctattttatt gcaggaggtg ggggtgtttt tattattctc tcaacagctt      60
tgtggctaca ggtgggtgtct gactgcatna aaaanttttt tacgggtgat tgcaaaaatt      120
ttagggcacc catatcccaa gcantgt                                           147

```

<210> 50

<211> 107

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 50

```

acattaaatt aataaaagga ctgttgggggt tctgctaaaa cacatggctt gatatatattgc      60
atggtttgag gttaggagga gttaggcata tgttttgagg gaggggt                      107

```

<210> 51

<211> 204

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 51

```

gtcctaggaa gtctagggga cacacgactc tggggtcacg gggccgacac acttgcacgg      60

```

```

cggggaaggaa aggcagagaa gtgacaccgt caggggggaaa tgacagaaag gaaaatcaag      120
gccttgcaag gtcagaaagg ggactcaggg cttccaccac agccctgccc cacttggcca      180
cctccctttt gggaccagca atgt                                           204

```

<210> 52

<211> 491

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(491)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 52

```

acaaagataa catatatctt ataacaaaaa ttgatagtt ttaaagggtta gtattgtgta      60
gggtattttt caaaagacta aagagataac tcaggtaaaa agttagaaat gtataaaaca      120
ccatcagaca ggttttttaa aaacaacata ttacaaaatt agacaatcat ccttaaaaaa      180
aaaacttctt gtatcaattt cttttgttca aaatgactga cttaantatt tttaaatatt      240
tcanaaacac ttctcaaaa attttcaana tggtagcttt canatgtnc ctcagtccca      300
atgttgctca gataaataaa tctcgtgaga acttaccacc caccacaagc tttctggggc      360
atgcaacagt gtcttttctt tnccttttct tttttttttt ttacaggcac agaaactcat      420
caattttatt tggataacaa agggctctcca aattatattg aaaaataaat ccaagttaat      480
atcactcttg t                                           491

```

<210> 53

<211> 484

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(484)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 53

```

acataattta gcagggctaa ttaccataag atgctattta ttaanaggtn tatgatctga      60
gtattaacag ttgctgaagt ttggtatttt tatgcagcat tttctttttg ctttgataac      120
actacagaac ccttaaggac actgaaaatt agtaagtaaa gttcagaaac attagctgct      180
caatcaaate tctacataac actatagtaa ttaaaacggt aaaaaaaagt gttgaaatct      240
gcactagtat anaccgctcc tgtcaggata anactgcttt ggaacagaaa gggaaaaanc      300
agctttgant ttctttgtgc tgatangagg aaaggctgaa ttaccttggt gcctctccct      360
aatgattggc aggtcnggta aatnccaaaa catattccaa ctcaacactt cttttccncg      420
tancttgant ctgtgtatcc caggancagg cggatggaat gggccagccc ncggatgttc      480
cant                                           484

```

<210> 54

<211> 151

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 54

```

actaaacctc gtgcttgatga actccatata gaaaacgggtg ccateccctga acacggctgg      60
ccactgggta tactgctgac aaccgcaaca acaaaaacac aaatccttgg cactggctag      120
tctatgtcct ctcaagtgcc tttttgtttg t                                           151

```


<210> 55
<211> 91
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 55
acctggcttg tctccgggtg gttcccggtg cccccacgg tccccagaac ggacactttc 60
gccctccagt ggatactga gccaaagtgg t 91

<210> 56
<211> 133
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 56
ggcggatgtg cggtggttat atacaaatat gtcattttat gtaagggact tgagtatact 60
tggatttttg gtatctgtgg gttgggggga cgggccagga accaatatcc catggatacc 120
aagggacaac tgt 133

<210> 57
<211> 147
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(147)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 57
actctggaga acctgagccg ctgctccgcc tctgggatga ggtgatgcan gcngtggcgc 60
gactgggagc tgagcccttc cctttgcgcc tgcctcagag gattgttgcc gaentgcana 120
tctcantggg ctggatncat gcagggt 147

<210> 58
<211> 198
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(198)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 58
acagggatat aggtttnaag ttattgtnat tgtaaaatac attgaatttt ctgtatactc 60
tgattacata catttatcct ttaaaaaaga tgtaaactctt aatttttatg ccatctatta 120
atttaccat gagttacctt gtaaatgaga agtcatgata gcaactgaatt ttaactagtt 180
ttgacttcta agtttgggt 198

<210> 59
<211> 330
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 59
 acaacaaatg ggttgtagg aagtcttata agcaaaactg gtgatggcta ctgaaaagat 60
 ccattgaaaa ttatcattaa tgatttttaa tgacaagtta tcaaaaactc actcaatttt 120
 cacctgtgct agcttgctaa aatgggagtt aactctagag caaatatagt atcttctgaa 180
 tacagtcaat aaatgacaaa gccagggcct acaggtgggt tccagacttt ccagacccag 240
 cagaaggaaat ctattttatc acatggatct ccgtctgtgc tcaaaatacc taatgatatt 300
 ttctgtcttt attggacttc tttgaagagt 330

<210> 60
 <211> 175
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 60
 accgtgggtg ccttctacat tcttgacggc tccttcacca acatctgggt ctacttcggc 60
 gtcgtgggtc ccttctctt catctcctc cagctgggtc tgctcatcga ctttgcgcac 120
 tcttgaacc agcggtaggt gggcaaggcc gaggagtgcg attcccggtc ctggt 175

<210> 61
 <211> 154
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 61
 accccacttt tcttctgtg agcagtctgg acttctcact gctacatgat gagggtagt 60
 ggttggtgct cttcaacagt atcttccctt ttccggatct gctgagccgg acagcagtgc 120
 tggactgcac agccccgggg ctccacattg ctgt 154

<210> 62
 <211> 30
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 62
 cgctcgagcc ctatagtgag tcgtattaga 30

<210> 63
 <211> 89
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 63
 acaagtcatt tcagcaccct ttgctcttca aaactgacca tcttttatat ttaatgcttc 60
 ctgtatgaat aaaaatgggt atgtcaagt 89

<210> 64
 <211> 97
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 64
 accggagtaa ctgagtcggg acgctgaatc tgaatccacc aataaataaa gggtctgcag 60
 aatcagtgc aatcaggattg gtccttggat ctgggggt 97

<210> 65
<211> 377
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(377)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 65
acaacaanaa ntcccttctt taggccactg atggaaacct ggaacccccct ttgatggca 60
gcatggcgctc ctaggccttg acacagcggc tggggtttgg gctntcccaa accgcacacc 120
ccaaccctgg tctaccacaca nttctggcta tgggctgtct ctgccactga acatcagggt 180
tcggtcataa natgaaatcc caanggggac agaggtcagt agaggaagct caatgagaaa 240
ggtgctgttt gctcagccag aaaacagctg cctggcattc gccgctgaac tatgaacccg 300
tgggggtgaa ctacccccan gaggaatcat gctggggcga tgcaanggtg ccaacaggag 360
ggcggggagg agcatgt 377

<210> 66
<211> 305
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 66
acgcctttcc ctcagaattc agggaagaga ctgtcgctg ccttcctccg ttgttgctg 60
agaacccgtg tgccccctcc caccatatcc accctcgctc catctttgaa ctcaaacacg 120
aggaaactaac tgcaccctgg tccctcctcc agtccccagt tcacctcca tccctcacct 180
tcctccactc taagggatat caacactgcc cagcacaggg gccctgaatt tatgtggtt 240
ttatatattt tttaataaga tgcactttat gtcatttttt aataaagtct gaagaattac 300
tgttt 305

<210> 67
<211> 385
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 67
actacacaca ctccacttgc ccttgtgaga cactttgtcc cagcacttta ggaatgctga 60
ggtcggacca gccacatctc atgtgcaaga ttgccagca gacatcaggt ctgagagttc 120
cccttttaaa aaaggggact tgcttaaaaa agaagtctag ccacgattgt gtagagcagc 180
tgtgctgtgc tggagattca cttttgagag agttctctc tgagacctga tctttagagg 240
ctgggcagtc ttgcacatga gatggggctg gtctgatctc agcactcctt agtctgcttg 300
cctctcccag ggccccagcc tggccacacc tgcttacagg gcactctcag atgccatac 360
catagtttct gtgctagtgg accgt 385

<210> 68
<211> 73
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 68
acttaaccag atatattttt accccagatg gggatattct ttgtaaaaaa tgaaaataaa 60
gttttttttaa tgg 73

<210> 69
 <211> 536
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(536)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 69
 actagtcacag tgtggtggaa ttccattgtg ttggggggctc tcaccctcct ctctgcagc 60
 tccagctttg tgctctgcct ctgaggagac catggcccag catctgagta ccctgctgct 120
 cctgctggcc accctagctg tggccctggc ctggagcccc aaggaggagg ataggataat 180
 ccgggtggc atctataacg cagacctcaa tgatgagtgg gtacagcgtg cccttcactt 240
 cgccatcagc gagtataaca aggccaccaa agatgactac tacagacgtc cgctgcgggt 300
 actaagagcc aggcaacaga ccgttggggg ggtgaattac ttcttcgacg tagagggtgg 360
 ccgaaccata tgtaccaagt ccagcccaa cttggacacc tgtgccttcc atgaacagcc 420
 agaactgcag aagaaacagt tgtgctcttt cgagatctac gaagttccct ggggagaaca 480
 gaangtcctt gggtgaaatc caggtgtcaa gaaatcctan ggatctgttg ccaggc 536

<210> 70
 <211> 477
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 70
 atgacccta acaggggccc tctcagccct cctaatagac tcgggcctag ccatgtgatt 60
 tcacttccac tccataacgc tctcataact aggctacta accaacacac taaccatata 120
 ccaatgatgg cgcgatgtaa cagagaaaag cacataccaa ggccaccaca caccacctgt 180
 ccaaaaaggc cttcgatacg ggataatcct atttattacc tcagaagttt ttttcttcgc 240
 agggattttt ctgagccttt taccactcca gcctagcccc taccocccaa ctaggagggc 300
 actggcccc aacaggcatc accccgctaa atcccctaga agtcccactc ctaaacacat 360
 ccgtattact cgcatacagga gtatcaatca cctgagctca ccatagtcta atagaaaaca 420
 accgaaacca aattattcaa agcactgctt attacaattt tactgggtct ctatttt 477

<210> 71
 <211> 533
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(533)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 71
 agagctatag gtacagtgtg atctcagctt tgcaaacaca ttttctacat agatagtact 60
 aggtattaat agatatgtaa agaaagaaat cacaccatta ataatggtaa gattggttta 120
 tgtgatttta gtggtatttt tggcaccctt atatatgttt tccaaacttt cagcagtgat 180
 attatttcca taacttaaaa agtgagtttg aaaaagaaaa tctccagcaa gcatctcatt 240
 taaataaagg tttgtcatct ttaaaaatac agcaatatgt gactttttta aaaagctgtc 300
 aaatagggtg gaccctacta ataattatta gaaatacatt taaaacatc gtagacctca 360
 agtcagtttg ccttgaaaaa tatcaaatat aactcttaga gaaatgtaca taaaagaatg 420
 cttcgttaatt ttggagtang aggttccttc ctcaattttg tattttttaa aagtacatgg 480
 taaaaaaaaa aattcacaac agtatataag gctgtaaaat gaagaattct gcc 533

<210> 72
 <211> 511
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(511)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 72
 tattacggaa aaacacacca cataattcaa ctancaaaga anactgcttc agggcgtgta 60
 aaatgaaagg cttccaggca gttatctgat taaagaacac taaaagaggg acaaggctaa 120
 aagccgcagg atgtctacac tatancaggc gctatttggg ttggctggag gagctgtgga 180
 aaacatggan agattgggtgc tgganacgc cgtggctatt cctcattgtt attacanagt 240
 gaggttctct gtgtgcccac tggtttgaaa accgttctnc aataatgata gaatagtaca 300
 cacatgagaa ctgaaatggc ccaaaccag aaagaaagcc caactagatc ctcagaanac 360
 gcttctaggg acaataaccg atgaagaaaa gatggcctcc ttgtgcccc gtctgttatg 420
 atttctctcc attgcagcna naaaccgctt cttctaagca aacncagggtg atgatggcna 480
 aaatacaccc cctcttgaag naccnggagg a 511

<210> 73
 <211> 499
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(499)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 73
 cagtgccagc actggtgccg gtaccagtag caataacagt gccagtgccg gtgccagcac 60
 cagtgggtggc ttcagtgtct gtgccagcct gaccgccact ctcacatttg ggctcttcgc 120
 tggccttggt ggaagctggg ccagcaccag tggcagctct ggtgcctgtg gtttctccta 180
 caagttagat ttagatatt gttaatcctg ccagtccttc tcttcaagcc aggggtgcac 240
 ctcagaaacc tactcaacac agcactctag gcagccacta tcaatcaatt gaagttgaca 300
 ctctgcatta aatctatttg ccatttctga aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaggc cgccgctcg 360
 antctagagg gcccgtttaa acccgctgat cagcctcgac tgtgccttct anttgccagc 420
 catctgttgt ttgccctcc cccgntgcct tccttgaccc tggaaagtgc cactcccact 480
 gtcctttcct aantaaaat 499

<210> 74
 <211> 537
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(537)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 74
 tttcatagga gaacacactg aggagatact tgaagaattt ggattcagcc gcgaagagat 60

```

ttatcagctt aactcagata aaatcattga aagtaataag gtaaaagcta gtctctaact 120
tccaggccca cggctcaagt gaatttgaat actgcattta cagtgtagag taacacataa 180
cattgtatgc atggaaacat ggaggaacag tattacagtg tcctaccact ctaatcaaga 240
aaagaattac agactctgat tctacagtga tgattgaatt ctaaaaatgg taatcattag 300
ggcttttgat ttataaanact ttgggtactt atactaaatt atggtagtta tactgccttc 360
cagtttgctt gatataatttg ttgatattaa gattcttgac ttatatattg aatgggttct 420
actgaaaaan gaatgatata ttcttgaaga catcgatata catttattta cactcttgat 480
tctacaatgt agaaaatgaa ggaaatgccc caaattgtat ggtgataaaa gtccccgt 537

```

<210> 75

<211> 467

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(467)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 75

```

caaanacaat tgttcaaaag atgcaaatga tacactactg ctgcagctca caaacacctc 60
tgcataattac acgtacctcc tctgtctcct caagtagtgt ggtctatatt gccatcatca 120
cctgctgtct gcttagaaga acggctttct gctgcaangg agagaaatca taacagacgg 180
tggcacaagg aggccatctt ttctcatcgt gttattgtcc ctagaagcgt cttctgagga 240
tctagttagg ctttctttct gggtttgggc catttcantt ctcatgtgtg tactattcta 300
tcattattgt ataacggttt tcaaaccngt gggcacncag agaacctcac tctgtaataa 360
caatgaggaa tagccacggg gatctccagc accaaatctc tccatgttnt tccagagctc 420
ctccagccaa cccaaatagc cgctgctatn gtgtagaaca tccctgn 467

```

<210> 76

<211> 400

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(400)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 76

```

aagctgacag cattcgggccc gagatgtctc gctccgtggc cttagctgtg ctgcgcgtac 60
tctctctttc tggcctggag gctatccagc gtactccaaa gattcagggt tactcacgtc 120
atccagcaga gaatggaaaag tcaaatttcc tgaattgcta tgtgtctggg tttcatccat 180
ccgacattga agttgactta ctgaagaatg gagagagaat tgaaaaagtg gagcattcag 240
acttgtcttt cagcaaggac tggcttttct atctcttgta ctacactgaa ttcaccccca 300
ctgaaaaaga tgagtatgcc tgccgtgtga accatgtgac tttgtcacag cccaagatng 360
ttnagtggga tcganacatg taagcagcan catgggaggt 400

```

<210> 77

<211> 248

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 77

```

ctggagtgcc ttggtgtttc aagccctgc aggaagcaga atgcaccttc tgaggcacct 60

```

```

ccagctgccc cggcggggga tgcgaggctc ggagcaccct tgcccggctg tgattgctgc      120
caggcactgt tcatctcagc tttctgtccc ctttgtctcc ggcaagcgct tctgctgaaa      180
gttcatactc ggagcctgat gtcttaacga ataaaggctc catgctccac ccgaaaaaaa      240
aaaaaaaaa                                     248

```

```

<210> 78
<211> 201
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 78
actagtcacag tgtggtggaa ttccattgtg ttgggcccac cacaatggct acctttaaca      60
tcacccagac cccgccttgc ccgtgcccac cgctgctgct aacgacagta tgatgcttac      120
tctgctactc ggaaactatt tttatgtaat taatgtatgc tttcttgttt ataatgcct      180
gatttaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa a                                     201

```

```

<210> 79
<211> 552
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(552)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 79
tccttttgtt aggtttttga gacaacccta gacctaaact gtgtcacaga cttctgaatg      60
tttaggcagt gctagtaatt tcctcgtaat gattctgtta ttactttcct attctttatt      120
cctctttcct ctgaagatta atgaagtga aaattgaggt ggataaatac aaaaaggtag      180
tgtgatagta taagtatcta agtgcagatg aaagtgtgtt atatatatcc attcaaaatt      240
atgcaagtta gtaattactc aggggttaact aaattacttt aatatgctgt tgaacctact      300
ctgttccttg gctagaaaaa attataaaca ggactttgtt agtttgggaa gccaaattga      360
taatattcta tgttctaaaa gttgggctat acataaanta tnaagaaata tggaatttta      420
ttcccaggaa tatggggttc atttatgaat antacccggg anagaagttt tgantnaaac      480
cngttttggt taatacgtta atatgtcctn aatnaacaag gcntgactta tttccaaaaa      540
aaaaaaaaa aa                                     552

```

```

<210> 80
<211> 476
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(476)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 80
acagggattt gagatgctaa ggccccagag atcgtttgat ccaaccctct tattttcaga      60
ggggaaaatg gggcctagaa gttacagagc atctagctgg tgcgctggca cccctggcct      120
cacacagact cccgagtagc tgggactaca ggcacacagt cactgaagca ggccctgttt      180
gcaattcacg ttgccacctc caacttaaac attcttcata tgtgatgtcc ttagtcaacta      240
agggttaact ttcccaccca gaaaaggcaa cttagataaa atcttagagt actttcatac      300
tcttctaagt cctcttccag cctcactttg agtcctcctt ggggggttgat aggaantntc      360

```

```
tcttggtttt ctcaataaaa tctctatcca tctcatgttt aatttggtac gcntaaaaat 420
gctgaaaaaa ttaaatgtt ctggtttcnc tttaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa 476
```

```
<210> 81
<211> 232
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
```

```
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(232)
<223> n = A,T,C or G
```

```
<400> 81
tttttttttg tatgcntcn ctgtgnggtt attgttgctg ccaccctgga ggagcccagt 60
ttcttctgta tctttctttt ctggggggtc ttcttggtc tgccctcca ttccagcct 120
ctcatcccca tcttgcaact ttgctagggg tggaggcgct ttctggtag cccctcagag 180
actcagtcag cgggaataag tcttaggggt ggggggtgtg gcaagccggc ct 232
```

```
<210> 82
<211> 383
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
```

```
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(383)
<223> n = A,T,C or G
```

```
<400> 82
aggcgggagc agaagctaaa gccaaagccc aagaagagtg gcagtgccag cactggtgcc 60
agtaccagta ccaataacat gccagtgccg gtgccagcac cagtgggtggc ttcagtgtg 120
gtgccagcct gaccgccact ctcacatttg ggctcttcgc tggccttggt ggagctggtg 180
ccagcaccag tggcagctct ggtgcctgtg gtttctccta caagtgagat tttagatatt 240
gttaatcctg ccagtctttc tcttcaagcc aggggtgcac ctcagaaacc tactcaacac 300
agcactctng gcagccacta tcaatcaatt gaagttgaca ctctgcatta aatctatttg 360
ccatttcaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa 383
```

```
<210> 83
<211> 494
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
```

```
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(494)
<223> n = A,T,C or G
```

```
<400> 83
accgaattgg gaccgctggc ttataagcga tcatgtctc cagtattacc tcaacgagca 60
gggagatcga gtctatacgc tgaagaaatt tgacccgatg ggacaacaga cctgctcagc 120
ccatcctgct cggttctccc cagatgacaa atactctcga caccgaatca ccatcaagaa 180
acgcttcaag gtgctcatga cccagcaacc gcgccctgtc ctctgagggt ccttaactg 240
atgtcttttc tgccacctgt taccctctgg agactccgta accaaactct tcggactgtg 300
agccctgatg cctttttgcc agccatactc tttggentcc agtctctcgt ggcgattgat 360
```


tatgcttgtg tgaggcaatc atggtggcat caccatnaa gggaacacat ttganttttt 420
tttcncatat tttaaattac naccagaata nttcagaata aatgaattga aaaactctta 480
aaaaaaaaaa aaaa 494

<210> 84

<211> 380

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(380)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 84

gctggtagcc tatggcgtgg ccacggangg gctcctgagg cacgggacag tgacttccca 60
agtatcctgc gccgcgtctt ctaccgtccc tacctgcaga tcttcgggca gattccccag 120
gaggacatgg acgtggccct catggagcac agcaactgct cgtcggagcc cggcttctgg 180
gcacaccctc ctggggccca ggcgggcacc tgcgtctccc agtatgcaa ctggctgggtg 240
gtgctgctcc tcgtcatctt cctgctcgtg gccaacatcc tgctggtcac ttgctcattg 300
ccatgttcag ttacacattc ggcaaagtae agggcaacag cnatctctac tgggaaggcc 360
agcgtnccg cctcatccgg 380

<210> 85

<211> 481

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(481)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 85

gagtttagctc ctccacaacc ttgatgaggt cgtctgcagt ggctctctgc ttcataccgc 60
tnccatcgtc atactgtagg ttgcccacca cctcctgcat cttggggcgg ctaatatcca 120
ggaaactctc aatcaagtea ccgtcnatna aacctgtggc tggttctgtc ttcgctcgg 180
tgtgaaagga tctccagaag gagtgtctga tcttccccac acttttgatg actttattga 240
gtcgattctg catgtccagc aggaggttgt accagctctc tgacagttag gtcaccagcc 300
ctatcatgcc nttgaacgtg ccgaagaaca ccgagccttg tgtggggggg gnagtctcac 360
ccagattctg cattaccaga nagccgtggc aaaaganatt gacaactcgc ccaggngaa 420
aaagaacacc tcctggaagt gctngccgct cctcgtcctt tggggnngc gentnccctt 480
t 481

<210> 86

<211> 472

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(472)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 86

```

aacatcttcc tgtataatgc tgtgtaatat cgatccgatn ttgtctgctg agaattcatt      60
acttggaataa gcaacttnaa gcctggacac tggattataa attcacaata tgcaaacatt      120
taaacagtgt gtcaatctgc tcccttactt tgtcatcacc agtctgggaa taagggtatg      180
ccctattcac acctgttaaa agggcgctaa gcatttttga ttcaacatct ttttttttga      240
cacaagtccg aaaaaagcaa aagtaaacag ttnttaattt gttagccaat tcactttctt      300
catgggacag agccatttga tttaaaaagc aaattgcata atattgagct ttgggagctg      360
atatntgagc ggaagantag cttttctact tcaccagaca caactccttt catattggga      420
tgttnacnaa agttatgtct cttacagatg ggatgctttt gtggcaattc tg              472

```

<210> 87

<211> 413

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(413)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 87

```

agaaaccagt atctctnaaa acaacctctc ataccttgctg gacctaatctt tgtgtgcgtg      60
tgtgtgtgcg cgcataattat atagacaggc acatcttttt tactttttgta aaagcttatg      120
cctcttttgt atctatatct gtgaaagttt taatgatctg ccataatgtc ttggggacct      180
ttgtcttctg tgtaaatggt actagagaaa acacctatnt tatgagtcaa tctagttngt      240
tttattcgac atgaaggaaa tttccagatn acaacactna caaactctcc cttgactagg      300
ggggacaaaag aaaagcanaa ctgaacatna gaaacaattn cctgggtgaga aatncataa      360
acagaaattg ggtngtatat tgaaananng catcattnaa acgttttttt ttt              413

```

<210> 88

<211> 448

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(448)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 88

```

cgcagcgggt cctctctatc tagctccagc ctctcgcttg cccactccc cgcgtccgc      60
gtcctagccn accatggcgc ggccccctgc cgccccgctg ctctgctgg ccacctggc      120
cgtggccctg gccgtgagcc ccgcggccgc ctccagtcgc ggcaagccgc cgcgcctggt      180
gggaggccca tggacccgcg gtggaagaag aagggtgtgc gcgctgactg gactttgcgc      240
tcggcnanta caacaaaccc gcaacnactt ttaccnagcn cgcgctgcag gttgtgccgc      300
cccaancaaa ttgttactng gggtaantaa ttcttggaag ttgaacctgg gccaaacnng      360
tttaccagaa ccnagccaat tngaacaatt nccccccat aacagcccct tttaaaaagg      420
gaancantcc tgntcttttc caaat      448

```

<210> 89

<211> 463

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(463)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 89

gaattttgtg	caactggccac	tgtgatggaa	ccattgggcc	aggatgcttt	gagtttatca	60
gtagtgattc	tgccaaagtt	ggtgttgtaa	catgagtatg	taaaatgtca	aaaaattagc	120
agaggctctag	gtctgcatat	cagcagacag	tttgtccgtg	tattttgtag	ccttgaagtt	180
ctcagtgaca	agttntttct	gatgcgaagt	tctnattcca	gtgttttagt	cctttgcac	240
tttnatgtn	agacttgcc	ctntnaaatt	gcttttgnt	tctgcaggta	ctatctgtg	300
tttaacaaaa	tagaannact	tctctgcttn	gaanatttga	atatcttaca	tctnaaaatn	360
aattctctcc	ccatannaaa	acccangccc	ttggganaat	ttgaaaaang	gntccttcnn	420
aattcnnana	anttcagntn	tcatacaaca	naacngganc	ccc		463

<210> 90

<211> 400

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(400)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 90

agggattgaa	ggtctntnt	actgtcggac	tgttcancca	ccaactctac	aagttgctgt	60
cttcactca	ctgtctgtaa	gcntnttaac	ccagactgta	tcttcataaa	tagaacaaat	120
tcttcaccag	tcacatcttc	taggaccttt	ttggattcag	ttagtataag	ctcttcact	180
tcctttgtta	agacttcac	tggtaaagtc	ttaagttttg	tagaaaggaa	tttaattgct	240
cgttctctaa	caatgtctc	tccttgaagt	atttggtga	acaaccacc	tnaagtcct	300
ttgtgcatcc	attttaaata	tacttaatag	ggcattggtn	cactagggtta	aattctgcaa	360
gagtcactctg	tctgcaaaag	ttgcgttagt	atatctgcca			400

<210> 91

<211> 480

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(480)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 91

gagctcggat	ccaataatct	ttgtctgagg	gcagcacaca	tatncagtgc	catggnaact	60
ggtctacccc	acatgggagc	agcatgccgt	agntatataa	ggtcattccc	tgagtcagac	120
atgcctcttt	gactaccgtg	tgccagtgtc	ggtgattctc	acacacctcc	nncgcctctt	180
tgtggaaaaa	ctggcacttg	nctggaacta	gcaagacatc	acttaciaat	tcaccacga	240
gacacttgaa	aggtgtaaca	aagcgactct	tgcattgctt	tttgtccctc	cggcaccagt	300
tgtcaatact	aacccgctgg	tttgccctcca	tcacatttgt	gatctgtagc	tctggatata	360
tctctgaca	gtactgaaga	acttcttctt	ttgtttcaaa	agcaactctt	ggtgcctgtt	420
ngatcagggt	cccatttccc	agtcggaatg	ttcacatggc	atatnttact	tcccacaaaa	480

<210> 92

<211> 477

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(477)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 92

atacagccca	natcccacca	cgaagatgcg	cttgttgact	gagaacctga	tgcggtcact	60
ggtcccgcgtg	tagccccagc	gactctccac	ctgctggaag	cggttgatgc	tgcactcctt	120
cccacgcagg	cagcagcggg	gccgggtcaat	gaactccact	cgtggccttg	ggttgacggg	180
taantgcagg	aagaggctga	ccacctcgcg	gtccaccagg	atgcccagact	gtgcggggacc	240
tgcagcga	ctcctcgatg	gtcatgagcg	ggaagcgaat	gangcccagg	gccttgccca	300
gaaccttcg	cctgttctct	ggcgtcacct	gcagctgctg	ccgctnacac	tcggcctcgg	360
accagcggac	aaacggcggt	gaacagccgc	acctcacgga	tgcccantgt	gtcgcgctcc	420
aggaacggcn	ccagcgtgtc	caggccaatg	tcggtgaanc	ctccgcgggt	aatggcg	477

<210> 93

<211> 377

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(377)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 93

gaacggctgg	acctgcctc	gcattgtgct	gctggcagga	ataccttggc	aagcagctcc	60
agtcagagca	gccccagacc	gctgccgccc	gaagctaagc	ctgcctctgg	ccttcccctc	120
cgcctcaatg	cagaaccant	agtgaggagca	ctgtgttttag	agttaagagt	gaacactgtg	180
tgattttact	tgggaatttc	ctctgttata	tagcttttcc	caatgcta	ttccaaacaa	240
caacaacaaa	ataacatgtt	tgctgtttna	gttggtataaa	agtangtgat	tctgtatnta	300
aagaaaatat	tactgttaca	tatactgctt	gcaanttctg	tattttattg	tnctctggaa	360
ataaatatat	tattaaa					377

<210> 94

<211> 495

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(495)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 94

ccctttgagg	ggttaggggc	cagttcccag	tggaagaaac	aggccaggag	aantgcgtgc	60
cgagctgang	cagatttccc	acagtgaccc	cagagccctg	ggctatagtc	tctgaccctt	120
ccaaggaaag	accaccttct	ggggacatgg	gctggagggc	aggacctaga	ggcaccaagg	180
gaaggcccca	ttccgggggt	gttccccgag	gaggaaggga	aggggctctg	tgtgcccccc	240
acgagggaana	ggccctgant	cctgggatca	nacaccctt	cacgtgtatc	cccacacaaa	300
tgcaagctca	ccaagggtcc	ctctcagtcc	cttccctaca	ccctgaacgg	ncactggccc	360
acacccaccc	agancancca	cccgccatgg	ggaatgtntc	caaggaatcg	cngggcaacg	420
tggactctng	ttccnnaagg	gggcagaatc	tccaatagan	gganngaacc	cttgctnana	480

aaaaaaaaana aaaaaa

495

<210> 95

<211> 472

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(472)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 95

ggttacttgg tttcattgcc accacttagt ggatgtcatt tagaaccatt ttgtctgctc	60
cctctggaag ccttgcgcag agcggacttt gtaattgttg gagaataact gctgaatttt	120
tagctgtttt gagttgattc gcaccactgc accacaactc aatatgaaaa ctatttnact	180
tatttattat cttgtgaaaa gtatacaatg aaaattttgt tcatactgta tttatcaagt	240
atgatgaaaa gcaatagata tatattcttt tattatgttn aattatgatt gccattatta	300
atcggcacaaa tgtggagtgt atgttctttt cacagtaata tatgcctttt gtaacttcac	360
ttggttattt tattgtaaat gaattacaaa attcttaatt taagaaaatg gtangttata	420
tttanttcan taatttcttt ccttgtttac gttaattttg aaaagaatgc at	472

<210> 96

<211> 476

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(476)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 96

ctgaagcatt tcttcaaact tntctacttt tgtcattgat acctgtagta agttgacaat	60
gtggtgaaat ttcaaaaatta tatgtaactt ctactagttt tactttctcc cccaagtctt	120
ttttaactca tgatttttac acacacaatc cagaacttat tatatagcct ctaagtcttt	180
attcttcaca gtagatgatg aaagagtcct ccagtgtctt gngcanaatg ttctagntat	240
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tgtgttagtc tcaattccta ccacactgag ggagcctccc aaatcactat attcttatct	360
gcaggtaact ctccagaaaa acngacaggg caggcttgca tgaaaaagtn acatctgcgt	420
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<210> 97

<211> 479

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(479)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 97

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aaataatgct gcaaaacttaa tgttcttatg caaaatggaa cgctaataa acacagctta	120

caatcgcaaa tcaaaactca caagtgtctca tctgtttag atttagtgtg ataagactta	180
gattgtgctc ctccgatat gattgtttct canatcttgg gcaatnttcc ttagtcaaat	240
caggctacta gaattctgtt attggatatn tgagagcatg aaatttttaa naatacactt	300
gtgattatna aattaatcac aaatttcact tatacctgct atcagcagct agaaaaacat	360
ntnnnttttta natcaaagta ttttgtgttt ggaantgtnn aaatgaaatc tgaatgtggg	420
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<210> 98

<211> 461

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 98

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tcaactccag ctggattatt ttggagcctg caaatctatt cctacttcta cggactttga	180
agtgattcag ttccctctac ggatgagaga ctggctcaag aatatactca tgcagcttta	240
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ttaagaaaaa ctaccacatg ttgtgtatcc tggtgccggc cgtttatgaa ctgaccaccc	420
tttggataaa tcttgacgct cctgaacttg ctccctctgcg a	461

<210> 99

<211> 171

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 99

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cggcgcctct gcgggcccga ggaggagcgg ctggcgggtg gggggagtgt gaccacccct	120
cggtgagaaa agccttctct agcgatctga gaggcgtgcc ttgggggtac c	171

<210> 100

<211> 269

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 100

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cgactgcgac gacggcggcg gcgacagtcg caggtgcagc gcgggcgcct ggggtcttgc	120
aaggctgagc tgacgccgca gaggtcgtgt cacgtccac gacctgacg ccgtcgggga	180
cagccggaac agagcccggg gaagcgggag gcctcgggga gccctcggg aagggcggcc	240
cgagagatac gcaggtgcag gtggccgcc	269

<210> 101

<211> 405

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 101

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tgaccgtcat tttcttgaca tcaatgttat tagaagtcag gatattcttt agagagtcca	300

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ctgttctgga gggagattag ggtttcttgc caaatccaac aaaatccact gaaaaagttg    360
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<210> 102
<211> 470
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

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tcaaaatcta aattattcaa attagccaaa tccttaccaa ataataccca aaaatcaaaa    180
atatacttct tttagcaaac ttgttacata aattaaaaaa atatatacgg ctgggtgtttt    240
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aaatcttagg ggaatatata cttcacacgg gatcttaact ttactcact ttgtttattt    420
ttttaaacca ttgtttgggc ccaacacaat ggaatcccc ctggactagt                    470

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<210> 103
<211> 581
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

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taaattggaa ctgccttaga tacataattc ttaggaatta gcttaaaatc tgcctaaagt    180
gaaaatcttc tctagctctt ttgactgtaa atttttgact cttgtaaaac atccaaattc    240
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gcttctctag cctcatttcc tagctcttat ctactattag taagtggctt ttttcctaaa    360
agggaaaaca ggaagagaaa tggcacacaa aacaaacatt ttatattcat atttctacct    420
acgttaataa aatagcattt tgtgaagcca gctcaaaaga aggccttagat ccttttatgt    480
ccattttagt cactaaacga tatcaaagtg ccagaatgca aaagggttgt gaacatttat    540
tcaaaagcta atataagata ttccacatac tcactcttct g                                581

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<210> 104
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<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

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ttcatgcaaa ctagaaaata atgtttcttt tgcataagag aagagaacaa tatagcatta    360
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aatcacatt tacgacagca ataataaaac tgaagtacca gttaaataac caaaataatt    480
aaaggaacat ttttagcctg ggtataatta gctaattcac tttacaagca tttattagaa    540
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<210> 105
<211> 538
<212> DNA

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<213> Homo sapien

<400> 105

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gtcttgaaca	ccaatattaa	tttgaggaaa	atacaccaaa	atacattaag	taaattattt	180
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aaatccacta	ttagcaataa	aattactatg	gacttcttgc	tttaattttg	tgatgaatat	300
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<210> 106

<211> 473

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 106

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tttataaatg	taaggtgcca	ttattgagta	atatattcct	ccaagagtgg	atgtgtccct	180
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<210> 107

<211> 1621

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 107

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<210> 108
<211> 382
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapien

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<400> 108
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35 40 45
Gly Lys Arg Ser Leu Val Leu Asp Leu Lys Gln Pro Arg Gly Ala Ala
50 55 60
Val Leu Arg Arg Leu Cys Lys Arg Ser Asp Val Leu Leu Glu Pro Phe
65 70 75 80
Arg Arg Gly Val Met Glu Lys Leu Gln Leu Gly Pro Glu Ile Leu Gln
85 90 95
Arg Glu Asn Pro Arg Leu Ile Tyr Ala Arg Leu Ser Gly Phe Gly Gln
100 105 110
Ser Gly Ser Phe Cys Arg Leu Ala Gly His Asp Ile Asn Tyr Leu Ala
115 120 125
Leu Ser Gly Val Leu Ser Lys Ile Gly Arg Ser Gly Glu Asn Pro Tyr
130 135 140
Ala Pro Leu Asn Leu Leu Ala Asp Phe Ala Gly Gly Gly Leu Met Cys
145 150 155 160
Ala Leu Gly Ile Ile Met Ala Leu Phe Asp Arg Thr Arg Thr Asp Lys
165 170 175
Gly Gln Val Ile Asp Ala Asn Met Val Glu Gly Thr Ala Tyr Leu Ser
180 185 190
Ser Phe Leu Trp Lys Thr Gln Lys Ser Ser Leu Trp Glu Ala Pro Arg
195 200 205
Gly Gln Asn Met Leu Asp Gly Gly Ala Pro Phe Tyr Thr Thr Tyr Arg
210 215 220
Thr Ala Asp Gly Glu Phe Met Ala Val Gly Ala Ile Glu Pro Gln Phe
225 230 235 240
Tyr Glu Leu Leu Ile Lys Gly Leu Gly Leu Lys Ser Asp Glu Leu Pro
245 250 255
Asn Gln Met Ser Met Asp Asp Trp Pro Glu Met Lys Lys Lys Phe Ala
260 265 270
Asp Val Phe Ala Lys Lys Thr Lys Ala Glu Trp Cys Gln Ile Phe Asp
275 280 285
Gly Thr Asp Ala Cys Val Thr Pro Val Leu Thr Phe Glu Glu Val Val
290 295 300
His His Asp His Asn Lys Glu Arg Gly Ser Phe Ile Thr Ser Glu Glu
305 310 315 320
Gln Asp Val Ser Pro Arg Pro Ala Pro Leu Leu Leu Asn Thr Pro Ala

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325 330 335
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<210> 109
 <211> 1524
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

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 <211> 3410
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

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gcaggaccag	aagcacaag	tgcggtttcc	caagcctttg	tccatctcag	ccccagagt	3120
atatctgtgc	ttggggaatc	tcacacagaa	actcaggagc	acccccctgc	tgagctaagg	3180
gaggtcttat	ctctcagggg	gggtttaagt	gccgtttgca	ataatgtcgt	cttattttatt	3240
tagcgggggt	aatattttat	actgtaagt	agcaatcaga	gtataatgtt	tatggtgaca	3300
aaattaaagg	ctttctttata	tgtttaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	3360
aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaataa	aaaaaaaaaa		3410

<210> 111

<211> 1289

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 111
agccaggcgt ccctctgcct gccactcag tggcaacacc cgggagctgt tttgtccttt 60
gtggagcctc agcagttccc tctttcagaa ctcactgcc aagagccctga acaggagcca 120
ccatgcagtg cttcagcttc attaaagacca tgatgatcct cttcaatttg ctcactcttc 180
tgtgtggtgc agccctgttg gcagtgggca tctgggtgtc aatcgatggg gcactccttc 240
tgaagatctt cgggccactg tegtccagtgc ccatgcagtt tgtcaacgtg ggctacttcc 300
tcactgcagc cggcgttgtg gtctttgtct ttgggttctc gggctgctat ggtgctaaga 360
ctgagagcaa gtgtgccctc gtgacgttct tcttcactc cctcctcctc ttcattgctg 420
aggttgagc tgctgtggtc gccttggtgt acaccacaat ggctgagcac ttcctgacgt 480
tgctggtagt gcctgccatc aagaaagatt atgggttcca ggaagacttc actcaagtgt 540
ggaacaccac catgaaaggg ctcaagtgtc gtggcttcac caactatacg gattttgagg 600
actcacccta cttcaaagag aacagtgcct tccccctt ctggtgcaat gacaacgtca 660
ccaacacagc caatgaaacc tgcaccaagc aaaaggctca cgacccaaaa gtagagggtt 720
gcttcaatca gcttttgtat gacatccgaa ctaatgcagt caccgtgggt ggtgtggcag 780
ctggaattgg gggcctcgag ctggctgcc tgaattgtgt catgtatctg tactgcaatc 840
tacaataagt ccacttctgc ctctgccact actgctgcc catgggaact gtgaagaggc 900
accctggcaa gcagcagtg ttgggggagg ggacaggatc taacaatgtc acttgggcca 960
gaatggacct gccctttctg ctccagactt ggggctagat agggaccact ccttttagcg 1020
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gtagccagtt ctgttgccca tccccagc ctattaaacc cttgatatgc cccctaggcc 1140
tagtggtgat cccagtgtct tactggggga tgagagaaag gcattttata gcctgggcat 1200
aagtgaatc agcagagcct ctgggtggat gtgtagaagg cacttcaaaa tgcataaacc 1260
tggtacaatg ttaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1289

<210> 112

<211> 315

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 112
Met Val Phe Thr Val Arg Leu Leu His Ile Phe Thr Val Asn Lys Gln
1 5 10 15
Leu Gly Pro Lys Ile Val Ile Val Ser Lys Met Met Lys Asp Val Phe
20 25 30
Phe Phe Leu Phe Phe Leu Gly Val Trp Leu Val Ala Tyr Gly Val Ala
35 40 45
Thr Glu Gly Leu Leu Arg Pro Arg Asp Ser Asp Phe Pro Ser Ile Leu
50 55 60
Arg Arg Val Phe Tyr Arg Pro Tyr Leu Gln Ile Phe Gly Gln Ile Pro
65 70 75 80
Gln Glu Asp Met Asp Val Ala Leu Met Glu His Ser Asn Cys Ser Ser
85 90 95
Glu Pro Gly Phe Trp Ala His Pro Pro Gly Ala Gln Ala Gly Thr Cys
100 105 110
Val Ser Gln Tyr Ala Asn Trp Leu Val Val Leu Leu Leu Val Ile Phe
115 120 125
Leu Leu Val Ala Asn Ile Leu Leu Val Asn Leu Leu Ile Ala Met Phe
130 135 140
Ser Tyr Thr Phe Gly Lys Val Gln Gly Asn Ser Asp Leu Tyr Trp Lys
145 150 155 160
Ala Gln Arg Tyr Arg Leu Ile Arg Glu Phe His Ser Arg Pro Ala Leu
165 170 175
Ala Pro Pro Phe Ile Val Ile Ser His Leu Arg Leu Leu Leu Arg Gln
180 185 190
Leu Cys Arg Arg Pro Arg Ser Pro Gln Pro Ser Ser Pro Ala Leu Glu

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      195              200              205
His Phe Arg Val Tyr Leu Ser Lys Glu Ala Glu Arg Lys Leu Leu Thr
      210              215              220
Trp Glu Ser Val His Lys Glu Asn Phe Leu Leu Ala Arg Ala Arg Asp
225              230              235              240
Lys Arg Glu Ser Asp Ser Glu Arg Leu Lys Arg Thr Ser Gln Lys Val
      245              250              255
Asp Leu Ala Leu Lys Gln Leu Gly His Ile Arg Glu Tyr Glu Gln Arg
      260              265              270
Leu Lys Val Leu Glu Arg Glu Val Gln Gln Cys Ser Arg Val Leu Gly
      275              280              285
Trp Val Ala Glu Ala Leu Ser Arg Ser Ala Leu Leu Pro Pro Gly Gly
      290              295              300
Pro Pro Pro Pro Asp Leu Pro Gly Ser Lys Asp
305              310              315

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<210> 113

<211> 553

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 113

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Met Val Gln Arg Leu Trp Val Ser Arg Leu Leu Arg His Arg Lys Ala
 1              5              10              15
Gln Leu Leu Leu Val Asn Leu Leu Thr Phe Gly Leu Glu Val Cys Leu
      20              25              30
Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Tyr Val Pro Pro Leu Leu Leu Glu Val Gly Val
      35              40              45
Glu Glu Lys Phe Met Thr Met Val Leu Gly Ile Gly Pro Val Leu Gly
      50              55              60
Leu Val Cys Val Pro Leu Leu Gly Ser Ala Ser Asp His Trp Arg Gly
65              70              75              80
Arg Tyr Gly Arg Arg Arg Pro Phe Ile Trp Ala Leu Ser Leu Gly Ile
      85              90              95
Leu Leu Ser Leu Phe Leu Ile Pro Arg Ala Gly Trp Leu Ala Gly Leu
      100              105              110
Leu Cys Pro Asp Pro Arg Pro Leu Glu Leu Ala Leu Leu Ile Leu Gly
      115              120              125
Val Gly Leu Leu Asp Phe Cys Gly Gln Val Cys Phe Thr Pro Leu Glu
      130              135              140
Ala Leu Leu Ser Asp Leu Phe Arg Asp Pro Asp His Cys Arg Gln Ala
145              150              155              160
Tyr Ser Val Tyr Ala Phe Met Ile Ser Leu Gly Gly Cys Leu Gly Tyr
      165              170              175
Leu Leu Pro Ala Ile Asp Trp Asp Thr Ser Ala Leu Ala Pro Tyr Leu
      180              185              190
Gly Thr Gln Glu Glu Cys Leu Phe Gly Leu Leu Thr Leu Ile Phe Leu
      195              200              205
Thr Cys Val Ala Ala Thr Leu Leu Val Ala Glu Glu Ala Ala Leu Gly
      210              215              220
Pro Thr Glu Pro Ala Glu Gly Leu Ser Ala Pro Ser Leu Ser Pro His
225              230              235              240
Cys Cys Pro Cys Arg Ala Arg Leu Ala Phe Arg Asn Leu Gly Ala Leu
      245              250              255
Leu Pro Arg Leu His Gln Leu Cys Cys Arg Met Pro Arg Thr Leu Arg

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      260      265      270
Arg Leu Phe Val Ala Glu Leu Cys Ser Trp Met Ala Leu Met Thr Phe
      275      280      285
Thr Leu Phe Tyr Thr Asp Phe Val Gly Glu Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Val
      290      295      300
Pro Arg Ala Glu Pro Gly Thr Glu Ala Arg Arg His Tyr Asp Glu Gly
305      310      315      320
Val Arg Met Gly Ser Leu Gly Leu Phe Leu Gln Cys Ala Ile Ser Leu
      325      330      335
Val Phe Ser Leu Val Met Asp Arg Leu Val Gln Arg Phe Gly Thr Arg
      340      345      350
Ala Val Tyr Leu Ala Ser Val Ala Ala Phe Pro Val Ala Ala Gly Ala
      355      360      365
Thr Cys Leu Ser His Ser Val Ala Val Val Thr Ala Ser Ala Ala Leu
      370      375      380
Thr Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser Ala Leu Gln Ile Leu Pro Tyr Thr Leu Ala
385      390      395      400
Ser Leu Tyr His Arg Glu Lys Gln Val Phe Leu Pro Lys Tyr Arg Gly
      405      410      415
Asp Thr Gly Gly Ala Ser Ser Glu Asp Ser Leu Met Thr Ser Phe Leu
      420      425      430
Pro Gly Pro Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Phe Pro Asn Gly His Val Gly Ala
      435      440      445
Gly Gly Ser Gly Leu Leu Pro Pro Pro Pro Ala Leu Cys Gly Ala Ser
      450      455      460
Ala Cys Asp Val Ser Val Arg Val Val Val Gly Glu Pro Thr Glu Ala
465      470      475      480
Arg Val Val Pro Gly Arg Gly Ile Cys Leu Asp Leu Ala Ile Leu Asp
      485      490      495
Ser Ala Phe Leu Ser Gln Val Ala Pro Ser Leu Phe Met Gly Ser
      500      505      510
Ile Val Gln Leu Ser Gln Ser Val Thr Ala Tyr Met Val Ser Ala Ala
      515      520      525
Gly Leu Gly Leu Val Ala Ile Tyr Phe Ala Thr Gln Val Val Phe Asp
      530      535      540
Lys Ser Asp Leu Ala Lys Tyr Ser Ala
545      550

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<210> 114

<211> 241

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 114

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Met Gln Cys Phe Ser Phe Ile Lys Thr Met Met Ile Leu Phe Asn Leu
1      5      10      15
Leu Ile Phe Leu Cys Gly Ala Ala Leu Leu Ala Val Gly Ile Trp Val
      20      25      30
Ser Ile Asp Gly Ala Ser Phe Leu Lys Ile Phe Gly Pro Leu Ser Ser
      35      40      45
Ser Ala Met Gln Phe Val Asn Val Gly Tyr Phe Leu Ile Ala Ala Gly
      50      55      60
Val Val Val Phe Ala Leu Gly Phe Leu Gly Cys Tyr Gly Ala Lys Thr
      65      70      75      80
Glu Ser Lys Cys Ala Leu Val Thr Phe Phe Phe Ile Leu Leu Leu Ile

```

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<210> 115
<211> 366
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
```

```
<210> 116
<211> 282
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
```

<210> 117
<211> 305

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(305)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 117

acacatgtcg cttcactgcc ttcttagatg cttctgggtca acatanagga acagggacca	60
tattttatcct ccttcctgaa acaattgcaa aataanacaa aatatatgaa acaattgcaa	120
aataaggcaa aatatatgaa acaacaggtc tcgagatatt ggaaatcagt caatgaagga	180
tactgatccc tgatcactgt cctaatgcag gatgtgggaa acagatgagg tcacctctgt	240
gactgcccc gcttactgcc tgtagagagt ttctangctg cagttcagac agggagaaat	300
tgggt	305

<210> 118

<211> 71

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(71)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 118

accaaggtgt ntgaatctct gacgtgggga tctctgattc ccgcacaatc tgagtggaaa	60
aantcctggg t	71

<210> 119

<211> 212

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(212)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 119

actccggttg gtgtcagcag cacgtggcat tgaacatngc aatgtggagc ccaaaccaca	60
gaaaatgggg tgaaattggc caactttcta tnaacttatg ttggcaantt tgccaccaac	120
agtaagctgg cccttctaataaaaagaaaat tgaaagggtt ctcactaanc ggaattaant	180
aatggantca aganactccc aggctcagc gt	212

<210> 120

<211> 90

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(90)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 120
actcgttgca natcaggggc cccccagagt caccgttgca ggagtccttc tggctcttgcc 60
ctccgccggc gcagaacatg ctgggggtggt 90

<210> 121
<211> 218
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(218)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 121
tgtancgtga anacgacaga nagggttgct aaaaatggag aanccttgaa gtcattttga 60
gaataagatt tgctaaaaga tttggggcta aaacatgggt attgggagac atttctgaag 120
atatncangt aaattangga atgaattcat ggttcttttg ggaattcctt tacgatngcc 180
agcatanact tcatgtgggg atancagcta cccttgta 218

<210> 122
<211> 171
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 122
taggggtgta tgcaactgta aggacaaaaa ttgagactca actggcttaa ccaataaagg 60
catttggttag ctcatggaac aggaagtcgg atggtggggc atcttcagtg ctgcatgagt 120
caccaccccg gcgggggtcat ctgtgccaca ggtccctggt gacagtgcgg t 171

<210> 123
<211> 76
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(76)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 123
tgtagcgtga agacnacaga atggtgtgtg ctgtgctatc caggaacaca tttattatca 60
ttatcaanta ttgtgt 76

<210> 124
<211> 131
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 124
acctttcccc aaggccaatg tcctgtgtgc taactggccg gctgcaggac agctgcaatt 60
caatgtgctg ggtcatatgg aggggaggag actctaaaat agccaatttt attctcttgg 120
ttaagatttg t 131

<210> 125
 <211> 432
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 125
 actttatcta ctggetatga aatagatggt ggaaaattgc gttaccaact ataccactgg 60
 cttgaaaaag aggtgatagc ttttcagagg acttggtgact tttgctcaga tgctgaagaa 120
 ctacagtctg catttggcag aaatgaagat gaatttggat taaatgagga tgctgaagat 180
 ttgcctcacc aaacaaaagt gaaacaactg agagaaaatt ttcaggaaaa aagacagtgg 240
 ctcttgaagt atcagtcact tttgagaatg tttcttagtt actgcatact tcatggatcc 300
 catggtgggg gtcttgcacg tgtaagaatg gaattgattt tgcttttgca agaattctcag 360
 caggaaacat cagaaccact attttctagc cctctgtcag agcaaaccctc agtgcctctc 420
 ctctttgctt gt 432

<210> 126
 <211> 112
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 126
 acacaacttg aatagtaaaa tagaaactga gctgaaattt ctaattcact ttctaaccat 60
 agtaagaatg atatttcccc ccagggatca ccaaattatt ataaaaattt gt 112

<210> 127
 <211> 54
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 127
 accacgaaac cacaacaag atggaagcat caatccactt gccaaagcaca gcag 54

<210> 128
 <211> 323
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 128
 acctcattag taattgtttt gttgtttcat ttttttctaa tgtctcccct ctaccagctc 60
 acctgagata acagaatgaa aatggaagga cagccagatt tctcctttgc tctctgctca 120
 ttctctctga agtctaggtt acccattttg gggacccatt ataggcaata aacacagttc 180
 ccaaagcatt tggacagttt cttgttgtgt tttagaatgg ttttcctttt tcttagcctt 240
 ttcttgcaaa aggtcactc agtcccttgc ttgtcagtg gactgggctc cccagggcct 300
 aggtgcctt cttttccatg tcc 323

<210> 129
 <211> 192
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(192)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 129
acatacatgt gtgtatatatt ttaaatatca cttttgtatc actctgactt tttagcatac 60
tgaaaacaca ctaacataat ttntgtgaac catgatcaga tacaacccaa atcattcatc 120
tagcacattc atctgtgata naaagatagg tgagtttcat ttccttcacg ttggccaatg 180
gataaacaaa gt 192

<210> 130

<211> 362

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(362)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 130
ccctttttta tggaatgagt agactgtatg tttgaanatt tanccacaac ctctttgaca 60
tataatgacg caacaaaaag gtgctgttta gtccatgggt tcagtttatg cccctgacaa 120
gtttccattg tgttttgccg atcttctggc taatcgtggg atcctccatg ttattagtaa 180
ttctgtattc cattttgtta acgcctggta gatgtaacct gctangaggc taactttata 240
cttatttaaa agctcttatt ttgtggatcat taaaatggca atttatgtgc agcactttat 300
tgcagcagga agcacgtgtg ggttgggtgt aaagctcttt gctaattctta aaaagtaatg 360
gg 362

<210> 131

<211> 332

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(332)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 131
ctttttgaaa gatcgtgtcc actcctgtgg acatcttggt ttaatggagt ttcccatgca 60
gtangactgg tatggttgca gctgtccaga taaaaacatt tgaagagctc caaaatgaga 120
gttctcccag gttcgccctg ctgctccaag tctcagcagc agcctctttt aggaggcatc 180
ttctgaacta gattaaggca gcttgtaa atctgatgtgat ttggtttatt atccaactaa 240
cttccatctg ttatcactgg agaaagccca gactcccan gacnggtacg gattgtgggc 300
atanaaggat tgggtgaagc tggcggtgtg gt 332

<210> 132

<211> 322

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(322)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 132
acttttgcca ttttgtatat ataaacaatc ttgggacatt ctctgaaaa ctaggtgtcc 60

```

agtggctaag agaactcgat ttcaagcaat tctgaaagga aaaccagcat gacacagaat 120
ctcaaattcc caaacagggg ctctgtggga aaaatgaggg aggacctttg tatctcgggt 180
tttagcaagt taaaatgaan atgacaggaa aggcttattt atcaacaaag agaagagttg 240
ggatgcttct aaaaaaaact ttggtagaga aaataggaat gctnaatcct aggggaagcct 300
gtaacaatct acaattggtc ca 322

```

<210> 133

<211> 278

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (278)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 133

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acaagccttc acaagtttaa ctaaattggg attaatcttt ctgtanttat ctgcataatt 60
cttgtttttc ttccatctg gctcctgggt tgacaatttg tggaaacaac tctattgcta 120
ctatttaaaa aaaatcacia atctttccct ttaagctatg ttnaattcaa actattcctg 180
ctattcctgt ttgtcaaaag aaattatatt tttcaaaaata tgntatattg tttgatgggt 240
cccacgaac actaataaaa accacagaga ccagcctg 278

```

<210> 134

<211> 121

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (121)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 134

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gtttanaaaa cttgttttagc tccatagagg aaagaatggt aaactttgta ttttaaaaca 60
tgattctctg aggttaaact tggttttcaa atgttatatt tacttgtatt ttgcttttgg 120
t 121

```

<210> 135

<211> 350

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (350)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 135

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acttanaacc atgcctagca catcagaatc cctcaaagaa catcagtata atcctataacc 60
atancaagtg gtgactgggt aagcgtgcga caaaggtcag ctggcacatt acttgtgtgc 120
aaacttgata cttttgttct aagtaggaac tagtatacag tncctaggan tggtagtcca 180
gggtgcccc caactcctgc agccgctcct ctgtgccagn ccctgnaagg aactttcgct 240
ccacctcaat caagccctgg gccatgctac ctgcaattgg ctgaacaaac gtttgctgag 300
ttcccaagga tgcaaagcct ggtgctcaac tcctggggcg tcaactcagt 350

```

<210> 136
 <211> 399
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(399)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 136
 tgtaccgtga agacgacaga agttgcatgg cagggacagg gcagggccga ggccagggtt 60
 gctgtgattg tatccgaata ntctcgtga gaaaagataa tgagatgacg tgagcagcct 120
 gcagacttgt gtctgccttc aanaagccag acaggaaggc cctgcctgcc ttggctctga 180
 cctggcgggc agccagccag ccacagggtg gcttcttcct tttgtggtga caacccaag 240
 aaaactgcag agggccaggg tcagggtgna gtgggtangt gaccataaaa caccagggtg 300
 tcccagggaac ccgggcaaag gccatcccca cctacagcca gcattgccac tggcgtgatg 360
 ggtgcagang gatgaagcag ccagntgttc tgctgtggt 399

<210> 137
 <211> 165
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(165)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 137
 actggtgtgg tngggggtga tgctggtggt anaagttgan gtgacttcan gatggtgtgt 60
 ggaggaagtg tgtgaacgta gggatgtaga ngttttggcc gtgctaaatg agcttcggga 120
 ttggctgggc ccactggtg tcactgtcat tgggtggggt cctgt 165

<210> 138
 <211> 338
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(338)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 138
 actcactgga atgccacatt cacaacagaa tcagaggtct gtgaaaacat taatggctcc 60
 ttaacttctc cagtaagaat cagggacttg aaatggaaac gtaacagcc acatgcccaa 120
 tgctgggcag tctcccatgc ctccacagt gaaagggtt gagaaaaatc acatccaatg 180
 tcatgtgttt ccagccacac caaaagggtg ttggggtgga gggctggggg catananggt 240
 cangcctcag gaagcctcaa gttccattca gctttgccac tgtacattcc ccatntttaa 300
 aaaaactgat gccttttttt tttttttttt taaaattc 338

<210> 139
 <211> 382

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 139

gggaatcttg	gtttttggca	tctggtttgc	ctatagccga	ggccactttg	acagaacaaa	60
gaaagggact	tgcagtaaga	aggtgattta	cagccagcct	agtgcccgaa	gtgaaggaga	120
attcaaacag	acctcgatc	tcttggtgtg	agcctggteg	gtcacccgcc	tatcatctgc	180
atttgcctta	ctcaggtgct	accggactct	ggccccgat	gtctgtagtt	tcacaggatg	240
ccttatttgt	cttctacacc	ccacagggcc	ccctacttct	tcggatgtgt	ttttaataat	300
gtcagctatg	tgccccatcc	tccttcatgc	cctccctccc	tttccacca	ctgctgagtg	360
gcctggaact	tgtttaaagt	gt				382

<210> 140

<211> 200

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(200)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 140

accaaaactt	ctttctgttg	tggtngattt	tactataggg	gtttngcttn	ttctaaanat	60
acttttcatt	taacancctt	tgtaaagtgt	caggctgcac	tttgctccat	anaattattg	120
ttttcacatt	tcaacttgta	tgtgtttgtc	tcttanagca	ttggtgaaat	cacatatatt	180
atattcagca	taaaggagaa					200

<210> 141

<211> 335

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(335)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 141

actttatatt	caaaacactc	atatgttgca	aaaaacacat	agaaaaataa	agtttggtgg	60
gggtgctgac	taaacttcaa	gtcacagact	tttatgtgac	agattggagc	agggtttgtt	120
atgcatgtag	agaacccaaa	ctaatttatt	aaacaggata	gaaacaggct	gtctgggtga	180
aatggttctg	agaaccatcc	aattcacctg	tcagatgctg	atanactagc	tcttcagatg	240
tttttctacc	agttcagaga	tnggttaatg	actanttcca	atggggaaaa	agcaagatgg	300
attcacaac	caagtaattt	taaacaaaga	cactt			335

<210> 142

<211> 459

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(459)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 142

accagggttaa	tattgccaca	tatatccttt	ccaattgcgg	gctaaacaga	cgtgtattta	60
gggttggtta	aagacaaccc	agcttaatat	caagagaaat	tgtgaccttt	catggagtat	120
ctgatggaga	aaacactgag	ttttgacaaa	tcttatttta	ttcagatagc	agtctgatca	180
cacatgggtcc	aacaacactc	aaataataaa	tcaaatatna	tcagatgtta	aagattggtc	240
ttcaaacatc	atagccaatg	atgccccgct	tgccataaat	ctctccgaca	taaaaccaca	300
tcaacacctc	agtggccacc	aaaccattca	gcacagcttc	cttaactgtg	agctgtttga	360
agctaccagt	ctgagcacta	ttgactatnt	ttttcangct	ctgaatagct	ctagggatct	420
cagcanggggt	gggaggaacc	agctcaacct	tggcgtant			459

<210> 143

<211> 140

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 143

acatttcctt	ccaccaagtc	aggactcctg	gcttctgtgg	gagttcttat	cacctgaggg	60
aaatccaaac	agtctctcct	agaaaggaat	agtgtcacca	accccaccca	tctccctgag	120
accatccgac	ttccctgtgt					140

<210> 144

<211> 164

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(164)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 144

acttcagtaa	caacatacaa	taacaacatt	aagtgtatat	tgccatcttt	gtcattttct	60
atctatacca	ctctcccttc	tgaaaacaan	aatcactanc	caatcactta	tacaaatttg	120
aggcaattaa	tccatatttg	ttttcaataa	ggaaaaaag	atgt		164

<210> 145

<211> 303

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(303)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 145

acgtagacca	tccaacttg	tatttgtaat	ggcaaacatc	cagnagcaat	tcctaaacaa	60
actggagggt	atttataccc	aattatccca	ttcattaaca	tgccctcctc	ctcaggctat	120
gcaggacagc	tatcataagt	cggcccaggc	atccagatac	taccatttgt	ataaacttca	180
gtagggggagt	ccatccaagt	gacaggtcta	atcaaaggag	gaaatggaac	ataagcccag	240
tagtaaaatn	ttgcttagct	gaaacagcca	caaaaagactt	accgccgtgg	tgattaccat	300
caa						303

<210> 146

<211> 327
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(327)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 146
 actgcagctc aattagaagt ggtctctgac ttcatcanc ttctccctgg gctccatgac 60
 actggcctgg agtgactcat tgctctggtt gggtgagaga gctcctttgc caacaggcct 120
 ccaagtcagg gctgggattt gtttcctttc cacattctag caacaatatg ctggccactt 180
 cctgaacagg gaggggtgga ggagccagca tggacaagc tgccactttc taaagtagcc 240
 agacttgccc ctgggcctgt cacacctact gatgaccttc tgtgcctgca ggatggaatg 300
 taggggtgag ctgtgtgact ctatggt 327

<210> 147
 <211> 173
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(173)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 147
 acattgtttt tttagataa agcattgana gagctctcct taacgtgaca caatggaagg 60
 actggaacac ataccacat ctttgttctg agggataatt ttctgataaa gtcttgctgt 120
 atattcaagc acatatgtta tatattattc agttccatgt ttatagccta gtt 173

<210> 148
 <211> 477
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(477)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 148
 acaaccactt tatctcatcg aatttttaac ccaaactcac tcaactgtgcc tttctatcct 60
 atgggatata ttatttgatg ctccatttca tcacacatat atgaataata cactcatact 120
 gccctactac ctgctgcaat aatcacattc ccttctgtc ctgaccctga agccattggg 180
 gtggtcctag tggccatcag tccangcctg caccttgagc ccttgagctc cattgctcac 240
 nccanccac ctcaccgacc ccctctctt acacagctac ctccttgctc tctaacccca 300
 tagattatnt ccaaattcag tcaattaagt tactattaac actctaccgg acatgtccag 360
 caccactggg aagccttctc cagccaacac acacacacac acacncacac acacacatat 420
 ccaggcacag gctacctcat cttcacaatc acccctttaa ttaccatgct atgggtgg 477

<210> 149
 <211> 207
 <212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 149

acagttgtat tataatatca agaaataaac ttgcaatgag agcatttaag agggaagaac	60
taacgtatatt tagagagcca aggaagggtt ctgtggggag tgggatgtaa ggtggggcct	120
gatgataaat aagagtcagc caggtaagtg ggtggtgtgg tatgggcaca gtgaagaaca	180
tttcaggcag agggaacagc agtgaag	207

<210> 150

<211> 111

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(111)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 150

accttgattt cattgctgct ctgatggaaa cccaactatc taatttagct aaaacatggg	60
cacttaaatg tggtcagtgt ttggacttgt taactantgg catctttggg t	111

<210> 151

<211> 196

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 151

agcgcgccag gtcatatga acattccaga tacctatcat tactcgatgc tgttgataac	60
agcaagatgg ctttgaactc aggttcacca ccagctattg gaccttacta tgaaaaccat	120
ggataccaac cggaaaaccc ctatcccgca cagcccactg tgggtcccccac tgtctacgag	180
gtgcatccgg ctgagt	196

<210> 152

<211> 132

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 152

acagcacttt cacatgtaag aaggagaaaa ttccataatg taggagaaag ataacagAAC	60
cttccctttt tcatctagt gtggaaacct gatgctttat gttgacagga atagaaccag	120
gaggagttt gt	132

<210> 153

<211> 285

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(285)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 153

acaanaccca nganaggcca ctggccgtgg tgatcatggc tccaaacatg aaagtgtcag	60
---	----

```

cttctgctct tatgtctca tctgacaact ctttaccatt tttatcctcg ctcagcagga      120
gcacatcaat aaagtccaaa gtcttggact tggccttggc ttggaggaag tcatcaaacac      180
cctggctagt gaggggtgcg cgccgctcct ggatgacggc atctgtgaag tcgtgcacca      240
gtctgcaggc cctgtggaag cgccgtccac acggagtnag gaatt                        285

```

<210> 154

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 154

```

accacagtcc tgttggggcca gggcttcatg accctttctg tgaaaagcca tattatcacc      60
accccaaatt tttccttaaa tatctttaac tgaaggggtc agcctcttga ctgcaaagac      120
cctaagccgg ttacacagct aactcccact ggccctgatt tgtgaaattg ctgctgcttg      180
attggcacag gagtcgaagg tgttcagctc ccctcctcgg tggaaacgaga ctctgatttg      240
agtttcacaa attctcgggc cacctcgta ttgctcctct gaaataaaat ccggagaatg      300
gtcaggcctg tctcatccat atggatcttc cgg                                    333

```

<210> 155

<211> 308

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(308)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 155

```

actggaaata ataaaaccca catcacagtg ttgtgtcaaa gatcatcagg gcatggatgg      60
gaaagtgtct tgggaactgt aaagtgccta acacatgatc gatgattttt gttataatat      120
ttgaatcacg gtgcatacaa actctcctgc ctgctcctcc tggggcccag cccagcccc      180
atcacagctc actgctctgt tcatccaggc ccagcatgta gtggctgatt cttcttggct      240
gcttttagcc tccanaagtt tctctgaagc caaccaaacc tctangtgta aggcattgctg      300
gccctggg                                           308

```

<210> 156

<211> 295

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 156

```

accttgctcg gtgcttggaa catattagga actcaaaata tgagatgata acagtgccta      60
ttattgatta ctgagagaac tgtagacat ttagttgaag attttctaca caggaactga      120
gaataggaga ttatgtttgg ccctcatatt ctctcctatc ctcttgcct cattctatgt      180
ctaatatatt ctcaatcaaa taaggttagc ataatcagga aatcgaccaa ataccaatat      240
aaaaccagat gtctatcctt aagattttca aatagaaaac aaattaacag actat          295

```

<210> 157

<211> 126

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 157

```

acaagtttaa atagtgtgt cactgtgcat gtgctgaaat gtgaaatcca ccacatttct      60

```

```

gaagagcaaa acaaattctg tcatgtaatc tctatcttgg gtcgtgggta tatctgtccc 120
cttagt                                           126

```

```

<210> 158
<211> 442
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(442)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 158
accactggt cttggaaaca cccatcctta atacgatgat ttttctgtcg tgtgaaaatg 60
aanccagcag gctgccctta gtcagtcctt cttccagag aaaaagagat ttgagaaagt 120
gctgggtaa ttcaccatta atttcctccc ccaaactctc tgagtcttcc cttaatatct 180
ctggtggttc tgaccaaaagc aggtcatggt ttgttgagca tttgggatcc cagtgaagta 240
natgtttgta gccttgcata cttagccctt cccacgcaca aacggagtgg cagagtgggtg 300
ccaacctgt tttccagtc cacgtagaca gattcacagt gcggaattct ggaagctgga 360
nacagacggg ctctttgcag agccgggact ctgagangga catgagggcc tctgcctctg 420
tgttcattct ctgatgtcct gt                                           442

```

```

<210> 159
<211> 498
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(498)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 159
acttccaggt aacgttgttg tttccgttga gcctgaactg atgggtgacg ttgtagggtc 60
tccaacaaga actgaggttg cagagcgggt agggagagat gctgttccag ttgcacctgg 120
gctgctgtgg actgttgttg attcctcact acggcccaag gttgtggaac tggcanaaag 180
gtgtgttgtt gganttgagc tcgggcggct gtggtagggt gtgggtctct caacaggggc 240
tgctgtggtg ccgggangtg aangtggtgt gtcacttgag cttggccagc tctggaaagt 300
antanattct tcctgaaggc cagcgttgtt ggagctggca ngggtcantg ttgtgtgtaa 360
cgaaccagtg ctgctgtggg tgggtgtana tcctccacaa agcctgaagt tatggtgtcn 420
tcaggtaana atgtggtttc agtgtccctg ggcnctgtg gaaggttgta nattgtcacc 480
aagggaataa gctgtggt                                           498

```

```

<210> 160
<211> 380
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(380)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 160

```

```

acctgcatcc agcttccttg ccaaactcac aaggagacat caacctctag acagggaaac      60
agcttcagga tacttccagg agacagagcc accagcagca aaacaaatat tcccatgcct      120
ggagcatggc atagaggaag ctganaaatg tggggtctga ggaagccatt tgagtctggc      180
cactagacat ctcatcagcc acttgtgtga agagatgccc catgacccca gatgcctctc      240
ccacccttac ctccatctca cacacttgag ctttccactc tgtataattc taacatcctg      300
gagaaaaatg gcagtttgac cgaacctgtt cacaacggta gaggctgatt tctaacgaaa      360
cttgtagaat gaagcctgga                                     380

```

```

<210> 161
<211> 114
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 161
actccacatc ccctctgagc aggcgggtgt cgttcaaggt gtatttggcc ttgcctgtca      60
cactgtccac tggccctta tccacttggg gcttaatccc tcgaaagagc atgt          114

```

```

<210> 162
<211> 177
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 162
actttctgaa tcgaatcaaa tgatacttag tgtagtttta atatcctcat atatatcaaa      60
gttttactac tctgataatt ttgtaaacca ggtaaccaga acatccagtc atacagcttt      120
tggtgatata taacttggca ataaccagtc ctggtgatac ataaaactac tcaactgt      177

```

```

<210> 163
<211> 137
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(137)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 163
catttataca gacaggcgtg aagacattca cgacaaaaac gcgaaattct atcccgtgac      60
canagaaggc agctacggct actcctacat cctggcgtgg gtggccttcg cctgcacctt      120
catcagcggc atgatgt                                     137

```

```

<210> 164
<211> 469
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(469)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 164
cttatcacia tgaatgttct cctgggcagc gttgtgatct ttgccacctt cgtgacttta      60
tgcaatgcat catgctatct catacctaag gagggagtgc caggagattc aaccaggaaa      120

```

```

tgcattggatc tcaaaggaaa caaacaccca ataaactcgg agtggcagac tgacaactgt      180
gagacatgca cttgctacga aacagaaatt tcatgttgca ccttggtttc tacacctgtg      240
ggttatgaca aagacaactg ccaaagaatc ttcaagaagg aggactgcaa gtatatcgtg      300
gtggagaaga aggacccaaa aaagacctgt tctgtcagtg aatggataat ctaatgtgct      360
tctagtaggc acagggctcc caggccaggc ctcattctcc tctggcctct aatagtcaat      420
gattgtgtag ccatgcctat cagtaaaaag atntttgagc aaacacttt      469

```

```

<210> 165
<211> 195
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(195)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 165
acagtgtttt atanatatcg acattgccgg cacttgtgtt cagtttcata aagctgggtg      60
atccgctgtc atccactatt ccttggctag agtaaaaatt attcttatag cccatgtccc      120
tgaggccgc ccgcccgtag ttctcggtcc agtcgtcttg gcacacaggg tgccaggact      180
tcctctgaga tgagt      195

```

```

<210> 166
<211> 383
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(383)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 166
acatcttagt agtgtggcac atcagggggc catcagggtc acagtcactc atagcctcgc      60
cgaggctgga gtccacacca ccggtgtagg tgtgctcaat cttgggcttg gcgcccacct      120
ttggagaagg gatatgctgc acacacatgt ccacaaagcc tgtgaactcg ccaaagaatt      180
tttcagacc agcctgagca aggggaggat gttcagcttc agtcctcct tegtagggtg      240
gatgccaaac tcgtctangg tccgtgggaa gctgggtgcc acntcaccta caacctgggc      300
gangatctta taaagaggct ccnagataaa ctccacgaaa cttctctggg agctgctagt      360
nggggccttt ttggtgaact ttc      383

```

```

<210> 167
<211> 247
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(247)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 167
acagagccag accttggcca taaatgaanc agagattaag actaaacccc aagtcganat      60
tggagcagaa actggagcaa gaagtggggc tggggctgaa gtagagacca aggccactgc      120

```

tatanccata cacagagcca actctcaggc caaggcnatg gttggggcag anccagagac	180
tcaatctgan tccaaagtgg tggttggaac actggtcatg acanaggcag tgactctgac	240
tgangtc	247

<210> 168

<211> 273

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(273)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 168

acttctaagt tttctagaag tggaaggatt gtantcatcc tgaaaatggg tttacttcaa	60
aatccctcan ccttggtcctt cacnactgtc tatactgana gtgtcatgtt tccacaaagg	120
gctgacacct gagcctgnat ttctactcat ccctgagaag ccctttccag taggggtgggc	180
aattcccaac ttccttgcca caagcttccc aggtttcttc ccctggaaaa ctccagcttg	240
agtcccatgat acactcatgg gctgccttg gca	273

<210> 169

<211> 431

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(431)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 169

acagccttgg cttccccaaa ctccacagtc tcagtgcaga aagatcatct tccagcagtc	60
agtcagacc aggggtcaaag gatgtgacat caacagtttc tggtttcaga acaggttcta	120
ctactgtcaa atgaccccc atacttcttc aaaggctgtg gtaagttttg cacaggtgag	180
ggcagcagaa aggggggtant tactgatgga caccatcttc tctgtatact ccacactgac	240
cttgccatgg gcaaaggccc ctaccacaaa aacaatagga tctactgctgg gcaccagctc	300
acgcacatca ctgacaaccg ggatggaaaa agaantgcc aacttcatac atccaactgg	360
aaagtgatct gatactggat tcttaattac cttcaaaagc ttctgggggc catcagctgc	420
tcgaacactg a	431

<210> 170

<211> 266

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(266)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 170

acctgtgggc tgggctgtta tgctgtgcc ggctgctgaa agggagtcca gaggtggagc	60
tcaaggagct ctgcaggcat tttgccaanc ctctccanag canaggagc aacctacact	120
ccccgctaga aagacaccag attggagtcc tgggaggggg agttggggtg ggcatttgat	180

gtatacttgt cacctgaatg aangagccag agaggaanga gacgaanatg anattggcct 240
tcaaagctag gggctctggca ggtgga 266

<210> 171
<211> 1248
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(1248)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 171
ggcagccaaa tcataaacgg cgaggactgc agcccgcaact cgcagccctg gcaggcgcca 60
ctgggtcatgg aaaacgaatt gttctgctcg ggcgtcctgg tgcattccgca gtgggtgctg 120
tcagccgcac actgtttcca gaagtgaagt cagagctcct acaccatcgg gctgggcctg 180
cacagtcttg aggccgacca agagccaggg agccagatgg tggaggccag cctctccgta 240
cggcaccag agtacaacag acccttgctc gctaacgacc tcatgctcat caagttggac 300
gaatccgtgt ccgagtctga caccatccgg agcatcagca ttgcttcgca gtgccctacc 360
gcggggaaact cttgcctcgt ttctggctgg ggtctgctgg cgaacggcag aatgcctacc 420
gtgctgcagt gcgtgaacgt gtcggtggg tctgaggagg tctgcagtaa gctctatgac 480
ccgctgtacc accccagcat gttctgcgcc ggaggaggc aagaccagaa ggactcctgc 540
aacggtgact ctggggggcc cctgatctgc aacgggtact tgcagggcct tgtgtctttc 600
ggaaaagccc cgtgtggcca agttggcgtg ccagggtgtct acaccaacct ctgcaaattc 660
actgagtggg tagagaaaac cgtccaggcc agttaactct ggggactggg aacccatgaa 720
attgaccccc aaatacatcc tgcggaagga attcaggaat atctgttccc agccccctct 780
ccctcaggcc caggagtcca ggccccagc cctcctccc tcaaaccaag ggtacagatc 840
cccagccct cctcctcag acccaggagt ccagaccccc cagccctccc tccctcagac 900
ccaggagtcc agccctcct cctcagacc caggagtcca gacccccag cccctcctcc 960
ctcagaccca ggggtccagg ccccaaccc ctcctcctc agactcagag gtccaagccc 1020
ccaaccntc attcccaga cccagaggtc cagggtcccag cccctcntcc ctcagaccca 1080
gcggtccaat gccacctaga ctntccctgt acacagtgcc cccttggtggc acgttgacct 1140
aaccttacca gttggtttt catttttngt ccctttcccc tagatccaga aataaagttt 1200
aagagaagng caaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1248

<210> 172
<211> 159
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> VARIANT
<222> (1)...(159)
<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 172
Met Val Glu Ala Ser Leu Ser Val Arg His Pro Glu Tyr Asn Arg Pro
1 5 10 15
Leu Leu Ala Asn Asp Leu Met Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Glu Ser Val Ser
20 25 30
Glu Ser Asp Thr Ile Arg Ser Ile Ser Ile Ala Ser Gln Cys Pro Thr
35 40 45
Ala Gly Asn Ser Cys Leu Val Ser Gly Trp Gly Leu Leu Ala Asn Gly
50 55 60

```

Arg Met Pro Thr Val Leu Gln Cys Val Asn Val Ser Val Val Ser Glu
65          70          75          80
Glu Val Cys Ser Lys Leu Tyr Asp Pro Leu Tyr His Pro Ser Met Phe
          85          90          95
Cys Ala Gly Gly Gly Gln Xaa Gln Xaa Asp Ser Cys Asn Gly Asp Ser
          100         105         110
Gly Gly Pro Leu Ile Cys Asn Gly Tyr Leu Gln Gly Leu Val Ser Phe
          115         120         125
Gly Lys Ala Pro Cys Gly Gln Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Tyr Thr Asn
          130         135         140
Leu Cys Lys Phe Thr Glu Trp Ile Glu Lys Thr Val Gln Ala Ser
145          150          155

```

<210> 173

<211> 1265

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(1265)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 173

```

ggcagcccg actgcagcc ctggcaggcg gcactgggtca tggaaaacga attgttctgc      60
tcgggctcc tgggtgcatcc gcagtgggtg ctgtcagccg cacactgttt ccagaactcc      120
tacaccatcg ggctgggctt gcacagtctt gaggccgacc aagagccagg gagccagatg      180
gtggaggcca gcctctccgt acggcaccca gagtacaaca gaccttgct cgctaacgac      240
ctcatgtctc tcaagtggga cgaatccgtg tccgagtctg acaccatccg gagcatcagc      300
attgcttcgc agtgccttac cgcggggaac tcttgctctg tttctggctg gggctctgctg      360
gcgaacggtg agctcacggg tgtgtgtctg ccctcttcaa ggaggctctc tgcccagtcg      420
cgggggctga cccagagctc tgcgtcccag gcagaatgcc taccgtgctg cagtgcgtga      480
acgtgtcggg ggtgtctgag gaggtctgca gtaagctcta tgaccgctg taccacccca      540
gcatgttctg cgccggcgga gggcaagacc agaaggactc ctgcaacggt gactctgggg      600
ggcccctgat ctgcaacggg tacttgacgg gccttggtgc tttcggaaaa gcccctgtg      660
gccaaagtgg cgtgccaggg gtctacacca acctctgcaa attcactgag tggatagaga      720
aaaccgtcca ggccagttaa ctctggggac tgggaaccca tgaaattgac ccccaaatac      780
atcctgcgga aggaattcag gaatatctgt tcccagcccc tcctccctca ggcccaggag      840
tccaggcccc cagccctcc tccctcaaac caagggtaca gatccccagc cctcctccc      900
tcagaccag gagtccagac ccccagccc ctctccctc agaccagga gtccagcccc      960
tcctccntca gaccaggag tccagacccc ccagccctc ctccctcaga cccaggggtt     1020
gaggccccca acccctcctc cttcagagtc agaggtccaa gcccccaacc cctcgttccc     1080
cagaccacga ggttnnaggc ccagccctc ttcntcaga cccagnggtc caatgccacc     1140
tagattttcc ctgnacacag tgcccccttg tggngangttg acccaacctt accagttggt     1200
ttttcatttt tngtcccttt cccctagatc cagaaataaa gtttaagaga ngngcaaaaa     1260
aaaaa                                           1265

```

<210> 174

<211> 1459

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(1459)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 174

```

ggtcagccgc acactgtttc cagaagttag tgcagagctc ctacaccatc gggctggggc 60
tgcacagtct tgagcccgac caagagccag ggagccagat ggtggaggcc agcctctccg 120
tacggcacc agagtacaac agacccttgc tcgtaacga cctcatgctc atcaagttgg 180
acgaatccgt gtccgagtct gacaccatcc ggagcatcag cattgcttcg cagtgcctta 240
ccgcggggaa ctcttgctc gtttctggct ggggtctgct ggcgaacggg gagctcacgg 300
gtgtgtgtct gccctcttca aggaggtcct ctgcccagtc gcgggggctg acccagagct 360
ctgctgtcca ggcagaatgc ctaccgtgct gcagtgcgtg aacgtgtcgg tgggtgtctga 420
ngaggtctgc antaagctct atgaccgct gtaccacccc ancatgttct gcgcggcg 480
agggaagac cagaaggact cctgcaacgt gagagagggg aaaggggagg gcaggcgact 540
caggaaggg tggagaagg ggagacagag acacacaggg ccgcatggcg agatgcagag 600
atggagagac acacagggg acagtacaa ctagagagag aaactgagag aaacagagaa 660
ataaacacag gaataaagag aagcaaagga agagagaaac agaaacagac atggggaggc 720
agaaacacac acacatagaa atgcagttga ctttccaaca gcatggggcc tgagggcggt 780
gacctccacc caatagaaaa tcctcttata acttttgact ccccaaaaaac ctgactagaa 840
atagcctact gttgacgggg agccttacca ataacataaa tagtcgattt atgcatacgt 900
tttatgcatt catgatatac ctttgttggg attttttgat atttctaagc tacacagttc 960
gtctgtgaat ttttttaaat tgttgcaact ctcttaaaat ttttctgatg tgtttattga 1020
aaaaatccaa gtataagtgg acttgtgcat tcaaaccagg gttgttcaag ggtcaactgt 1080
gtaccagag ggaaacagt acacagattc atagaggtga aacacgaaga gaaacaggaa 1140
aaatcaagac tctacaaaga ggctgggcag ggtggctcat gcctgtaatc ccagcacttt 1200
gggaggcgag gcaggcagat cacttgagg aaggagttca agaccagcct ggccaaaatg 1260
gtgaaatcct gtctgtacta aaaatacaaa agttagctgg atatgggtggc aggcgcctgt 1320
aatcccagct acttgggagg ctgaggcagg agaattgctt gaatatggga ggcagaggtt 1380
gaagtgaatt gagatcacac cactatactc cagctggggc aacagagtaa gactctgtct 1440
caaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1459

```

<210> 175

<211> 1167

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (1167)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 175

```

gcgcagccct ggcaggcggc actggtcatg gaaaacgaat tgttctgctc gggcgctcctg 60
gtgcatccgc agtgggtgct gtcagccgca cactgtttcc agaactccta caccatcggg 120
ctgggcctgc acagtcttga ggccgaccaa gagccaggga gccagatggg ggaggccagc 180
ctctccgtac ggcacccaga gtacaacaga ctcttctcgc ctaacgacct catgctcatc 240
aagttggacg aatccgtgtc cgagtctgac accatccgga gcatcagcat tgcttcgcag 300
tgccctaccg cggggaactc ttgcctcgtn tctggctggg gtctgctggc gaacggcaga 360
atgcctaccg tgctgactg cgtgaacgtg tcggtgggtg ctgaggangt ctgcagtaag 420
ctctatgacc cgctgtacca cccagcatg ttctgcgcg gcggagggca agaccagaag 480
gactcctgca acggtgactc tggggggccc ctgatctgca acgggtactt gcagggcctt 540
gtgtctttcg gaaaagcccc gtgtggccaa cttggcgtgc caggtgtcta caccaacctc 600
tgcaaattca ctgagtggat agagaaaacc gtcagncca gttactctg gggactggga 660
acccatgaaa ttgaccccca aatacatcct gcggaangaa ttcaggaata tctgttccca 720
gcccctcctc cctcaggccc aggagtccag gccccagcc cctcctccct caaaccaagg 780
gtacagatcc ccagccctc ctccctcaga cccaggagtc cagacccccc agccctcnt 840
ccntcagacc caggagtcca gcccctcctc cntcagacgc aggagtccag accccccagc 900

```

```

ccntctccg tcagaccag ggggtgcagc ccccaacccc tcntccntca gagtcagagg      960
tccaagcccc caaccctcg ttccccagac ccagaggtnc aggtcccagc ccttcctccc      1020
tcagaccag cggccaatg ccacctagan tntccctgta cacagtgcgc ccttggtggca      1080
ngttgaccca accttaccag ttggtttttc attttttgtc cctttcccct agatccagaa      1140
ataaagtnta agagaagcgc aaaaaaa      1167

```

<210> 176

<211> 205

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (1)...(205)

<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 176

```

Met Glu Asn Glu Leu Phe Cys Ser Gly Val Leu Val His Pro Gln Trp
 1          5          10          15
Val Leu Ser Ala Ala His Cys Phe Gln Asn Ser Tyr Thr Ile Gly Leu
      20          25          30
Gly Leu His Ser Leu Glu Ala Asp Gln Glu Pro Gly Ser Gln Met Val
      35          40          45
Glu Ala Ser Leu Ser Val Arg His Pro Glu Tyr Asn Arg Leu Leu Leu
      50          55          60
Ala Asn Asp Leu Met Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Glu Ser Val Ser Glu Ser
      65          70          75          80
Asp Thr Ile Arg Ser Ile Ser Ile Ala Ser Gln Cys Pro Thr Ala Gly
      85          90          95
Asn Ser Cys Leu Val Ser Gly Trp Gly Leu Leu Ala Asn Gly Arg Met
      100          105          110
Pro Thr Val Leu His Cys Val Asn Val Ser Val Val Ser Glu Xaa Val
      115          120          125
Cys Ser Lys Leu Tyr Asp Pro Leu Tyr His Pro Ser Met Phe Cys Ala
      130          135          140
Gly Gly Gly Gln Asp Gln Lys Asp Ser Cys Asn Gly Asp Ser Gly Gly
      145          150          155          160
Pro Leu Ile Cys Asn Gly Tyr Leu Gln Gly Leu Val Ser Phe Gly Lys
      165          170          175
Ala Pro Cys Gly Gln Leu Gly Val Pro Gly Val Tyr Thr Asn Leu Cys
      180          185          190
Lys Phe Thr Glu Trp Ile Glu Lys Thr Val Gln Xaa Ser
      195          200          205

```

<210> 177

<211> 1119

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 177

```

gcgcactcgc agccctggca ggcggcactg gtcattgaaa acgaattggt ctgctcgggc      60
gtcctggtgc atccgcagtg ggtgctgtca gccgcacact gtttccagaa ctctacacc      120
atcgggctgg gcctgcacag tcttgaggcc gaccaagagc cagggagcca gatggtggag      180
gccagcctct ccgtacggca cccagagtac aacagaccct tgctcgctaa cgacctcatg      240
ctcatcaagt tggacgaatc cgtgtccgag tctgacacca tccggagcat cagcattgct      300

```

```

tcgcagtgcc ctaccgcgagg gaactcttgc ctcgtttctg gctgggggtct gctggcggaac 360
gatgctgtga ttgccatcca gtcccagact gtgggaggct gggagtgtga gaagctttcc 420
caaccctggc aggggtgtac catttcggca acttccagtg caaggacgtc ctgctgcatc 480
ctcactgggt gctcactact gctcactgca tcacccggaa cactgtgatc aactagccag 540
caccatagtt ctccgaagtc agactatcat gattactgtg ttgactgtgc tgtctattgt 600
actaaccatg cegatgttta ggtgaaatta gcgtcacttg gcctcaacca tcttggtatc 660
cagttatcct cactgaattg agatttcctg cttcagtgtc agccattccc acataatttc 720
tgacctacag aggtgagggg tcatatagct cttcaaggat gctgggtactc cctcacaaca 780
ttcatttctc ctgtttagt gaaaggtgcg cctctggag cctcccaggg tgggtgtgca 840
ggtcacaatg atgaatgtat gatcgtgttc ccattaccca aagcctttaa atccctcatg 900
ctcagtacac cagggcaggt ctgacatttc ttcatttagt gtatgctgtc cattcatgca 960
accacctcag gactcctgga ttctctgcct agttgagctc ctgcatgctg cctccttggg 1020
gaggtgaggg agagggccca tggttcaatg ggatctgtgc agttgtaaca cattaggtgc 1080
ttaataaaca gaagctgtga tgttaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1119

```

<210> 178

<211> 164

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (1) ... (164)

<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 178

```

Met Glu Asn Glu Leu Phe Cys Ser Gly Val Leu Val His Pro Gln Trp
 1          5          10          15
Val Leu Ser Ala Ala His Cys Phe Gln Asn Ser Tyr Thr Ile Gly Leu
 20          25          30
Gly Leu His Ser Leu Glu Ala Asp Gln Glu Pro Gly Ser Gln Met Val
 35          40          45
Glu Ala Ser Leu Ser Val Arg His Pro Glu Tyr Asn Arg Pro Leu Leu
 50          55          60
Ala Asn Asp Leu Met Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Glu Ser Val Ser Glu Ser
 65          70          75          80
Asp Thr Ile Arg Ser Ile Ser Ile Ala Ser Gln Cys Pro Thr Ala Gly
 85          90          95
Asn Ser Cys Leu Val Ser Gly Trp Gly Leu Leu Ala Asn Asp Ala Val
100          105          110
Ile Ala Ile Gln Ser Xaa Thr Val Gly Gly Trp Glu Cys Glu Lys Leu
115          120          125
Ser Gln Pro Trp Gln Gly Cys Thr Ile Ser Ala Thr Ser Ser Ala Arg
130          135          140
Thr Ser Cys Cys Ile Leu Thr Gly Cys Ser Leu Leu Leu Thr Ala Ser
145          150          155          160
Pro Gly Thr Leu

```

<210> 179

<211> 250

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 179

```
ctggagtgcc ttggtgtttc aagccccctgc aggaagcaga atgcaccttc tgaggcacct    60
ccagctgccc ccggccgggg gatgcgaggc tcggagcacc cttgcccggc tgtgattgct    120
gccaggcact gttcatctca gcttttctgt ccctttgctc ccggcaagcg cttctgctga    180
aagttcatat ctggagcctg atgtcttaac gaataaaggt cccatgctcc acccgaaaaa    240
aaaaaaaaaa                                250
```

<210> 180

<211> 202

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 180

```
actagtccag tgtggtggaa ttccattgtg ttgggcccaa cacaatggct acctttaaca    60
tcacccagac ccgcccctg ccgctgcccc acgctgctgc taacgacagt atgatgctta    120
ctctgctact cggaaactat ttttatgtaa ttaatgtatg ctttcttggt tataaatgcc    180
tgatttaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aa                                202
```

<210> 181

<211> 558

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (558)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 181

```
tccytttgkt naggtttkkg agacamccck agacctwaan ctgtgtcaca gacttcynng    60
aatgtttagg cagtgetagt aatttcytcg taatgattct gttattactt tctnattct    120
ttattcctct ttcttctgaa gattaatgaa gttgaaaatt gaggtggata aatacaaaaa    180
ggtagtgtga tagtataagt atctaagtgc agatgaaagt gtgttatata tatccattca    240
aaattatgca agttagtaat tactcagggt taactaaatt actttaatat gctgttgaac    300
ctactctggt ccttggttag aaaaaattat aaacaggact ttgttagttt gggaagccaa    360
attgataata ttctatgttc taaaagttgg gctatacata aattattaag aaatatggaw    420
ttttattccc aggaatatgg kgttcatttt atgaatatta cscrggatag awgtwtgagt    480
aaaaycagtt ttggtwaata ygtwaatatg tcmtaaataa acaakgcttt gacttatttc    540
caaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa                                558
```

<210> 182

<211> 479

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (479)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 182

```
acagggwttk grggatgcta agsccccrga rwtggtttga tccaaccctg gcttwttttc    60
agaggggaaa atggggccta gaagttacag mscatytagy tgggtgcgmg gcacccctgg    120
cstcacacag astcccgagt agctgggact acaggcacac agtcactgaa gcaggccctg    180
ttwgcaattc acgttgccac ctccaactta aacattcttc atatgtgatg tccttagtca    240
ctaagggtta actttcccac ccagaaaagg caacttagat aaaatcttag agtactttca    300
```

tactmttcta agtctcttcc cagcctcact kkgagtcctm cytggggggtt gataggaant	360
ntctcttggc tttctcaata aartctctat ycatctcatg ttttaatttg taccatara	420
awtgstgara aaattaaaat gttctggtty macttttaaaa araaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa	479

<210> 183

<211> 384

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 183

aggcgaggagc agaagctaaa gccaaagccc aagaagagtg gcagtgccag cactgggtgcc	60
agtaccagta ccaataacag tgccagtgcc agtgccagca ccagtggagg cttcagtgtc	120
gggtgccagcc tgaccgccac tctcacattt gggctcttcg ctggccttgg tggagctggg	180
gccagcacca gtggcagctc tgggtgcctgt ggtttctcct acaagtgaga ttttagatat	240
tgtaaatcct gccagtcttt ctcttcaagc cagggtgcat cctcagaaac ctactcaaca	300
cagcactcta ggcagccact atcaatcaat tgaagttgac actctgcatt aratctattt	360
gccatttcaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaa	384

<210> 184

<211> 496

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(496)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 184

accgaattgg gaccgctggc ttataagcga tcatgtyynt ccrgtatcac ctcaacgagc	60
agggagatcg agtctatacg ctgaagaaat ttgacccgat gggacaacag acctgctcag	120
cccctctgc tcggttctcc ccagatgaca aatactctsg acaccgaatc accatcaaga	180
aacgcttcaa ggtgctcatg acccagcaac cgcgcctgt cctctgaggg tcccttaaac	240
tgatgtcttt tctgccacct gttaccctc ggagactccg taaccaaact cttcggactg	300
tgagccctga tgcctttttg ccagccatac tctttggcat ccagtctctc gtggcgattg	360
attatgcttg tgtgaggcaa tcatggtggc atcacccata aagggaacac atttgacttt	420
ttttctcat attttaaat actacmagaw tattwmagaw waaatgawtt gaaaaactst	480
taaaaaaaaa aaaaaa	496

<210> 185

<211> 384

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 185

gctggtagcc tatggcgkkg cccacggagg ggctcctgag gccacggrac agtgacttcc	60
caagtatcyt gcgscgctc ttctaccgtc cctacctgca gatcttcggg cagattcccc	120
aggaggacat ggacgtggcc ctcatggagc acagcaactg ytcgtcggag cccggcttct	180
gggcacaccc tcttggggcc caggcgggca cctgcgtctc ccagtatgcc aactggctgg	240
tgggtctgct cctcgtcatc ttctgctcgt tggccaacat cctgctggtc aacttgctca	300
ttgccatgtt cagttacaca ttcggcacaa tacagggcaa cagcgatctc tactgggaag	360
gcgcagcgtt accgcctcat ccgg	384

<210> 186

<211> 577

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(577)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 186

gagttagctc	ctccacaacc	ttgatgaggt	cgtctgcagt	ggcctctcgc	ttcataccgc	60
tnccatcgtc	atactgtagg	tttgccacca	cytcctggca	tcttggggcg	gcntaatatt	120
ccaggaaact	ctcaatcaag	tcaccgtcga	tgaaacctgt	gggctgggtc	tgtcttccgc	180
tcgggtgtgaa	aggatctccc	agaaggagtg	ctcgatcttc	cccacacttt	tgatgacttt	240
attgagtcga	ttctgcatgt	ccagcaggag	gttgtaggag	ctctctgaca	gtgaggtcac	300
cagccctatc	atgccgttga	mcgtgccgaa	garccaccag	ccttggtgtg	gggkkgagt	360
ctcaccacaga	ttctgcatta	ccagagagcc	gtggcaaaaag	acattgacaa	actcgcccag	420
gtggaaaaaag	amcamctcct	ggargtgctn	gccgctcttc	gtcmgttggt	ggcagcgctw	480
tccttttgac	acacaaacaa	gttaaaggca	ttttcagccc	ccagaaantt	gtcatcatcc	540
aagatntcgc	acagcactna	tccagttggg	attaaat			577

<210> 187

<211> 534

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(534)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 187

aacatcttcc	tgtataatgc	tgtgtaatat	cgatccgatn	ttgtctgstg	agaatycatw	60
actkggaaaa	gmaacattaa	agcctggaca	ctgggtattaa	aattcacaat	atgcaacact	120
ttaaacagtg	tgtcaatctg	ctcccyynac	tttgtcatca	ccagtctggg	aakaagggtg	180
tgccctattc	acacctgtta	aaagggcgct	aagcattttt	gattcaacat	cttttttttt	240
gacacaagtc	cgaaaaaagc	aaaagtaaac	agttatyaat	ttgttagcca	attcactttc	300
ttcatgggac	agagccatyt	gattttaaaaa	gcaaattgca	taatattgag	cttygggagc	360
tgatatttga	gcggaagagt	agcctttcta	cttcaccaga	cacaactccc	tttcatattg	420
ggatgttnac	naaagtwtat	tctctwacag	atgggatgct	tttgtggcaa	ttctgttctg	480
aggatctccc	agtttatatta	ccacttgac	aagaaggcgt	tttcttcctc	aggc	534

<210> 188

<211> 761

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(761)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 188

agaaaccagt	atctctnaaa	acaacctctc	ataccttgty	gacctaat	ttt	tgtgtgcgtg	60
tgtgtgtg	cgcatattat	atagacaggc	acatcttttt	tacttttgta	aaagcttatg		120
cctctttgg	atctatatct	gtgaaagttt	taatgatctg	ccataatgtc	ttggggacct		180

```

ttgtcttctg tgtaaatggt actagagaaa acacctatnt tatgagtcaa tctagttngt      240
tttattcgac atgaaggaaa tttccagatn acaacactna caaactctcc ctkgackarg      300
ggggacaaag aaaagcaaaa ctgamcataa raaacaatwa cctggtgaga arttgcataa      360
acagaaatwr ggtagtatat tgaarnacag catcattaaa rmgtttwtktt wttctccctt      420
gcaaaaaaca tgtacngact tcccgttgag taatgccaaag ttgttttttt tatnataaaa      480
cttgcccttc attacatggt tnaaagtggg gtgggtgggcc aaaatattga aatgatggaa      540
ctgactgata aagctgtaca aataagcagt gtgcctaaca agcaacacag taatgttgac      600
atgcttaatt caaaaatgct aatttcatta taaatgtttg ctaaaatata ctttgaacta      660
tttttctgtn ttcccagagc tgagatntta gattttatgt agtatnaagt gaaaaantac      720
gaaaataata acattgaaga aaaaananaa aaanaaaaaa a                          761

```

```

<210> 189
<211> 482
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (482)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 189
tttttttttt tttgccgatn ctactatttt attgcaggan gtgggggtgt atgcaccgca      60
caccgggggt atnagaagca agaaggaagg agggaggggca cagccccttg ctgagcaaca      120
aagccgcctg ctgccttctc tgtctgtctc ctggtgcagg cacatgggga gaccttcccc      180
aaggcagggg ccaccagtcg aggggtggga atacaggggg tgggangtgt gcataagaag      240
tgataggcac aggccacccg gtacagaccc ctcggctcct gacaggtnga tttcgaccag      300
gtcattgtgc cctgcccagg cacagcgtan atctggaaaa gacagaatgc tttccctttc      360
aaatttggct ngtcattngaa ngggcanttt tccaanttng gctnggtcct ggtacncttg      420
gttcggccca gctcncgtc caaaaantat tcaccennct ccnaattgct tgcnggnccc      480
cc

```

```

<210> 190
<211> 471
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (471)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 190
tttttttttt ttttaaaaca gtttttcaca aaaaaattta ttagaagaat agtggttttg      60
aaaactctcg catccagtga gaactacat acaccacatt acagctngga atgtnctcca      120
aatgtctggt caaatgatag aatggaacca ttcaatctta cacatgcacg aaagaacaag      180
cgcttttgac atacaatgca caaaaaaaaa aggggggggg gaccacatgg attaaaattt      240
taagtactca tcacatacat taagacacag ttctagtcca gtcnaaaatc agaactgcnt      300
tgaaaaattt catgtatgca atccaaccaa agaacttnat tggtgatcat gantnctcta      360
ctacatcnac cttgatcatt gccaggaaacn aaaagttnaa ancacncngt acaaaaaanaa      420
tctgtaattn anttcaacct ccgtacngaa aaatnttntt tatacactcc c                          471

```

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<210> 191
<211> 402
<212> DNA

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<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(402)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 191

gagggattga aggtctgttc tastgtcggm ctgttcagcc accaactcta acaagttgct	60
gtcttccact cactgtctgt aagcttttta acccagacwg tatcttcata aatagaacaa	120
attcttcacc agtcacatct tctaggacct ttttggattc agttagtata agctcttcca	180
cttcctttgt taagacttca tctggtaaaag tcttaagttt tgtagaaagg aattyaattg	240
ctcgttctct aacaatgtcc tctccttgaa gtatttggct gaacaaccca cctaaagtcc	300
ctttgtgcat ccattttaaa tatacttaat agggcattgk tncactaggt taaattctgc	360
aagagtcacg tgtctgcaaa agttgcgtta gtatatctgc ca	402

<210> 192

<211> 601

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(601)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 192

gagctcggat ccaataatct ttgtctgagg gcagcacaca tatncagtgc catggnaact	60
ggtctacccc acatgggagc agcatgccgt agntatataa ggtcattccc tgagtcagac	120
atgcytyttt gaytaccgtg tgccaagtgc tggtgattct yaacacacyt ccatcccggt	180
cttttgtgga aaaactggca cttktctgga actagcarga catcacttac aaattcacc	240
acgagacact tgaaagggtg aacaaagcga ytcttgcatg gctttttgtc cctccggcac	300
cagttgtcaa tactaaccgg ctggtttgcc tccatcacat ttgtgatctg tagctctgga	360
tacatctcct gacagtactg aagaacttct tcttttgttt caaaagcarg tcttggtgcc	420
tggttgatca gggtcccat tcccagtcyg aatgttcaca tggcatattt wacttcccac	480
aaaacattgc gatttgaggc tcagcaacag caaatcctgt tccggcattg gctgcaagag	540
cctcgatgta gccggccagc gccaaaggcag gcgccgtgag ccccaccagc agcagaagca	600
g	601

<210> 193

<211> 608

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(608)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 193

atacagccca nateccacca cgaagatgcg cttgttgact gagaacctga tgcggctact	60
ggtcccgcgt tagccccagc gactctccac ctgctggaag cggttgatgc tgcactcytt	120
cccaacgcag gcagmagcgg gscgggtcaa tgaactccay tctgtgcttg gggtkgacgg	180
tkaagtgcag gaagaggctg accacctcgc ggtccaccag gatgcccgac tgtgcgggac	240
ctgcagcgaa actcctcgat ggcatgagc ggggaagcgaa tgaggcccag ggccttgccc	300


```

agaaccttcc gcctgttctc tggcgtcacc tgcagctgct gccgctgaca ctgggectcg   360
gaccagcgga caaacggcrt tgaacagccg cacctcacgg atgcccagtg tgtcgcgctc   420
caggammgsc accagcgtgt ccagggtcaat gtcgggtgaag cctcccgcg gtrattggcgt   480
ctgcagtggt tttgtcgatg ttctccaggc acaggctggc cagctgcggt tcatcgaaga   540
gtcgcgcctg cgtgagcagc atgaaggcgt tgtcggtctg cagttcttct tcaggaactc   600
cacgcaat                                     608

```

<210> 194

<211> 392

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (392)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 194

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gaacggctgg accttgccct gcattgtgct tgctggcagg gaataccttg gcaagcagyt   60
ccagtccgag cagccccaga ccgctgccgc ccgaagctaa gcctgcctct ggccttcccc   120
tccgcctcaa tgcagaacca gtagtgggag cactgtgttt agagttaaga gtgaacactg   180
tttgatttta cttgggaatt tcctctgtta tatagctttt cccaatgcta atttccaaac   240
aacaacaaca aaataacatg tttgcctggt aagttgtata aaagtaggtg attctgtatt   300
taaagaaaat attactgtta catatactgc ttgcaatttc tgtatttatt gktnctstgg   360
aaataaatat agttattaaa ggttgtcant cc                                     392

```

<210> 195

<211> 502

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (502)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 195

```

ccsttkgagg ggtkaggkyc cagttyccga gtggaagaaa caggccagga gaagtgcgtg   60
ccgagctgag gcagatgttc ccacagtgc cccagagacc stgggstata gtytctgacc   120
cctcncaagg aaagaccacs ttctggggac atgggctgga gggcaggacc tagaggcacc   180
aagggaaggc ccatttccgg ggstgttccc cgaggaggaa gggaaagggc tctgtgtgcc   240
ccccasgagg aagaggccct gagtcctggg atcagacacc ccttcacgtg tatccccaca   300
caaagtcaag ctcaccaagg tcccctctca gtccccttcc stacaccctg amcgccact   360
gscscacacc caccagagc acgccacccg ccattggggar tgtgctcaag gartcgcnng   420
gcarcgtgga catctngtcc cagaaggggg cagaatctcc aatagangga ctgarcmstt   480
gctnanaaaa aaaaanaaaa aa                                     502

```

<210> 196

<211> 665

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (665)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 196

ggttacttgg	tttcattgcc	accacttagt	ggatgtcatt	tagaaccatt	ttgtctgctc	60
cctctggaag	ccttgcgag	agcggacttt	gtaattgttg	gagaataact	gctgaatttt	120
wagctgtttk	gagttgatts	gcaccactgc	acccacaact	tcaatatgaa	aacyawttga	180
actwattht	tatcttgtga	aaagtataac	aatgaaaatt	ttgttcatac	tgtattkac	240
aagtatgatg	aaaagcaawa	gatatatatt	cttttattat	gttaaattat	gattgccatt	300
attaatcggc	aaaatgtgga	gtgtatgttc	ttttcacagt	aatatatgcc	ttttgtaact	360
tcacttggtt	atthttattgt	aatgartha	caaaattctt	aatttaagar	aatggtagt	420
watatttatt	tcattaattt	ctttcctkgt	ttacgtwaat	tttgaaga	wtgcatgatt	480
tcttgacaga	aatcgatctt	gatgctgtgg	aagtagtttg	acccacatcc	ctatgagttt	540
ttcttagaat	gtataaagg	tgtagcccat	cnaacttcaa	agaaaaaat	gaccacatac	600
tttgcaatca	ggctgaaatg	tggcatgctn	ttctaattcc	aactttataa	actagcaaan	660
aagtg						665

<210> 197

<211> 492

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(492)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 197

tttntttttt	ttttttttgc	aggaaggatt	ccatttattg	tggatgcatt	ttcacaatat	60
atgtttattg	gagcgatcca	ttatcagtga	aaagtatcaa	gtgtttataa	natttttagg	120
aaggcagatt	cacagaacat	gctngtcngc	ttgcagtttt	acctcgta	gatnacagag	180
aattatagtc	naaccagtaa	acnaggaatt	tacttttcaa	aagattaaat	ccaaactgaa	240
caaaattcta	ccctgaaact	tactccatcc	aaatatgga	ataanagtca	gcagtgtac	300
attctcttct	gaactttaga	ttttctagaa	aaatatgtaa	tagtgatcag	gaagagctct	360
tgttcaaaag	tacaacnaag	caatgttccc	ttaccatagg	ccttaattca	aactttgatc	420
catttcactc	ccatcacggg	agtcaatgct	acctgggaca	cttgatattt	gttcatnctg	480
ancntggctt	aa					492

<210> 198

<211> 478

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(478)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 198

tttnttttgn	atttcantct	gtannaanta	ttttcattat	gtttattana	aaaatatnaa	60
tgtntccacn	acaaatcatn	ttacntnagt	aagaggccan	ctacattgta	caacatacac	120
tgagtatatt	ttgaaaagga	caagttttaa	gtanacncat	attgccganc	atancacatt	180
tatacatggc	ttgattgata	tttagcacag	canaaactga	gtgagttacc	agaaanaaat	240
natatatgtc	aatcngattt	aagatacaaa	acagatccta	tggtacatan	catcntgtag	300
gagttgtggc	tttatgttta	ctgaaagtca	atgcagttcc	tgtacaaaga	gatggccgta	360
agcattctag	tacctctact	ccatgggttaa	gaatcgtaca	cttatgttta	catatgtnc	420

gggtaagaat tgtgttaagt naanttatgg agaggtccan gagaaaaatt tgatncaa 478

<210> 199

<211> 482

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(482)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 199

agtgacttgt cctccaacaa aacccttga tcaagtttgt ggcactgaca atcagaccta	60
tgctagttcc tgtcatctat tcgctactaa atgcagactg gaggggacca aaaaggggca	120
tcaactccag ctggattatt ttggagcctg caaatctatt cctacttgta cggactttga	180
agtgattcag tttcctctac ggatgagaga ctggctcaag aatatacctca tgcagcttta	240
tgaagccnac tctgaacacg ctggttatct nagatgagaa ncagagaaat aaagtcnaga	300
aaatttacct ggangaaaag aggccttngg ctggggacca tcccattgaa ccttctctta	360
anggacttta agaanaaaact accacatgtn tgtngtatcc tgggtgcngg ccgtttantg	420
aacntngacn ncacccttnt ggaatanant cttgaacngn tctgaactt gctcctctgc	480
ga	482

<210> 200

<211> 270

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(270)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 200

cggccgcaag tgcaactcca gctggggccg tgcggacgaa gattctgcca gcagttggtc	60
cgactcgac gacgcgccg ggcacagtcg caggtgcagc gcgggcgcct ggggtcttgc	120
aaggctgagc tgacgccgca gaggtcgtgt cacgtcccac gaccttgacg ccgtcgggga	180
cagccggaac agagcccggg gaangcggga ggcctcgggg agcccctcgg gaaggcggc	240
ccgagagata cgcaggtgca ggtggccgcc	270

<210> 201

<211> 419

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(419)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 201

tttttttttt ttttgaatc tactgagagc acagcaggtc agcaacaagt ttattttgca	60
gctagcaagg taacagggta gggcatggtt acatgttcag gtcaacttcc ttgtcgtgg	120
ttgattggtt tgtctttatg ggggcggggg ggggtagggg aaancgaagc anaantaaca	180
tggagtgggt gcaccctccc tgtagaacct ggttacnaaa gcttggggca gttcacctgg	240

```

tctgtgaccg tcattttctt gacatcaatg ttattagaag tcaggatata ttttagagag      300
tccactgtnt ctggaggagg attaggggtt cttgccaana tccaancaaa atccacntga      360
aaaagttgga tgatncangt acngaatacc ganggcatan ttctcatant cgggtggcca      419

```

<210> 202

<211> 509

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(509)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 202

```

tttntttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt      60
tggcacttaa tccattttta tttcaaaatg tctacaaant ttnaatncnc cattatacng      120
gtntttttnc aaaatctaaa nnttattcaa atntnagcca aantcettac ncaaatnnaa      180
tacnncnaaa aatcaaaaat atacntntct ttcagcaaac ttngttacat aaattaaaaa      240
aatatatacg gctgggtgtt tcaaagtaca attatcttaa cactgcaaac atnttttnnaa      300
ggaactaaaa taaaaaaaaa cactnccgca aagggttaaag ggaacaacaa attcntttta      360
caacancnnc nattataaaa atcatatctc aaatcttagg ggaatatata cttcacacng      420
ggatcttaac ttttactnca ctttgtttat ttttttanaa ccattgtntt gggtcccaaca      480
caatggnaat nccnccnncn tggactagt                                     509

```

<210> 203

<211> 583

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(583)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 203

```

tttttttttt ttttttttga cccccctctt ataaaaaaca agttaccatt ttatttttact      60
tacacatatt tattttataa ttggtattag atattcaaaa ggcagctttt aaaatcaaac      120
taaattggaaa ctgccttaga tacataattc ttaggaatta gcttaaaatc tgcctaaagt      180
gaaaatcttc tctagctctt ttgactgtaa atttttgact cttgtaaaac atccaaattc      240
atttttcttg tctttaaaaa tatctaattc ttccattttt tccctattcc aagtcaattt      300
gcttctctag cctcatttcc tagctcttat ctactattag taagtggctt ttttcctaaa      360
agggaaaaca ggaagagana atggcacaca aaacaaacat tttatattca tatttctacc      420
tacgttaata aaatagcatt ttgtgaagcc agctcaaaag aaggcttaga tccttttatg      480
tccattttag tcaactaaacg atatcnaaag tgccagaatg caaaagggtt gtgaacattt      540
attcaaaagc taatataaga tatttcacat actcatcttt ctg                                     583

```

<210> 204

<211> 589

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(589)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 204

ttttttttnt	tttttttttt	tttttttnctc	ttcttttttt	ttganaatga	ggatcgagtt	60
tttcactctc	tagatagggc	atgaagaaaa	ctcatctttc	cagcttttaa	ataacaatca	120
aatctcttat	gctatatcat	attttaagtt	aaactaatga	gtcactggct	tatcttctcc	180
tgaaggaaat	ctgttcattc	ttctcattca	tatagttata	tcaagtacta	ccttgcatat	240
tgagagggtt	ttcttctcta	tttacacata	tatttccatg	tgaatttgta	tcaaaccttt	300
attttcatgc	aaactagaaa	ataatgtntt	cttttgcata	agagaagaga	acaatatnag	360
cattacaaaa	ctgctcaaat	tgtttgtaa	gnttatccat	tataattagt	tnngcaggag	420
ctaatacaaa	tcacatttac	ngacnagcaa	taataaaaact	gaagtaccag	ttaaatatcc	480
aaaataatta	aaggaacatt	tttagcctgg	gtataattag	ctaattcact	ttacaagcat	540
ttattnagaa	tgaattcaca	tgttattatt	ccntagccca	acacaatgg		589

<210> 205

<211> 545

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (545)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 205

ttttnttttt	ttttttcagt	aataatcaga	acaatattta	tttttatatt	taaaattcat	60
agaaaagtgc	cttacattta	ataaaaagttt	gtttctcaaa	gtgatcagag	gaattagata	120
tngtcttgaa	caccaatatt	aatttgagga	aaatacacca	aaatacatta	agtaaattat	180
ttaagatcat	agagcttgta	agtgaaaaga	taaaatttga	cctcagaaac	tctgagcatt	240
aaaaatccac	tatttagcaa	taaattacta	tggaacttctt	gctttaattt	tgtgatgaat	300
atgggggtgc	actgggtaac	caacacattc	tgaaggatac	attacttagt	gatagattct	360
tatgtacttt	gctanatnac	gtggatatga	gttgacaagt	ttctctttct	tcaatctttt	420
aaggggcnga	ngaaatgagg	aagaaaagaa	aaggattacg	catactgttc	tttctatngg	480
aaggattaga	tatgtttcct	ttgccaatat	taaaaaaata	ataatgttta	ctactagtga	540
aacct						545

<210> 206

<211> 487

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (487)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 206

tttttttttt	tttttttagtc	aagtttctna	tttttattat	aattaaagtc	ttggtcattt	60
catttatttag	ctctgcaact	tacatattta	aattaaagaa	acgttnttag	acaactgtna	120
caattttata	atgtaagggtg	ccattattga	gtanatatat	tcctccaaga	gtggatgtgt	180
cccttctccc	accaactaat	gaancagcaa	cattagttta	attttattag	tagatnatat	240
actgtgcaa	acgctaattc	tcttctccat	ccccatgtng	atattgtgta	tatgtgtgag	300
ttggtnagaa	tgcatacanca	atctnacaat	caacagcaag	atgaagctag	gcntgggctt	360
tcggtgaaaa	tagactgtgt	ctgtctgaat	caaatgatct	gacctatcct	cggtggcaag	420
aactcttcga	accgcttcct	caaaggcngc	tgccacattt	gtggcntctn	ttgcacttgt	480

ttcaaaa

487

<210> 207

<211> 332

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(332)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 207

tgaattggct	aaaagactgc	atTTTTanaa	ctagcaactc	ttatttcttt	cctttaaaaa	60
tacatagcat	taaatcccaa	atcctattta	aagacctgac	agcttgagaa	ggtcactact	120
gcatttatag	gaccttctgg	tggttctgct	gttacntttg	aantctgaca	atccttgana	180
atctttgcat	gcagaggagg	taaaaggat	tggttttca	cagaggaana	acacagcgca	240
gaaatgaagg	ggccaggctt	actgagcttg	tccactggag	ggctcatggg	tgggacatgg	300
aaaagaaggc	agcctaggcc	ctggggagcc	ca			332

<210> 208

<211> 524

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(524)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 208

agggcgtggt	gcggagggcg	ttactgtttt	gtctcagtaa	caataaatac	aaaaagactg	60
gttgtgttcc	ggcccatcc	aaccacgaag	ttgatttctc	ttgtgtgcag	agtgactgat	120
tttaaaggac	atggagcttg	tcacaatgtc	acaatgtcac	agtgtgaagg	gcacactcac	180
tcgcgcgtga	ttcacattta	gcaaccaaca	atagctcatg	agtccatact	tgtaaatact	240
tttggcagaa	tacttnttga	aacttgacaga	tgataactaa	gatccaagat	atttcccaa	300
gtaaatagaa	gtgggtcata	atattaatta	cctgttcaca	tcagcttcca	tttacaagtc	360
atgagcccg	acactgacat	caaactaagc	ccacttagac	tcctcaccac	cagtctgtcc	420
tgatcatcaga	caggaggctg	tcaccttgac	caaattotca	ccagtcaatc	atctatccaa	480
aaaccattac	ctgatccact	tccggtaatg	caccaccttg	gtga		524

<210> 209

<211> 159

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 209

gggtgaggaa	atccagagtt	gccatggaga	aaattccagt	gtcagcattc	ttgctccttg	60
tggccctctc	ctacactctg	gccagagata	ccacagtcaa	acctggagcc	aaaaaggaca	120
caaaggactc	tcgacccaaa	ctgccccaga	ccctctcca			159

<210> 210

<211> 256

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(256)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 210
 actccctggc agacaaaggc agaggagaga gctctgttag ttctgtgttg ttgaactgcc 60
 actgaatttc tttccacttg gactattaca tgccanttga gggactaatg gaaaaacgta 120
 tggggagatt ttanccaatt tangtntgta aatggggaga ctggggcagg cgggagagat 180
 ttgcaggggtg naaatgggan ggctggtttg ttanatgaac agggacatag gaggtaggca 240
 ccaggatgct aaatca 256

<210> 211
 <211> 264
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(264)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 211
 acattgtttt tttagataa agcattgaga gagctctcct taacgtgaca caatggaagg 60
 actggaacac ataccacat ctttgttctg agggataatt ttctgataaa gtcttgctgt 120
 atattcaagc acatatgtta tatattatc agttccatgt ttatagccta gttaaggaga 180
 ggggagatac attcngaaag aggactgaaa gaaatactca agtnggaaaa cagaaaaaga 240
 aaaaaaggag caaatgagaa gcct 264

<210> 212
 <211> 328
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(328)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 212
 acccaaaaat ccaatgctga atatttggtc tcattattcc canattcttt gattgtcaaa 60
 ggatttaatg ttgtctcagc ttgggcactt cagttaggac ctaaggatgc cagccggcag 120
 gtttatatat gcagcaacaa tattcaagcg cgacaacagg ttattgaact tgcccgccag 180
 ttnaatttca tteccattga cttgggatcc ttatcatcag ccagagagat tgaaaattta 240
 ccctacnac tctttactct ctgganaggg ccagtgggtg tagctataag cttggccaca 300
 ttttttttct ctttattcct ttgtcaga 328

<210> 213
 <211> 250
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(250)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 213

acttatgagc agagcgacat atccnagtgt agactgaata aaactgaatt ctctccagtt	60
taaagcattg ctactgaag ggatagaagt gactgccagg agggaaagta agccaaggct	120
cattatgcca aagganatat acatttcaat tctccaaact tcttcctcat tccaagagtt	180
ttcaatattt gcatgaacct gctgataanc catgttaana aacaaatata tctctnacct	240
tctcatcggt	250

<210> 214

<211> 444

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(444)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 214

accagaatc caatgctgaa tatttggtt cattattccc agattctttg attgtcaaag	60
gatttaattg tgtctcagct tgggcacttc agttaggacc taaggatgcc agccggcagg	120
tttatatatg cagcaacaat attcaagcgc gacaacaggt tattgaactt gcccgccagt	180
tgaatttcat tcccattgac ttgggacct tatcatcagc canagagatt gaaaatttac	240
ccctacgact ctttactctc tggagagggc cagtgtgtgt agctataagc ttggccacat	300
ttttttttcc tttattcctt tgtcagagat gcgattcacc catatgctan aaaccaacag	360
agtgactttt acaaaattcc tataganatt gtgaataaaa ccttacctat agttgccatt	420
actttgctct ccctaataata cctc	444

<210> 215

<211> 366

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(366)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 215

acttatgagc agagcgacat atccaagtgt anactgaata aaactgaatt ctctccagtt	60
taaagcattg ctactgaag ggatagaagt gactgccagg agggaaagta agccaaggct	120
cattatgcca aagganatat acatttcaat tctccaaact tcttcctcat tccaagagtt	180
ttcaatattt gcatgaacct gctgataagc catgttgaga aacaaatata tctctgacct	240
tctcatcggt aagcagaggc tgtaggcaac atggaccata gcgaanaaaa aacttagtaa	300
tccaagctgt tttctacact gtaaccagggt ttccaaccaa ggtggaaata tcctatactt	360
ggtgcc	366

<210> 216

<211> 260

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(260)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 216
ctgtataaac agaactccac tgcangaggg agggccgggc caggagaatc tccgcttgtc 60
caagacaggg gcctaaggag ggtctccaca ctgctnntaa gggctnttnc atttttttat 120
taataaaaag tnnaaaaggc ctcttctcaa cttttttccc ttnggctgga aaatttaaaa 180
atcaaaaatt tcctnaagtt ntcaagctat catatatact ntatcctgaa aaagcaacat 240
aattcttctt tccctccttt 260

<210> 217
<211> 262
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(262)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 217
acctacgtgg gtaagtttan aaatgttata atttcaggaa naggaacgca tataattgta 60
tcttgcttat aattttctat ttttaataagg aaatagcaaa ttgggggtggg gggaatgtag 120
ggcattctac agtttgagca aaatgcaatt aaatgtggaa ggacagcact gaaaaatttt 180
atgaataatc tgtatgatta tatgtctcta gagtagattt ataattagcc acttacccta 240
atatacttca tgcttgtaaa gt 262

<210> 218
<211> 205
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(205)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 218
accaaggtgg tgcattaccg gaantggatc aangacacca tcgtggccaa cccctgagca 60
cccctatcaa ctcccttttg tagtaaactt ggaaccttgg aaatgaccag gccaagactc 120
aggcctcccc agttctactg acctttgtcc ttangtntna ngtccagggt tgctaggaaa 180
anaaatcagc agacacaggt gtaaa 205

<210> 219
<211> 114
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 219
tactgttttg tctcagtaac aataaatata aaaagactgg ttgtgttccg gccccatcca 60
accacgaagt tgatttctct tgtgtgcaga gtgactgatt tttaaaggaca tgga 114

<210> 220
<211> 93

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 220

actagccagc acaaaaggca gggtagcctg aattgctttc tgctctttac atttctttta	60
aaataagcat ttagtgctca gtccctactg agt	93

<210> 221

<211> 167

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(167)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 221

actangtgca ggtgcgacaca aatatttgct gatattccct tcattcttga ttccatgagg	60
tcttttgccc agcctgtggc tctactgtag taagtctctg ctgatgagga gccagnatgc	120
ccccactac ctccctgac gctccccana aatcacccaa cctctgt	167

<210> 222

<211> 351

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 222

agggcggtggt gcgaggggcg gtactgacct cattagtagg aggatgcatt ctggcacccc	60
gttcttcacc tgtcccccaa tccttaaaag gccatactgc ataaagtcaa caacagataa	120
atgtttgctg aattaaagga tggatgaaaa aaattaataa tgaatttttg cataatccaa	180
ttttctcttt tatatttcta gaagaagttt ctttgagcct attagatccc gggaatcttt	240
taggtgagca tgattagaga gcttgtaggt tgcttttaca tatatctggc atatttgagt	300
ctcgtatcaa aacaatagat tggtaaaggt ggtattattg tattgataag t	351

<210> 223

<211> 383

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(383)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 223

aaaacaaaca acaaaaaaaaa acaattcttc attcagaaaa attatcttag ggactgatat	60
tggtaattat ggtcaattta atwrttkt ggggcatttc cttacattgt cttgacaaga	120
ttaaaatgtc tgtgccaaaa ttttgtattt tatttggaga cttcttatca aaagtaatgc	180
tgccaaagga agtctaagga attagtagtg ttccmctcac ttgtttggag tgtgctattc	240
taaaagattt tgatttctg gaatgacaat tatattttta ctttggtggg ggaaanagtt	300
ataggaccac agtcttctact tctgatactt gtaaattaat cttttattgc acttggtttg	360
accattaagc tatatgttta aaa	383

<210> 224

<211> 320
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 224
 cccctgaagg cttcttgtta gaaaatagta cagttacaac caataggaac aacaaaaaga 60
 aaaagtttgt gacattgtag tagggagtgt gtacccttca ctcccatca aaaaaaaaaat 120
 ggatacatgg ttaaaggata raagggaat attttatcat atgttctaaa agagaaggaa 180
 gagaaaatac tactttctcr aaatggaagc ccttaaaggt gctttgatac tgaaggacac 240
 aaatgtggcc gtccatcctc ctttaragtt gcatgacttg gacacggtaa ctgttgcagt 300
 tttaractcm gcattgtgac 320

<210> 225
 <211> 1214
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 225
 gaggactgca gcccgactc gcagccctgg caggcggcac tggtcatgga aaacgaattg 60
 ttctgctcgg gcgtcctggt gcatccgcag tgggtgctgt cagccgcaca ctgtttccag 120
 aactcctaca ccatcgggct gggcctgcac agtcttgagg ccgaccaaga gccagggagc 180
 cagatggtgg aggccagcct ctccgtacgg caccagagat acaacagacc cttgctcgct 240
 aacgacctca tgctcatcaa gttggacgaa tccgtgtccg agtctgacac catccggagc 300
 atcagcattg ctccgcagtg ccctaccgcg gggaactctt gcctcgtttc tggctgggggt 360
 ctgctggcga acggcagaat gcctaccgtg ctgcagtgcg tgaacgtgtc ggtggtgtct 420
 gaggaggtct gcagtaagct ctatgaccgc ctgtaccacc ccagcatgtt ctgcgccggc 480
 ggaggggcaag accagaagga ctctgcaac ggtgactctg gggggccctt gatctgcaac 540
 gggtaacttg agggccttgt gtctttcgga aaagcccctg gtggccaagt tggcgtgcca 600
 ggtgtctaca ccaacctctg caaattcact gactggatag agaaaaccgt ccaggccagt 660
 taactctggg gactgggaac ccataaaatt gacccccaaa tacatcctgc ggaaggaatt 720
 caggaatata tgttcccagc ccctcctccc tcaggcccag gactccaggc cccagcccc 780
 tctcctcaca aaccaagggt acagatcccc agcccctcct ccctcagacc caggagtcca 840
 gacccccag cccctcctcc ctccagacca ggagtccagc ccctcctccc tcagaccag 900
 gactccagac cccccagccc ctctcctccc agaccaggg gtccaggccc ccaaccctc 960
 ctccctcaga ctccagagtc caagccccc acccctcctt cccagacccc agagggtccag 1020
 gtcccagccc ctctcctccc agaccagcgt gtccaatgcc acctagactc tccctgtaca 1080
 cagtgcctcc ttgtggcacg ttgacccaac cttaccagtt ggtttttcat tttttgtccc 1140
 tttcccttag atccagaaat aaagtctaag agaagcgcaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1200
 aaaaaaaaaa aaaa 1214

<210> 226
 <211> 119
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 226
 acccagtatg tgcagggaga cggaacccca tgtgacagcc cactccacca gggttcccaa 60
 agaactgggc ccagtcataa tcattcatcc tgacagtggc aataatcacg ataaccagt 119

<210> 227
 <211> 818
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 227

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acaattcata gggacgacca atgaggacag ggaatgaacc cggctctccc ccagccctga      60
tttttgctac atatggggtc ccttttcatt ctttgcaaaa acactgggtt ttctgagaac      120
acggacgggt cttagcacia tttgtgaaat ctgtgtaraa ccgggctttg caggggagat      180
aattttcctc ctctggagga aaggtggtga ttgacaggca gggagacagt gacaaggcta      240
gagaaagcca cgctcgccct tctctgaacc aggatggaac ggcagacccc tgaaaacgaa      300
gcttgctccc ttccaatcag ccacttctga gaacccccat ctaacttcct actggaaaag      360
agggcctcct caggagcagt ccaagagttt tcaaagataa cgtgacaact accatctaga      420
ggaaagggtg caccctcagc agagaagccg agagcttaac tctggtcgtt tccagagaca      480
acctgctggc tgtcttgga tgccccagc ctttgagagg ccactacccc atgaacttct      540
gccatccact ggacatgaag ctgaggacac tgggcttcaa cactgagttg tcatgagagg      600
gacaggctct gccctcaagc cggctgaggg cagcaaccac tctcctccc tttctcacgc      660
aaagccattc ccacaaatcc agaccatacc atgaagcaac gagacccaaa cagtttggt      720
caagaggata tgaggactgt ctgagcctgg ctttgggctg acaccatgca cacacacaag      780
gtccacttct aggttttcag cctagatggg agtcgtgt      818

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<210> 228

<211> 744

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 228

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actggagaca ctgttgaact tgatcaagac ccagaccacc ccaggctctcc ttcgtgggat      60
gtcatgacgt ttgacatacc tttggaacga gcctcctcct tggaagatgg aagaccgtgt      120
tcgtggccga cctggcctct cctggcctgt ttcttaagat gggagtcac atttcaatgg      180
taggaaaagt ggcttcgtaa aatagaagag cagtcactgt ggaactacca aatggcgaga      240
tgctcggtgc acattggggg gctttgggat aaaagattta tgagccaact attctctggc      300
accagattct aggccagttt gtccactga agcttttccc acagcagtc acctctgcag      360
gctggcagct gaatggcttg ccggtggctc tgtggcaaga tcacactgag atcgatgggt      420
gagaaggcta ggatgcttgt ctagtgttct tagctgtcac gttggctcct tccaggttgg      480
ccagacgggtg ttggccactc ctttctaaaa cacaggcgcc ctctggtga cagtgacccg      540
ccgtgggatg ccttggccca ttccagcagt ccagttatg catttcaagt ttggggtttg      600
ttcttttcgt taatgttctt ctgtgttgtc agctgtcttc atttctggg ctaagcagca      660
ttgggagatg tggaccagag atccactcct taagaaccag tggcgaaaga cactttcttt      720
cttactctg aagtagctgg tggt      744

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<210> 229

<211> 300

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 229

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cgagtctggg ttttgcttat aaagtttgat ccctcctttt ctcacccaaa tcatgtgaac      60
cattacacat cgaaataaaa gaaagggtgc agacttgccc aacgccaggc tgacatgtgc      120
tgacgggttg ttgtttttta attattattg ttgaaacgt caccacagc ccctgttaat      180
ttgtatgtga cagccaactc tgagaaggtc ctatttttcc acctgcagag gatccagtct      240
cactaggctc ctcttgccc tcacactgga gtctccgcca gtgtgggtgc ccactgacat      300

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<210> 230

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 230

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cagcagaaca aatacaata tgaagagtgc aaagatctca taaaatctat gctgaggaat      60
gagcgacagt tcaaggagga gaagcttgca gagcagctca agcaagctga ggagctcagg      120

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caatataaag	tccctgggtca	cactcaggaa	cgagagctga	cccagttaag	ggagaagttg	180
cggaagggga	gagatgcctc	cctctcattg	aatgagcatc	tccaggccct	cctcactccg	240
gatgaaccgg	acaagtccca	ggggcaggac	ctccaagaaa	cagacctcgg	ccgcgaccac	300
g						301

<210> 231

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 231

gcaagcacgc	tggcaaatct	ctgtcaggtc	agctccagag	aagccattag	tcatttttagc	60
caggaactcc	aagtccacat	ccttggcaac	tggggacttg	cgcaggttag	ccttgaggat	120
ggcaacacgg	gactttctcat	caggaagtgg	gatgtagatg	agctgatcaa	gacggccagg	180
tctgaggatg	gcaggatcaa	tgatgtcagg	ccggttggtg	ccgccaatga	tgaacacatt	240
tttttttggtg	gacatgccat	ccatttctgt	caggatctgg	ttgatgactc	ggtcagcagc	300
c						301

<210> 232

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 232

agtaggtatt	tcgtgagaag	ttcaacacca	aaactggaac	atagttctcc	ttcaagtgtt	60
ggcgacagcg	gggcttcctg	attctggaat	ataactttgt	gtaaattaac	agccacctat	120
agaagagtcc	atctgctgtg	aaggagagac	agagaactct	gggttcctgc	gtcctgtcca	180
cgtgctgtac	caagtgtctg	tgccagcctg	ttacctgttc	tcactgaaaa	tctggctaata	240
gctcttgtgt	atcacttctg	attctgacaa	tcaatcaatc	aatggcctag	agcactgact	300
g						301

<210> 233

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 233

atgactgact	tcccagtaag	gctctctaag	gggtaagtag	gaggatccac	aggatttgag	60
atgctaaggc	cccagagatc	gtttgatcca	accctcttat	tttcagaggg	gaaaatgggg	120
cctagaagtt	acagagcatc	tagctgggtgc	gctggcacc	ctggcctcac	acagactccc	180
gagtagctgg	gactacaggc	acacagtcac	tgaagcaggc	cctgttagca	attctatgcg	240
tacaaattaa	catgagatga	gtagagactt	tattgagaaa	gcaagagaaa	atcctatcaa	300
c						301

<210> 234

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 234

aggctctaca	catcgagact	catccatgat	tgatatgaat	ttaaaaatta	caagcaaaga	60
cattttattc	atcatgatgc	tttcttttgt	ttcttctttt	cgttttcttc	tttttctttt	120
tcaatttcag	caacatactt	ctcaafttct	tcaggattta	aaatcttgag	ggattgatct	180
cgctcatga	cagcaagttc	aatgtttttg	ccacctgact	gaaccacttc	caggagtgcc	240
ttgatcacca	gcttaatggg	cagatcatct	gcttcaatgg	cttcgtcagt	atagttcttc	300

t 301

<210> 235
 <211> 283
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 235
 tggggctgtg catcaggcgg gtttgagaaa tattcaattc tcagcagaag ccagaatttg 60
 aattccctca tcttttaggg aatcatttac caggtttggg gaggattcag acagctcagg 120
 tgctttcact aatgtctctg aacttctgtc cctctttgtt catggatagt ccaataaata 180
 atgttatctt tgaactgatg ctcataggag agaataaag aactctgagt gatatcaaca 240
 ttagggattc aaagaaatat tagatttaag ctcacactgg tca 283

<210> 236
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 236
 aggtcctcca ccaactgcct gaagcacggg taaaattggg aagaagtata gtgcagcata 60
 aatactttta aatcgatcag atttccctaa cccacatgca atcttcttca ccagaagagg 120
 tcggagcagc atcattaata ccaagcagaa tgcgtaatag ataaatacaa tggatatag 180
 tgggtagacg gcttcatgag tacagtgtac tgtggtatcg taatctggac ttgggttgta 240
 aagcatcggtg taccagtcag aaagcatcaa tactcgacat gaacgaatat aaagaacacc 300
 a 301

<210> 237
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 237
 cagtggtagt ggtgggtggac gtggcggttg tcgtgggtgcc ttttttggtg cccgtcacaa 60
 actcaatttt tgttcgctcc tttttggcct tttccaattt gtccatctca attttctggg 120
 ccttggtcaa tgccctcatag taggagtcct cagaccagcc atggggatca aacatatcct 180
 ttgggtagtt ggtgccaaagc tcgtcaatgg cacagaatgg atcagcttct cgtaaatcta 240
 gggttccgaa attctttctt cctttggata atgtagttca tatccattcc ctccctttatc 300
 t 301

<210> 238
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 238
 gggcaggttt tttttttttt ttttttgatg gtgcagaccc ttgctttatt tgtctgactt 60
 gttcacagtt cagccccctg ctcaaaaaac caacgggcca gctaaggaga ggaggaggca 120
 ccttgagact tccggagtcg aggtcttcca gggttcccca gcccataat cattttctgc 180
 accccctgcc tgggaagcag ctccctgggg ggtgggaatg ggtgactaga agggatttca 240
 gtgtgggacc cagggctctgt tcttcacagt aggaggtgga agggatgact aattttctta 300
 t 301

<210> 239
 <211> 239

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 239

ataagcagct agggaattct ttatttagta atgtcctaac ataaaaagttc acataactgc	60
ttctgtcaaa ccatgatact gagctttgtg acaaccaga aataactaag agaaggcaaa	120
cataatacct tagagatcaa gaaacattta cacagttcaa ctgtttaaaa atagctcaac	180
attcagccag tgagtagagt gtgaatgcca gcatacacag tatacaggtc cttcaggga	239

<210> 240

<211> 300

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 240

ggtcctaattg aagcagcagc ttccacattt taacgcaggt ttacggtgat actgtccttt	60
gggatctgcc ctccagtga accctttaag gaagaagtgg gcccaagcta agttccacat	120
gctgggtgag ccagatgact tctgttcctt ggtcactttc ttcaatgggg cgaatggggg	180
ctgccagggt tttaaaaatca tgcttcactt tgaagcacac ggtcacttca cctcctcac	240
gctgtgggtg tactttgatg aaaataccca ctttgttggc ctttctgaag ctataatgtc	300

<210> 241

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 241

gaggtctggg gctgaggtct ctgggctagg aagaggagtt ctgtggagct ggaagccaga	60
cctcttttga ggaaactcca gcagctatgt tgggtgtctt gagggaatgc aacaaggctg	120
ctcctccatg tattggaaaa ctgcaaaact gactcaactg gaagggaagt ctgctgccag	180
tgtgaagaac cagcctgagg tgacagaaac ggaagcaaac aggaacagcc agtcttttct	240
tcctcctcct gtcatacggg ctctctcaag catcctttgt tgtcaggggc ctaaaaggga	300
g	301

<210> 242

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 242

ccgaggtcct gggatgcaac caatcactct gtttcacgtg actttttatca ccatacaatt	60
tgtggcatct cctcattttc tacattgtag aatcaagagt gtaaataaat gtatatcgat	120
gtcttcaaga atatatcatt cctttttcac tagaaccat tcaaatata agtcaagaat	180
cttaatatca acaaatatat caagcaaact ggaaggcaga ataactacca taatttagta	240
taagtacca aagttttata aatcaaaagc cctaatagata accattttta gaattcaatc	300
a	301

<210> 243

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 243

aggtaagtcc cagtttgaag ctcaaaagat ctggatatgag catagggtca tcgacgacat	60
ggtggcccaa gctatgaaat cagagggagg cttcatctgg gcctgtaaaa actatgatgg	120

tgacgtgcag tcggactctg tggcccaagg gtatggctct ctccggcatga tgaccagcgt 180
 gctggtttgt ccagatggca agacagtaga agcagaggct gcccacggga ctgtaacccg 240
 tcactaccgc atgttccaga aaggacagga gacgtccacc aatcccattg cttccatttt 300
 t 301

<210> 244
 <211> 300
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 244
 gctggtttgc aagaatgaaa tgaatgattc tacagctagg acttaacctt gaaatggaaa 60
 gtcattgcaat cccatttgca ggatctgtct gtgcacatgc ctctgtagag agcagcattc 120
 ccagggaacct tggaaacagt tgacactgta aggtgcttgc tccccaagac acatccataa 180
 aggtgttgta atgggtgaaaa cgtcttcctt ctttattgcc ctttcttatt tatgtgaaca 240
 actgtttgtc ttttgtgtat cttttttaa ctgtaaagtt caattgtgaa aatgaatatt 300

<210> 245
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 245
 gtctgagtat ttaaaatggt attgaaatta tccccaacca atgttagaaa agaaagaggt 60
 tatatactta gataaaaaat gaggtgaatt actatecatt gaaatcatgc tcttagaatt 120
 aaggccagga gatattgtca ttaattgtara cttcaggaca ctagagtata gcagccctat 180
 gttttcaaag agcagagatg caattaaata ttgttttagca tcaaaaaggc cactcaatac 240
 agctaataaa atgaaagacc taatttctaa agcaattctt tataatttac aaagttttaa 300
 g 301

<210> 246
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 246
 ggctctgctt acaatgcctg cttcttgaaa gaagtcggca ctttctagaa tagctaaata 60
 acctgggctt attttaaaga actatttgta gctcagattg gttttcctat ggctaaaata 120
 agtgcttctt gtgaaaatta aataaaacag ttaattcaaa gccttgatat atgttaccac 180
 taacaatcat actaaatata ttttgaagta caaagtttga catgctctaa agtgacaacc 240
 caaatgtgtc ttacaaaaca cgttcctaac aaggatgctt ttacactacc aatgcagaaa 300
 c 301

<210> 247
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 247
 aggtcctttg gcagggtca tggatcagag ctcaaactgg agggaaaggc atttcgggta 60
 gcctaagagg gcgactggcg gcagcacaac caaggaaggc aaggttgttt ccccacgct 120
 gtgtcctgtg ttcagggtcg acacacaatc ctcatgggaa caggatcacc catgcgctgc 180
 ccttgatgat caaggttggg gcttaagtgg attaaggag gcaagttctg gggtccttgc 240
 cttttcaaac catgaagtca ggctctgtat ccttcctttt cctaactgat attctaacta 300
 a 301

<210> 248
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 248
 aggtccttgg agatgccatt tcagccgaag gactcttctw ttcggaagta caccctcact 60
 attaggaaga ttcttagggg taatttttct gaggaaggag aactagccaa cttagaatt 120
 acaggaagaa agtgggttgg aagacagcca aagaaataaa agcagattaa attgtatcag 180
 gtacattcca gcctgttggc aactccataa aaacatttca gattttaatc ccgaatttag 240
 ctaatgagac tggatttttg ttttttatgt tgtgtgtcgc agagctaaaa actcagttcc 300
 c 301

<210> 249
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 249
 gtccagagga agcacctggt gctgaactag gcttgccctg ctgtgaactt gcacttggag 60
 ccctgacgct gctgttctcc ccgaaaaacc cgaccgacct ccgcgatctc cgtcccgcc 120
 ccagggagac acagcagtga ctcagagctg gtcgcacact gtgcctccct cctcaccgcc 180
 catcgtaatg aattattttg aaaattaatt ccaccatcct ttcagattct ggatggaaag 240
 actgaatctt tgactcagaa ttgtttgctg aaaagaatga tgtgactttc ttagtcattt 300
 a 301

<210> 250
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 250
 ggtctgtgac aaggacttgc aggctgtggg aggcaagtga cccttaacac tacacttctc 60
 cttatcttta ttggcttgat aaacataatt atttctaaca ctagcttatt tccagttgcc 120
 cataagcaca tcagtacttt tctctggctg gaatagtaaa ctaaagtatg gtacatctac 180
 ctaaaagact actatgtgga ataatacata ctaatgaagt attacatgat ttaaagacta 240
 caataaaacc aaacatgctt ataacattaa gaaaaacaat aaagatacat gattgaaacc 300
 a 301

<210> 251
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 251
 gccgaggtcc tacatttggc ccagtttccc cctgcaccc ctcaggggcc cctgcctcat 60
 agacaacctc atagagcata ggagaactgg ttgccctggg ggcaggggga ctgtctggat 120
 ggcaggggtc ctcaaaaatg ccactgtcac tgccaggaaa tgcttctgag cagtacacct 180
 cattgggatc aatgaaaagc ttcaagaaat cttcaggctc actctcttga aggcccgga 240
 cctctggagg ggggcagtgg aatcccagct ccaggacgga tcctgtcgaa aagatattct 300
 c 301

<210> 252
 <211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 252

gcaaccaatc actctgtttc acgtgacttt tatcaccata caatttgtgg catttcctca	60
ttttctacat tgtagaatca agagtgtaaa taaatgtata tcgatgtctt caagaatata	120
tcatttccttt ttcactagga acccattcaa aatataagtc aagaatctta atatcaacaa	180
atatatcaag caaactggaa ggcagaataa ctaccataat ttagtataag taccctaaagt	240
tttataaatc aaaagcccta atgataacca tttttagaat tcaatcatca ctgtagaatc	300
a	301

<210> 253

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 253

ttccctaaga agatgttatt ttgttgggtt ttgttcccc tccatctcga ttctcgtacc	60
caactaaaaa aaaaaataa agaaaaaatg tgctgcgttc tgaaaaataa ctccttagct	120
tggtctgatt gttttcagac cttaaaatat aaacttgttt cacaagcttt aatccatgtg	180
gatttttttt cttagagaac cacaaaacat aaaaggagca agtcggactg aatacctgtt	240
tccatagtgc ccacagggtg ttcctcacat tttctccata ggaaaatgct ttttcccaag	300
g	301

<210> 254

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 254

cgctgcgcct ttcccttggg ggagggggcaa ggccagaggg ggtccaagtg cagcacgagg	60
aacttgacca attcccttga agcgggtggg tttaaccctg taaatgggaa caaaatcccc	120
ccaaatctct tcattcttacc ctggtggact cctgactgta gaattttttg gttgaaacaa	180
gaaaaaaata agcttttga cttttcaagg ttgcttaaca ggtactgaaa gactggcctc	240
acttaaactg agccaggaaa agctgcagat ttattaatgg gtgtgttagt gtgcagtgcc	300
t	301

<210> 255

<211> 302

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 255

agcttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt ttcattaaaa aatagtgtct tttattataa	60
attactgaaa tgtttctttt ctgaatataa atataaatat gtgcaaagtt tgacttggat	120
tgggattttt ttgagttctt caagcatctc ctaataccct caagggcctg agtagggggg	180
aggaaaaagg actggaggtg gaatctttat aaaaaacaag agtgattgag gcagattgta	240
aacattatta aaaaaacaaga aacaaacaaa aaaaatagaga aaaaaaccac cccaacacac	300
aa	302

<210> 256

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(301)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 256
 gttccagaaa acattgaagg tggcttccca aagtctaact agggatacc cctctagcct 60
 aggacctcc tccccacacc tcaatccacc aaaccatcca taatgcaccc agataggccc 120
 acccccaaaa gcctggacac cttgagcaca cagttatgac caggacagac tcctctctat 180
 aggcaaatag ctgctggcaa actggcatta cctggtttgt ggggatgggg gggcaagtgt 240
 gtggcctctc ggctgggta gcaagaacat tcagggtagg cctaagttan tcgtgttagt 300
 t 301

<210> 257
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 257
 gttgtggagg aactctggct tgctcattaa gtctactga ttttactat cccctgaatt 60
 tccccactta tttttgtctt tcactatcgc aggccttaga agaggtctac ctgcctccag 120
 tcttacctag tccagtctac cccctggagt tagaatggcc atcctgaagt gaaaagtaat 180
 gtcacattac tcccttcagt gatttcttgt agaagtgcc atccctgaat gccaccaaga 240
 tcttaattctt cacatcttta atcttatctc tttgactcct ctttacaccg gagaaggctc 300
 c 301

<210> 258
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(301)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 258
 cagcagtagt agatgccgta tgccagcacg cccagcactc ccaggatcag caccagcacc 60
 aggggcccag ccaccaggcg cagaagcaag ataaacagta ggctcaagac cagagccacc 120
 cccagggcaa caagaatcca ataccaggac tgggcaaaat cttcaaagat cttaacactg 180
 atgtctcggg cattgaggct gtcaataana cgctgatccc ctgctgtatg gtggtgtcat 240
 tgggtgatccc tgggagcgcc ggtggagtaa cgttgggtcca tggaaagcag cgccccacaac 300
 t 301

<210> 259
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(301)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 259

```

tcatatatgc aaacaaatgc agactangcc tcaggcagag actaaaggac atctcttggg    60
gtgtcctgaa gtgatttga cccctgaggg cagacaccta agtaggaatc ccagtgggaa    120
gcaaagccat aaggaagccc aggattcctt gtgatcagga agtggggccag gaaggtctgt    180
tccagctcac atctcatctg catgcagcac ggaccggatg cgccactgg gtcttggctt    240
ccctcccatc ttctcaagca gtgtccttgt tgagccattt gcateccttg ctccaggtgg    300
c                                                                    301

```

```

<210> 260
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 260
ttttttttct ccctaaggaa aaagaaggaa caagtctcat aaaaccaaat aagcaatggt    60
aaggtgtctt aacttgaaaa agattaggag tctctgggtt acaagttata attgaatgaa    120
agaactgtaa cagccacagt tggccatttc atgccaatgg cagcaaacia caggattaac    180
tagggcaaaa taaataagtg tgtggaagcc ctgataagtg cttataaac agactgattc    240
actgagacat cagtacctgc ccgggcggcc gctcgagccg aattctgcag atatccatca    300
c                                                                    301

```

```

<210> 261
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 261
aaatattcga gcaaatcctg taactaatgt gtctccataa aaggctttga actcagtga    60
tctgcttcca tccacgattc tagcaatgac ctctcggaca tcaaagctcc tcttaagggt    120
agcaccaact attccataga attcatcagc aggaaataaa ggctcttcag aaggttcaat    180
ggtgacatcc aatttcttct gataatttag attcctcaca accttcttag ttaagtgaag    240
ggcatgatga tcatccaaag ccagtggtc acttactcca gactttctgc aatgaagatc    300
a                                                                    301

```

```

<210> 262
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 262
gaggagagcc tgttacagca tttgtaagca cagaatactc caggagtatt tgtaattgtc    60
tgtgagcttc ttgccgcaag tctctcagaa atttaaaaag atgcaaatcc ctgagtcacc    120
cctagacttc ctaaaccaga tcctctgggg ctggaacctg gcactctgca tttgtaatga    180
gggctttctg gtgcacacct aattttgtgc atctttgccc taaatcctgg attagtgcc    240
catcattacc cccacattat aatgggatag attcagagca gatactctcc agcaaagaat    300
c                                                                    301

```

```

<210> 263
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

<400> 263

```

tttagcttgt ggtaaatgac tcacaaaact gatttttaaaa tcaagttaat gtgaattttg    60
aaaattacta cttaatccta attcacaata acaatggcat taaggtttga cttgagttgg    120
ttcttagtat tatttatggg aaataggctc ttaccacttg caaataactg gccacatcat    180
taatgactga cttcccagta aggctctcta aggggtaagt angaggatcc acaggatttg    240
agatgctaag gccccagaga tcgtttgatc caaccctctt attttcagag gggaaaatgg    300
g                                                                    301

```

<210> 264

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 264

```

aaagacgtta aaccactcta ctaccacttg tggaactctc aaagggtaaa tgacaaascc    60
aatgaatgac tctaaaaaca atatttacat ttaatggttt gtagacaata aaaaaacaag    120
gtggatagat ctagaattgt aacattttaa gaaaaccata scatttgaca gatgagaaag    180
ctcaattata gatgcaaagt tataactaaa ctactatagt agtaaagaaa tacatttcac    240
acccttcata taaattcact atcttggtct gaggcactcc ataaaatgta tcacgtgcat    300
a                                                                    301

```

<210> 265

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 265

```

tgcccaagtt atgtgtaagt gtatccgcac ccagaggtaa aactacactg tcattcttgt    60
cttcttgtga cgcagtattt cttctctggg gagaagccgg gaagtcttct cctggctcta    120
catattcttg gaagtctcta atcaactttt gttccatttg tttcatttct tcaggaggga    180
ttttcagttt gtcaacatgt tctctaacaa cacttgccca tttctgtaaa gaatccaaag    240
cagtccaagg ctttgacatg tcaacaacca gcataactag agtatccttc agagatacgg    300
c                                                                    301

```

<210> 266

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 266

```

taccgtctgc ccttcctccc atccaggcca tctgcgaate tacatgggtc ctctatttcg    60
acaccagatc actctttcct ctaccacag gcttgctatg agcaagagac acaacctcct    120
ctctctctgt tccagcttc ttttcctggt ctccaccac ctttaagtct attcctgggg    180
atagagacac caatacccat aacctctctc ctaagcctcc ttataaccca ggggtgcacag    240
cacagactcc tgacaactgg taaggccaat gaactgggag ctcacagctg gctgtgcctg    300
a                                                                    301

```

<210> 267

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 267

```

aaagagcaca ggccagctca gcctgccctg gccatctaga ctcagcctgg ctccatgggg    60

```

```

gtttctcagt ctgagtcctat ccaggaaaag ctcacctaga ccttctgagg ctgaatcttc      120
atcctcacag gcagcttctg agagcctgat attcctagcc ttgatggtct ggagtaaagc      180
ctcattctga ttccttcctt tcttttcttt caagttggct ttcctcacat ccctctgttc      240
aattcgcttc agcttgctctg ctttagccct catttcaga agcttcttct ctttggcctc      300
t                                                                                   301

```

```

<210> 268
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 268
aatgtctcac tcaactactt cccagcctac cgtggcctaa ttctgggagt tttcttctta      60
gatcttggga gagctgggtc ttctaaggag aaggaggaag gacagatgta actttggatc      120
tcgaagagga agtctaattg aagtaattag tcaacgggtc ttgttttagac tcttggaata      180
tgctgggtgg ctcagtgagc ccttttggag aaagcaagta ttattcttaa ggagtaacca      240
cttccattg ttctactttc taccatcctc aattgtatat tatgtattct ttggagaact      300
a                                                                                   301

```

```

<210> 269
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 269
taacaatata cactagctat ctttttaact gtccatcatt agcaccaatg aagattcaat      60
aaaattacct ttattcacac atctcaaac aattctgcaa attcttagtg aagtttaact      120
atagtcacag accttaaata ttcacattgt tttctatgtc tactgaaaat aagttcacta      180
cttttctgga tattctttac aaaatcttat taaaattcct ggtattatca cccccaatta      240
tacagtagca caaccacctt atgtagtttt tacatgatag ctctgtagaa gtttcacatc      300
t                                                                                   301

```

```

<210> 270
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 270
cattgaagag cttttgcgaa acatcagaac acaagtgcct ataaaattaa ttaagcctta      60
cacaagaata catattcctt ttatttctaa ggagttaaac atagatgtag ctgatgtgga      120
gagcttgctg gtgcagtgca tattggataa cactattcat ggccgaattg atcaagtcaa      180
ccaactcctt gaactggatc atcagaagaa ggggtggtgca cgatatactg cactagataa      240
tggaaccaacc aactaaattc tctcaccagg ctgtatcagt aaactggctt aacagaaaac      300
a                                                                                   301

```

```

<210> 271
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

<400> 271

aaaaggttct cataagatta acaattttaa taaatatttg atagaacatt ctttctcatt	60
tttatagctc atcttttaggg ttgatattca gttcatgctt cccttgctgt tcttgatcca	120
gaattgcaat cacttcatca gctgtattc gtcceaattc tctataaagt gggccaagg	180
tgaaccacag agccacagca cacctctttc ccttggtgac tgccttcacc ccattganggt	240
tctctctccc agatganaac tgatcatgcg cccacatttt gggttttata gaagcagtca	300
c	301

<210> 272

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 272

taaattgcta agccacagat aacaccaatc aaatggaaca aatcactgtc ttcaaagtgc	60
ttatcagaaa accaaatgag cctggaatct tcataatacc taaacatgcc gtatttagga	120
tccaataatt cctcatgat gagcaagaaa aattctttgc gcacccctcc tgcattcaca	180
gcattcttct caacaaatat aaccttgagt ggcttcttgt aatctatgtt ctttgttttc	240
ctaaggactt ccattgcac tctacaata ttttctctac gcaccactag aattaagcag	300
g	301

<210> 273

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(301)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 273

acatgtgtgt atgtgtatct ttgggaaan aanaagacat cttgtttayt atttttttgg	60
agagangctg ggacatggat aatcacwtaa ttgtctayta tyactttaat ctgactygaa	120
gaaccgtcta aaaataaaaat ttacatgtc dtatattcct tatagtatgc ttatttcacc	180
ttttttctgt ccagagagag tatcagtgac ananatttma ggggtgaamac atgmattggg	240
gggacttnty ttacngagm accctgcccg sgccctctcg makengantt ccgcsananc	300
t	301

<210> 274

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(301)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 274

cttatatact ctttctcaga ggcaaaagag gagatgggta atgtagacaa ttctttgagg	60
aacagtaaat gattattaga gagaangaat ggaccaagga gacagaaatt aacttgtaaa	120
tgattctctt tggaatctga atgagatcaa gaggccagct ttagcttggt gaaaagtcca	180
tctaggtatg gttgcattct cgtcttcttt tctgcagtag ataatgaggt aaccgaaggc	240
aattgtgctt cttttgataa gaagctttct tggatcatatc aggaaattcc aganaaagtc	300

c

301

<210> 275
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 275

tcggtgtcag	cagcacgtgg	cattgaacat	tgcaatgtgg	agcccaaacc	acagaaaatg	60
gggtgaaatt	ggccaacttt	ctattaactt	atggttgcaa	ttttgccacc	aacagtaagc	120
tggcccttct	aataaaagaa	aattgaaagg	tttctcacta	aacggaatta	agtagtggag	180
tcaagagact	cccaggcctc	agcgtaacctg	cccgggcggc	cgctcgaagc	cgaattctgc	240
agatatccat	cacactggcg	gncgctcgan	catgcatcta	gaaggnccaa	ttcgccctat	300
a						301

<210> 276
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 276

tgtacacata	ctcaataaat	aaatgactgc	atttgtggtat	tattactata	ctgattatat	60
ttatcatgtg	acttctaatt	agaaaatgta	tccaaaagca	aaacagcaga	tatacaaaat	120
taaagagaca	gaagatagac	attaacagat	aaggcaactt	atacattgag	aatccaaatc	180
caatacatth	aaacatttgg	gaaatgaggg	ggacaaatgg	aagccagatc	aaatttgtgt	240
aaaactattc	agtatgtttc	ccttgcttca	tgtctgagaa	ggctctcctt	caatggggat	300
g						301

<210> 277
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 277

tttgttgatg	tcagtattht	attacttgcg	ttatgagtgc	tcacctggga	aattctaaag	60
atacagagga	cttggaggaa	gcagagcaac	tgaatttaat	ttaaaagaag	gaaaacattg	120
gaatcatggc	actcctgata	ctttcccaaa	tcaacactct	caatgcccc	ccctcgctct	180
caccatagtg	gggagactaa	agtggccacg	gatttgctct	angtgtgcag	tgcgttctga	240
gttctctgtc	gattacatct	gaccagtctc	ctttttccga	agtccttccg	ttcaatcttg	300
c						301

<210> 278
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(301)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 278
 taccactaca ctccagcctg ggcaacagag caagacctgt ctcaaagcat aaaatggaat 60
 aacatatcaa atgaaacagg gaaaatgaag ctgacaattt atggaagcca gggcttgcca 120
 cagtctctac tgttattatg cattacctgg gaatttatat aagcccttaa taataatgcc 180
 aatgaacatc tcatgtgtgc tcacaatgtt ctggcactat tataagtgtc tcacagggtt 240
 tatgtgttct tcgtaacttt atggantagg tactcggccg cgaacacgct aagccgaatt 300
 c 301

<210> 279
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(301)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 279
 aaagcaggaa tgacaaagct tgcttttctg gtatgttcta ggtgtattgt gacttttact 60
 gttatatata ttgccaatat aagtaaatat agattatata tgtatagtgt ttcacaaagc 120
 ttagaccttt accttccagc caccacacag tgcttgatat ttcagagtca gtcattgggt 180
 atacatgtgt agttccaaag cacataagct agaanaanaa atatttctag ggagcactac 240
 catctgtttt cacatgaaat gccacacaca tagaactcca acatcaattt cattgcacag 300
 a 301

<210> 280
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 280
 ggtactggag ttttctctcc ctgtgaaaac gtaactactg ttgggagtga attgaggatg 60
 tagaaagggt gtggaaccaa attgtgggtc atggaaatag gagaatatgg ttctcactct 120
 tgagaaaaaa acctaaagatt agcccaggta gttgcctgta acttcagttt ttctgcctgg 180
 gtttgatata gtttaggggt ggggttagat taagatctaa attacatcag gacaaagaga 240
 cagactatta actccacagt taattaagga ggtatgttcc atgtttattt gttaaagcag 300
 t 301

<210> 281
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 281
 aggtacaaga aggggaatgg gaaagagctg ctgctgtggc attgttcaac ttggatattc 60
 gccgagcaat ccaaatcctg aatgaagggg catcttctga aaaaggagat ctgaatctca 120
 atgtggtagc aatggcttta tcgggttata cggatgagaa gaactccctt tggagagaaa 180
 tgtgtagcac actgcgatta cagctaaata acccgatatt gtgtgtcatg ttgcatttc 240

tgacaagtga aacaggatct tacgatggag ttttgtatga aaacaaagtt gcagtacctc 300
g 301

<210> 282
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 282
caggtactac agaattaaaa tactgacaag caagtagttt cttggcgtgc acgaattgca 60
tccagaaccc aaaaattaag aaattcaaaa agacattttg tgggcacctg ctagcacaga 120
agcgcagaag caaagcccag gcagaacccat gctaaccctta cagctcagcc tgcacagaag 180
cgcagaagca aagcccaggc agaaccatgc taaccttaca gctcagcctg cacagaagcg 240
cagaagcaaa gccccaggcag aacatgctaa ccttacagct cagcctgcac agaagcacag 300
a 301

<210> 283
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 283
atctgtatac ggcagacaaa ctttatarag tgtagagagg tgagcgaaag gatgcaaaag 60
cacttttgagg gctttataat aatatgctgc ttgaaaaaaa aaatgtgtag ttgatactca 120
gtgcatctcc agacatagta aggggttgct ctgaccaatc aggtgatcat tttttctatc 180
acttcccagg ttttatgcaa aaattttggt aaattctata atggtgatat gcattcttta 240
ggaaacatat acatttttaa aaatctattt tatgtaagaa ctgacagacg aatttgcttt 300
g 301

<210> 284
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 284
caggtacaaa acgctattaa gtggcttaga atttgaacat ttgtggtctt tatttacttt 60
gcttcgtgtg tgggcaaagc aacatcttcc ctaaatatat attaccaaga aaagcaagaa 120
gcagattagg tttttgacaa acaaacagg ccaaaagggg gctgacctgg agcagagcat 180
ggtgagaggc aaggcatgag agggcaagtt tgttgtggac agatctgtgc ctactttatt 240
actggagtaa aagaaaacaa agttcattga tgtcgaagga tatatacagt gttagaaatt 300
a 301

<210> 285
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 285
acatcaccat gatcggatcc cccacccatt atacgttgta tgtttacata aatactcttc 60
aatgatcatt agtgttttaa aaaaaatact gaaaactcct tctgcatccc aatctctaac 120

```

caggaaagca aatgctatTT acagacCTgc aagccCTccc tcaaacnaaa ctatTTctgg 180
attaaatatg tctgactTct tttgaggTca cacgactagg caaatgctat ttacgatctg 240
caaaagctgt ttgaagagtc aaagccccca tgtgaacacg atttctggac cctgtaacag 300
t 301

```

```

<210> 286
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 286
taccactgca ttccagcctg ggtgacagag tgagactccg tctccaaaaa aaactttgct 60
tgtatatatt ttttgcttta cagtggatca ttctagtagg aaaggacagt aagatttttt 120
atcaaaatgt gtcatgccag taagagatgt tatattcttt tctcatttct tccccacca 180
aaaataagct accatatagc ttataagtct caaatttttg ccttttacta aaatgtgatt 240
gtttctgttc attgtgtatg cttcatcacc tatattaggc aaattccatt ttttccttg 300
t 301

```

```

<210> 287
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 287
tacagatctg ggaactaaat attaaaaatg agtgtggctg gatatatgga gaatgttggg 60
cccagaagga acgtagagat cagatattac aacagctttg ttttgagggt tagaaatatg 120
aaatgatttg gttatgaacg cacagttagg gcagcagggc cagaatcctg accctctgcc 180
ccgtggttat ctctccccca gcttggctgc ctcatgttat cacagtatc cattttgttt 240
gttgcatgtc ttgtgaagcc atcaagattt tctcgtctgt tttcctctca ttggtaatgc 300
t 301

```

```

<210> 288
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 288
gtacacctaa ctgcaaggac agctgaggaa tgtaatgggc agccgctttt aaagaagtag 60
agtcaatagg aagacaaatt ccagttccag ctcatctcgg gtatctgcaa agctgcaaaa 120
gatctttaaa gacaatttca agagaatatt tccttaaagt tggcaatttg gagatcatat 180
aaaagcatct gcttttgtga ttttaatttag ctcatctggc cactggaaga atccaaacag 240
tctgccttaa ttttggatga atgcatgatg gaaattcaat aatttagaaa gttaaaaaaa 300
a 301

```

```

<210> 289
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 289

```

ggtagactgt	ttccatgtta	tgtttctaca	cattgctacc	tcagtgtctc	tggaaactta	60
gcttttgatg	tctccaagta	gtccaccttc	atttaactct	ttgaaactgt	atcatctttg	120
ccaagtaaga	gtggtggcct	atttcagctg	ctttgacaaa	atgactggct	cctgacttaa	180
cgttctataa	atgaatgtgc	tgaagcaaag	tgcccatggg	ggcggcgaan	aagagaaaga	240
tgtgttttgt	tttggactct	ctgtggtccc	ttccaatgct	gtgggtttcc	aaccagnnga	300
a						301

```
<210> 290
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
```

```
<220>  
<221> misc_feature  
<222> (1)...(301)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G
```

<400>	290						
acactgagct	cttcttgata	aatatacaga	atgcttggca	tatacaagat	tctatactac		60
tgactgatct	gttcatttct	ctcacagctc	ttacccccaa	aagcttttcc	accctaagtg		120
ttctgacctc	cttttcta	cacagtaggg	atagaggcag	anccacctac	aatgaacatg		180
gagttctatc	aagaggcaga	aacagcacag	aatcccagtt	ttaccattcg	ctagcagtg		240
tgcttgaac	aaaaacattt	ctccatgtct	cattttcttc	atgcctcaag	taacagtgag		300
a							301

```
<210> 291
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
```

<400> 291							
cagggtaccaa	tttcttctat	cctagaaaca	tttcatttta	tgttggtgaa	acataacaac		60
tatatcagct	agattttttt	tctatgcttt	acctgctatg	gaaaatttga	cacattctgc		120
tttactcttt	tgtttatagg	tgaatcacia	aatgtatttt	tatgtattct	gtagtccaat		180
agccatggct	gtttacttca	tttaatttat	ttagcataaa	gacattatga	aaaggcctaa		240
acatgagctt	cacttcccca	ctaactaatt	agcatctggt	atttcttaac	cgtaatgctt		300
a							301

```
<210> 292
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
```

```
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G
```

<400>	292						
accttttagt	agtaatgtct	aataataaat	aagaatatcaa	ttttataagg	tccatatagc		60
tgtattaaat	aatttttaa	tttaaaagat	aaaataccat	catttttaaa	g ttgggtattc		120
aaaaccaaag	natataaccg	aaaggaaaaa	cagatgagac	ataaaatgat	ttgcncagatg		180
ggaaatatag	tasttyatga	atgttnatta	aattccagtt	ataatagtgg	ctacacactc		240
tcactacaca	cacagacccc	acagtcctat	atgccacaaa	cacattttcca	taacttgaaa		300
a							301

<210> 293
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 293
ggtaccaagt gctgggtgcc gctgtttacc tgtttctact gaaaagtctg gctaattgctc 60
ttgtgtagtc acttctgatt ctgacaatca atcaatcaat ggcctagagc actgactgtt 120
aacacaaacg tcactagcaa agtagcaaca gctttaagtc taaatacaaa gctgtttctgt 180
gtgagaattt tttaaaaggc tacttgtata ataacccttg tcatttttaa tgtacctcgg 240
ccgcgaccac gctaagccga attctgcaga tatccatcac actggcgggc gctcagagcat 300
g 301

<210> 294
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 294
tgaccataa caatatacac tagctatctt ttttaactgtc catcattagc accaatgaag 60
attcaataaa attaccttta ttcacacatc tcaaaacaat tctgcaaatt cttagtgaag 120
tttaactata gtcacaganc ttaaataatc acattgtttt ctatgtctac tgaaaataag 180
ttcactactt ttctgggata ttctttacaa aatcttatta aaattcctgg tattatcacc 240
cccaattata cagtagcaca accaccttat gtagttttta catgatagct ctgtagaggt 300
t 301

<210> 295
<211> 305
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 295
gtactctttc tctcccctcc tctgaattta attctttcaa cttgcaattt gcaaggatta 60
cacatttcac tgtgatgtat attgtgttgc aaaaaaaaaa gtgtctttgt ttaaaattac 120
ttggtttgtg aatccatctt gctttttccc cattggaact agtcattaac ccatctctga 180
actggtagaa aaacrtctga agagctagtc tatcagcatc tgacaggtga attggatggt 240
tctcagaacc atttcaccca gacagcctgt ttctatcctg ttttaataaat tagtttggtg 300
tctct 305

<210> 296
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 296
aggtagctatg ggaagctgct aaaataatat ttgatagtaa aagtatgtaa tgtgctatct 60
cacctagtag taaactaaaa ataaactgaa actttatgga atctgaagtt attttccttg 120
attaaataga attaataaac caatatgagg aaacatgaaa ccatgcaatc tactatcaac 180
tttgaaaaag tgattgaacg aaccacttag ctttcagatg atgaacactg ataagtcatt 240

tgtcattact ataaatttta aaatctgtta ataagatggc ctatagggag gaaaaagggg 300
c 301

<210> 297

<211> 300

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(300)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 297

actgagtttt aactggacgc caagcaggca aggctggaag gttttgctct ctttgtgcta 60
aaggttttga aaaccttgaa ggagaatcat ttgacaaga agtacttaag agtctagaga 120
acaaagangt gaaccagctg aaagctctcg ggggaanctt acatgtgttg ttaggcctgt 180
tccatcattg ggagtgcact ggccatccct caaaatttgt ctgggctggc ctgagtgggc 240
accgcacctc ggccgcgacc acgctaagcc gaattctgca gatatccatc acactggcgg 300

<210> 298

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(301)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 298

tatggggttt gtcacccaaa agctgatgct gagaaaggcc tccttggggc ccctcccgcg 60
ggcatctgag agacctggtg ttccagtgtt tctggaaatg ggtcccagtg ccgccggctg 120
tgaagctctc agatcaatca cgggaagggc ctggcggtgg tggccacctg gaaccaccct 180
gtcctgtctg tttacatttc actaycaggt tttctctggg cattacnatt tgttccccta 240
caacagtgcac ctgtgcattc tgctgtggcc tgctgtgtct gcagggtggc ctcagcgagg 300
t 301

<210> 299

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 299

gtttttgagac ggagtttcac tcttgttgcc cagactggac tgcaatggca gggctctctgc 60
tactgcacc ctctgcctcc caggttcgag caattctcct gcctcagcct cccaggtagc 120
tgggattgca ggctcacgcc accataccca gctaattttt ttgtattttt agtagagacg 180
gagtttcgcc atgttggcca gctggtctca aactcctgac ctcaagcgac ctgcctgcct 240
cggcctccca aagtgcctgga attataggca tgagtcaaca cgcccagcct aaagatattt 300
t 301

<210> 300

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 300

attcagtttt	atttgctgcc	ccagtatctg	taaccaggag	tgccacaaaa	tcttgccaga	60
tatgtccac	acccactggg	aaaggctccc	acctggctac	ttoctctatc	agctgggtca	120
gctgcattcc	acaaggttct	cagcctaata	agtttacta	cctgccagtc	tcaaaactta	180
gtaaagcaag	accatgacat	tccccacgg	aaatcagagt	ttgccccacc	gtcttggtac	240
tataaagcct	gcctctaaca	gtccttgctt	cttcacacca	atccccgagc	catcccccat	300
g						301

<210> 301

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 301

ttaaattttt	gagaggataa	aaaggacaaa	taatctagaa	atgtgtcttc	ttcagtcctgc	60
agaggacccc	aggtctccaa	gcaaccacat	ggccaagggc	atgaataatt	aaaagttggt	120
gggaactcac	aaagaccctc	agagctgaga	caccacaaac	agtgggagct	cacaaagacc	180
ctcagagctg	agacaccac	aacagtggga	gtcacaaaag	accctcagag	ctgagacacc	240
cacaacagca	cctcgttcag	ctgccacatg	tgtgaataag	gatgcaatgt	ccagaagtgt	300
t						301

<210> 302

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 302

aggtacacat	ttagcttggt	gtaaatgact	cacaaaactg	attttaaaat	caagttaatg	60
tgaattttga	aaattactac	ttaatcctaa	ttcacataa	caatggcatt	aaggtttgac	120
ttgagttggt	tcttagtatt	atztatggt	aataggctct	taccacttgc	aaataactgg	180
ccacatcatt	aatgactgac	ttcccagtaa	ggctctctaa	ggggtaaagta	ggaggatcca	240
caggatttga	gatgctaagg	ccccagagat	cgtttgatcc	aacctcttta	ttttcagagg	300
g						301

<210> 303

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 303

aggtaccaac	tgtggaaata	ggtagaggat	cattttttct	ttccatatca	actaagttgt	60
atattgtttt	ttgacagttt	aacacatctt	cttctgtcag	agattctttc	acaatagcac	120
tggctaattg	aactaccgct	tgcattgtaa	aaatgggtgt	ttgtgaaatg	atcataggcc	180
agtaacgggt	atgtttttct	aactgatctt	ttgtctgttc	caaagggacc	tcaagacttc	240
catcgatttt	atatctgggg	tctagaaaag	gagttaatct	gttttccctc	ataaattcac	300
c						301

<210> 304

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 304

acatggatgt	tattttgcag	actgtcaacc	tgaatttgta	tttgcttgac	attgcctaata	60
------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	-------------	----

```

tattagtttc agtttcagct tacccacttt ttgtctgcaa catgcaraas agacagtgcc      120
cttttttagtg tatcatatca ggaatcatct cacattgggtt tgtgccatta ctggtgcagt      180
gacttttcagc cacttgggta aggtggagtt ggccatatgt ctccactgca aaattactga      240
ttttcctttt gtaattaata agtgtgtgtg tgaagattct ttgagatgag gtatatatct      300
c                                                                                   301

```

<210> 305

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(301)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 305

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gangtacagc gtggtcaagg taacaagaag aaaaaaatgt gagtggcatc ctgggatgag      60
caggggggaca gacctggaca gacacgttgt catttgctgc tgtgggtagg aaaatgggcg      120
taaaggagga gaaacagata caaaatctcc aactcagtat taaggatttc tcatgcctag      180
aatattggta gaaacaagaa tacattcata tggcaaataa ctaaccatgg tggaacaaaa      240
ttctgggatt taagttggat accaangaaa ttgtattaaa agagctgttc atggaataag      300
a                                                                                   301

```

<210> 306

<211> 8

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 306

```

Val Leu Gly Trp Val Ala Glu Leu
1               5

```

<210> 307

<211> 637

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 307

```

acaggggratg aagggaaagg gagaggatga ggaagccccc ctggggattt ggtttgggtcc      60
ttgtgatcag gtggtctatg gggcttatcc ctacaaagaa gaatccagaa ataggggcac      120
attgaggaat gatacttgag cccaaagagc attcaatcat tgttttattt gccttmtttt      180
cacaccattg gtgagggagg gattaccacc ctggggttat gaagatgggtt gaacacccca      240
cacatagcac cggagatatg agatcaacag tttcttagcc atagagattc acagcccaga      300
gcaggaggac gcttgcacac catgcaggat gacatggggg atgcgctcgg gattgggtgtg      360
aagaagcaag gactgttaga ggcaggcttt atagtaacaa gacggtgagg caaactctga      420
tttccgtggg ggaatgtcat ggtcttgctt tactaagttt tgagactggc aggtagtga      480
actcattagg ctgagaacct tgtggaatgc acttgaccca sctgatagag gaagtagcca      540
ggtgggagcc tttcccagtg ggtgtgggac atatctggca agattttgtg gcactcctgg      600
ttacagatac tggggcagca aataaaactg aatcttg      637

```

<210> 308

<211> 647

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(647)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 308
acgattttca ttatcatgta aatcgggtca ctcaaggggc caaccacagc tgggagccac 60
tgctcagggg aaggttcata tgggactttc tactgccccaa ggttctatac aggatataaa 120
ggngcctcac agtatagatc tggtagcaaa gaagaagaaa caaacactga tctctttctg 180
ccacccctct gacccttttg aactcctctg accctttaga acaagcctac ctaatatctg 240
ctagagaaaa gaccaacaac ggccctcaaag gatctcttac catgaaggtc tcagctaatt 300
cttggttaag atgtgggttc cacattaggt tctgaatatg gggggaaggg tcaatttgct 360
cattttgtgt gtggataaag tcaggatgcc caggggccag agcagggggc tgcttgcttt 420
gggaacaatg gctgagcata taaccatagg ttatggggaa caaaacaaca tcaaagtcac 480
tgtatcaatt gccatgaaga cttgagggac ctgaatctac cgattcatct taaggcagca 540
ggaccagttt gagtggcaac aatgcagcag cagaatcaat ggaaacaaca gaatgattgc 600
aatgtccttt tttttctcct gcttctgact tgataaaagg ggaccgt 647

<210> 309
<211> 460
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 309
actttatagt ttaggctgga cattggaaaa aaaaaaaagc cagaacaaca tgtgatagat 60
aatatgattg gctgcacact tccagactga tgaatgatga acgtgatgga ctattgtatg 120
gagcacatct tcagcaagag ggggaaatac tcatcatttt tggccagcag ttgtttgatc 180
accaaacatc atgccagaat actcagcaaa ccttcttagc tcttgagaag tcaaagtcag 240
ggggaattta ttcttgcaa ttttaattgg actccttatg tgagagcagc ggctaccag 300
ctgggggtgt ggagcgaacc cgtcactagt ggacatgcag tggcagagct cctggttaacc 360
acctagagga atacacaggc acatgtgtga tgccaagcgt gacacctgta gcactcaaat 420
ttgtcttggt tttgtctttc ggtgtgtaag attcttaagt 460

<210> 310
<211> 539
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 310
acgggactta tcaaataaag ataggaaaag aagaaaactc aaatattata ggcagaaatg 60
ctaaagggtt taaaatatgt caggattgga agaaggcatg gataaagaac aaagttcagt 120
taggaaagag aaacacagaa ggaagagaca caataaaagt cattatgtat tctgtgagaa 180
gtcagacagt aagattttgt ggaaatgggt tggtttggtg tatggtatgt attttagcaa 240
taatctttat ggcagagaaa gctaaaatcc tttagcttgc gtgaatgatc acttgctgaa 300
ttctcaagg taggcatgat gaaggagggt ttagaggaga cacagacaca atgaactgac 360
ctagatagaa agccttagta tactcagcta ggaatagtga ttctgagggc aactgtgac 420
atgattatgt cattacatgt atggtagtga tggggatgat aggaaggaag aacttatggc 480
atattttcac cccacaaaa gtcagttaaa tattgggaca ctaaccatcc aggtcaaga 539

<210> 311
<211> 526
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(526)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 311
 caaatttgag ccaatgacat agaattttac aaatcaagaa gcttattctg gggccatttc 60
 ttttgacgtt ttctctaaac tactaaagag gcattaatga tccataaatt atattatcta 120
 catttacagc atttaaaatg tggtcagcat gaaatattag ctacagggga agctaaataa 180
 attaaacatg gaataaagat ttgtccttaa atataatcta caagaagact ttgatatttg 240
 tttttcacaa gtgaagcatt cttataaagt gtcataacct ttttggggaa actatgggaa 300
 aaaatgggga aactctgaag ggttttaagt atcttacctg aagctacaga ctccataacc 360
 tctctttaca gggagctcct gcagcccta cagaaatgag tggtgagat tcttgattgc 420
 acagcaagag cttctcatct aaacccttcc ctttttagt atctgtgtat caagtataaa 480
 agttctataa actgtagtnt acttatttta atcccaaaag cacagt 526

<210> 312
 <211> 500
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(500)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 312
 cctctctctc cccacccct gactctagag aactgggttt tctcccagta ctccagcaat 60
 tcatttctga aagcagttga gccactttat tccaaagtac actgcagatg ttcaaactct 120
 ccatttctct tcccttcca cctgccagtt ttgctgactc tcaacttgtc atgagtgtaa 180
 gcattaagga cattatgctt cttcgattct gaagacaggc cctgctcatg gatgactctg 240
 gcttcttagg aaaatatttt tcttccaaa tcagtaggaa atctaaactt atcccctctt 300
 tgcagatgct tagcagcttc agacatttgg ttaagaacct atgggaaaaa aaaaaatcct 360
 tgctaagtgt gtttctttg taaaccanga ttcttatttg nctggtatag aatattcagct 420
 ctgaacgtgt ggtaaagatt tttgtgttg aatataggag aaatcagttt gctgaaaagt 480
 tagtcttaat tatctattgg 500

<210> 313
 <211> 718
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(718)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 313
 ggagatttgt gtggtttgca gccgaggag accaggaaga tctgcatggt ggggaaggacc 60
 tgatgataca gaggtgagaa ataagaaagg ctgctgactt taccatctga ggccacacat 120
 ctgctgaaat ggagataaatt aacatcacta gaaacagcaa gatgacaata taatgtctaa 180
 gtagtgcacat gtttttgac atttccagcc cttttaata tccacacaca caggaagcac 240
 aaaaggaagc acagagatcc ctgggagaaa tgcccggccg ccattctggg tcatcgatga 300
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<210> 314

<211> 358

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 314

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caacatgtgt agatctcttg tcttattctt ttgtctataa tactgtattg tgtagtccaa	180
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<210> 315

<211> 341

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 315

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tagcttctgc tgtaagaggg tgttgtcccg ggggctcgtg cgggttattgg tcttgggctt	300
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<210> 316

<211> 151

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 316

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<210> 317

<211> 151

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 317

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ccagggtctt gttcttgcca cacctgcttg a	151

<210> 318

<211> 151

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 318

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<210> 319

<211> 151

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 319

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taagattggg tttatgtgat tttagtgggt a                                151
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<210> 320

<211> 150

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 320

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<210> 321

<211> 151

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 321

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<211> 151

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<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

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<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 322

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<210> 323

<211> 151

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(151)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 323

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gttcaatyaa aaagacactt ancccatgtg g	151

<210> 324

<211> 461

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(461)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 324

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<210> 325

<211> 400

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 325

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<210> 326

<211> 1215

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 326

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<210> 327

<211> 220

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 327

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20          25          30
Leu Ser Ala Ala His Cys Phe Gln Asn Ser Tyr Thr Ile Gly Leu Gly
35          40          45
Leu His Ser Leu Glu Ala Asp Gln Glu Pro Gly Ser Gln Met Val Glu
50          55          60
Ala Ser Leu Ser Val Arg His Pro Glu Tyr Asn Arg Pro Leu Leu Ala
65          70          75          80
Asn Asp Leu Met Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Glu Ser Val Ser Glu Ser Asp
85          90          95
Thr Ile Arg Ser Ile Ser Ile Ala Ser Gln Cys Pro Thr Ala Gly Asn
100         105         110
Ser Cys Leu Val Ser Gly Trp Gly Leu Leu Ala Asn Gly Arg Met Pro
115         120         125
Thr Val Leu Gln Cys Val Asn Val Ser Val Val Ser Glu Glu Val Cys
130         135         140
Ser Lys Leu Tyr Asp Pro Leu Tyr His Pro Ser Met Phe Cys Ala Gly
145         150         155         160
Gly Gly Gln Asp Gln Lys Asp Ser Cys Asn Gly Asp Ser Gly Gly Pro
165         170         175
Leu Ile Cys Asn Gly Tyr Leu Gln Gly Leu Val Ser Phe Gly Lys Ala
180         185         190
Pro Cys Gly Gln Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Tyr Thr Asn Leu Cys Lys
195         200         205
Phe Thr Glu Trp Ile Glu Lys Thr Val Gln Ala Ser
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<210> 328

<211> 234
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

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 gcctgcacag tcttgaggcc gaccaagagc cagggagcca gatggtggag gccca 234

<210> 329
 <211> 77
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 329
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 20 25 30
 Phe Cys Ser Gly Val Leu Val His Pro Gln Trp Val Leu Ser Ala Thr
 35 40 45
 His Cys Phe Gln Asn Ser Tyr Thr Ile Gly Leu Gly Leu His Ser Leu
 50 55 60
 Glu Ala Asp Gln Glu Pro Gly Ser Gln Met Val Glu Ala
 65 70 75

<210> 330
 <211> 70
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 330
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 gctgcagcca 70

<210> 331
 <211> 22
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 331
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 Val Ser Gly Ser Cys Ser
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<210> 332
 <211> 2507
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 332
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<210> 333

<211> 3030

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 333

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<210> 334

<211> 2417

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 334

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<211> 2984

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

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<210> 336

<211> 147

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 336

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Pro Lys Gln Pro Gln Lys Arg Ser Arg Ala Ala Phe Ser His Thr Gln
35          40          45
Val Ile Glu Leu Glu Arg Lys Phe Ser His Gln Lys Tyr Leu Ser Ala
50          55          60
Pro Glu Arg Ala His Leu Ala Lys Asn Leu Lys Leu Thr Glu Thr Gln
65          70          75          80

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Val Lys Ile Trp Phe Gln Asn Arg Arg Tyr Lys Thr Lys Arg Lys Gln
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 100 105 110
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 35 40 45
 Ala Asn Thr Gly Ile Gly Lys Glu Thr Ala Lys Glu Leu Ala Gln Arg
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 Val Ala Lys Glu Ile Gln Thr Thr Thr Gly Asn Gln Gln Val Leu Val
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 Arg Lys Leu Asp Leu Ser Asp Thr Lys Ser Ile Arg Ala Phe Ala Lys
 100 105 110
 Gly Phe Leu Ala Glu Glu Lys His Leu His Val Leu Ile Asn Asn Ala
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<210> 341
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<400> 342

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<210> 343

<211> 382

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 343

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<210> 344

<211> 536

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 344

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<211> 251

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 345

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<210> 346
<211> 282
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

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<222> (1)...(282)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 346
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<210> 347
<211> 201
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
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tataaagaat ttttttttgt c 201

<210> 348
<211> 251
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 348
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<210> 349
<211> 251
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

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<210> 350

<211> 908

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 350

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<211> 472

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 351

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<210> 352

<211> 251

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 352

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<210> 353

<211> 436

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 353

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<210> 354

<211> 854

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 354

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caatatggaa	ggctctaatt	tgcccatatt	tgaaataata	attcagcttt	ttgtaataca	660
aaataacaaa	ggattgagaa	tcattggtgc	taatgtataa	aagacccagg	aaacataaat	720
atatcaactg	cataaatgta	aaatgcatgt	gacccaagaa	ggcccaaaag	tggcagacaa	780
cattgtaccc	attttccctt	ccaaaatgtg	agcggcgggc	ctgctgcttt	caaggctgtc	840
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<210> 355

<211> 676

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 355

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atccacaagt	cataacctga	tgtcagcgaa	gagggcacgg	aggcagcagc	agccactggg	180
gacagcatcg	ctgtaaaaag	cctaccaatg	agagctcagt	tcaaggcgaa	ccacctcttc	240
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ccctaatacg	atgggggtga	gtaaggctca	gagttgcaga	tgagggtgcag	agacaatcct	360
gtgactttcc	cacggccaaa	aagctgttca	cacctcacgc	acctctgtgc	ctcagtttgc	420
tcactctgaa	aataaggtcta	ggatttcttc	caaccatttc	atgagttgtg	aagctaaggc	480
tttgttaatc	atggaaaaag	gtagacttat	gcagaaagcc	tttctggctt	tcttatctgt	540
gggtgtctcat	ttgagtgtcg	tccagtgcac	tgatcaagtc	aatgagtaaa	attttaaggg	600
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gcttaagaa	aaccag					676

<210> 356

<211> 574

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 356

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caagcttccc	atttgtagat	ctcagtgcc	atgagtatct	gacacctgtt	cctctcttca	180
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aaaagtcac	aaaactgcag	tcttctgtgg	gatagtaagc	caagcagtg	ctggacagca	300
gagttctttt	cttgggcaac	agataaccag	acaggactct	aatcgtgctc	ttattcaaca	360
ttcttctgtc	tctgcctaga	ctggaataaa	aagccaatct	ctctcgtggc	acaggaagg	420
agatacaagc	tctgtttacat	gtgatagatc	taacaaaggc	atctaccgaa	gtctggtctg	480
gatagacggc	acagggagct	cttaggtcag	cgtgtgtggt	tggaggacat	tcctgagtcc	540
agctttgcag	cctttgtgca	acagtacttt	ccca			574

<210> 357

<211> 393

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 357

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aagccacaac	caaracttga	ttttatcaac	aaaaaccct	aaatataaac	ggsaaaaaag	180
atagatataa	ttattccagt	ttttttaaaa	cttaaaarat	attccattgc	cgaattaara	240
araarataag	tggttatatg	aaagaagggc	attcaagcac	actaaaraaa	cctgaggkaa	300
gcataatctg	tacaaaatta	aactgtcctt	tttggcattt	taacaaattt	gcaacgktct	360
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<210> 358

<211> 630

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 358

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gcatagagta	gggaagctaa	tccagcacag	ggaggtcaca	gagacatccc	taaggaagt	180
gagtttaaac	tgagagaagc	aagtgcctaa	actgaaggat	gtgttgaaga	agaagggaga	240
gtagaacaat	ttgggcagag	ggaaccttat	agaccctaag	gtgggaagg	tcaaagaact	300
gaaagagagc	tagaacagct	ggagccgttc	tccggtgtaa	agaggagtca	aagagataag	360
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gggtagactg	gactaggtaa	gactggaggc	aggtagacct	cttctaaggc	ctgcgatagt	540
gaaagacaaa	aataagtggg	gaaattcagg	ggatagtga	aatcagtagg	acttaatgag	600
caagccagag	gttctctccac	aacaaccagt				630

<210> 359

<211> 620

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 359

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ctcaccagaa	gaataaagt	ctctgccagt	tattaaagga	ttactgctgg	tgaattaaat	180
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aatgtcattg	acttatcaaa	tactatcttg	gcataatacc	tatgaaggca	aaactaaaca	540
aacaaaaagc	tcacaccaa	caaaaccatc	aacttatttt	gtattctata	acatacgaga	600
ctgtaaagat	gtgacagtgt					620

<210> 360

<211> 431

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 360

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tactcatcat	ttttggccag	cagttgtttg	atcaccaaac	atcatgccag	aatactcagc	180
aaaccttctt	agctcttgag	aagtcaaagt	ccgggggaat	ttattcctgg	caattttaat	240
tggactcctt	atgtgagagc	agcggctacc	cagctggggg	ggtggagcga	acccgtcact	300
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tgatgccaag	cgtgacacct	gtagcactca	aatttgtctt	gtttttgtct	ttcgggtgtg	420
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<210> 361

<211> 351

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 361

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caatcctgga	ttcaatgtct	gaaacctcgc	tctctgcctg	ctggacttct	gagggcgtca	300
ctgccactct	gtcctccagc	tctgacagct	cctcatctgt	ggtcctgttg	t	351

<210> 362

<211> 463

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 362

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ccccggtcac	agaaatgacc	aggttgggtg	ttttcaggtg	ccagtgtctg	gtcagcagct	180
cgtaaaaggat	ttccgcgtcc	gtgtcgcagg	acagacgtat	atacttccct	ttcttccccca	240
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agttccattt	ctcacttttg	ttgatctggg	tgccctccat	gtgctggctc	tgggcatagc	360
cacacttgca	cacattctcc	ctgataagca	cgatgggtgtg	gacaggaagg	aaggatttca	420
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<210> 363

<211> 653

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

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<222> (1)...(653)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 363

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tgaggaggcac tacgcaagat gggactgcgt cctgggggtga gacatcctct ccttgagat      180
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ccaacagcaa ccccccgaa gtatgagttc ctctrgggcc tccgttccta ccatgagasc      300
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ntgggcccctg gagctgggat gacattgagt ttgagctgct gacctgggat gaggaaggag      540
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<210> 364

<211> 401

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 364

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aaaacaaggt ggatagatct agaattgtaa cattttaaga aaaccatagc atttgacaga      180
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acgtgcatag taaatcttta tatttgctat ggcgttgcac tagaggactt ggactgcaac      360
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<210> 365

<211> 356

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 365

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taccagagca tcaagtctct gcagcaggtc attcttgggt aaagaaatga ctccacaaa      180
ctctccatcc cctggctttg gcttcggcct tgcgttttcg gcatcatctc cgtaaatggt      240
gactgtcacg atgtgtatag tacagtttga caagcctggg tccatacaga ccgctggaga      300
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<210> 366

<211> 1851

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 366

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<210> 367

<211> 668

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 367

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accrtataag	agcagtgcct	tggccattaa	tttatctttc	attttagaca	gcrtagtgya	180
gagtgggtatt	tccatactca	tctggaatat	ttggatcagt	gccatgttcc	agcaacatta	240
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aaaaaaaa						668

<210> 368

<211> 1512

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 368

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<210> 369

<211> 1853

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 369

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<210> 370

<211> 2184

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 370

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<210> 371
 <211> 1855
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(1855)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 371
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<210> 372
 <211> 1059
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

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<210> 373

<211> 1155

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 373

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<210> 374

<211> 2000

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 374

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<210> 375

<211> 2040

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 375

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<210> 376

<211> 329

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 376

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Glu Tyr Thr Ile Val His Ala Ser Phe Ile Ser Cys Ile Ser Ser Ser
 35          40          45
Leu Asp Gly Gln Gly Glu Arg Gln Glu Gln Arg Gly His Phe Trp Arg
 50          55          60
Pro Gln Arg Leu Leu Cys Glu Asp Ala Trp Glu Gln Glu Val Gln Val
 65          70          75          80
Val Leu Pro Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Gln Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val
 85          90          95
Val Ala Trp Gly Asp Tyr Asp Asp Ser Ala Phe Met Asp Pro Arg Tyr
100          105          110
His Val His Gly Glu Asp Leu Asp Lys Leu His Arg Ala Ala Trp Trp
115          120          125
Gly Lys Val Pro Arg Lys Asp Leu Ile Val Met Leu Arg Asp Thr Asp
130          135          140
Val Asn Lys Arg Asp Lys Gln Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ser
145          150          155          160
Ala Asn Gly Asn Ser Glu Val Val Lys Leu Val Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys
165          170          175
Gln Leu Asn Val Leu Asp Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu Thr Lys Ala
180          185          190
Val Gln Cys Gln Glu Asp Glu Cys Ala Leu Met Leu Leu Glu His Gly
195          200          205
Thr Asp Pro Asn Ile Pro Asp Glu Tyr Gly Asn Thr Thr Leu His Tyr
210          215          220
Ala Val Tyr Asn Glu Asp Lys Leu Met Ala Lys Ala Leu Leu Leu Tyr
225          230          235          240
Gly Ala Asp Ile Glu Ser Lys Asn Lys His Gly Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu
245          250          255
Leu Gly Ile His Glu Gln Lys Gln Gln Val Val Lys Phe Leu Ile Lys
260          265          270
Lys Lys Ala Asn Leu Asn Ala Leu Asp Arg Tyr Gly Arg Thr Ala Leu
275          280          285
Ile Leu Ala Val Cys Cys Gly Ser Ala Ser Ile Val Ser Pro Leu Leu

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<210> 377

<211> 148

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (1)...(148)

<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 377

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 Gln Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ala Asn Gly Asn Ser Glu
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 Val Val Lys Leu Xaa Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys Gln Leu Asn Val Leu Asp
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 Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu Xaa Lys Ala Val Gln Cys Gln Glu Asp
 85 90 95
 Glu Cys Ala Leu Met Leu Leu Glu His Gly Thr Asp Pro Asn Ile Pro
 100 105 110
 Asp Glu Tyr Gly Asn Thr Thr Leu His Tyr Ala Xaa Tyr Asn Glu Asp
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 Lys Asn Lys Val
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<210> 378

<211> 1719

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 378

Met Val Val Glu Val Asp Ser Met Pro Ala Ala Ser Ser Val Lys Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Pro Phe Gly Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys Arg Cys Phe
 20 25 30
 Pro Cys Cys Arg Glu Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val Gly Thr Ser Gly Asp
 35 40 45
 His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp
 50 55 60
 Cys Arg His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Ala Ser Gly Asp His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Asn

Lys	Met	Gly	Lys	Trp	Cys	Cys	His	Cys	Phe	Pro	Cys	Cys	Arg	Gly	Ser	
			100					105					110			
Gly	Lys	Ser	Lys	Val	Gly	Ala	Trp	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Asp	Asp	Ser	Ala	Phe	
			115					120					125			
Met	Glu	Pro	Arg	Tyr	His	Val	Arg	Gly	Glu	Asp	Leu	Asp	Lys	Leu	His	
								135					140			
Arg	Ala	Ala	Trp	Trp	Gly	Lys	Val	Pro	Arg	Lys	Asp	Leu	Ile	Val	Met	
145					150					155					160	
Leu	Arg	Asp	Thr	Asp	Val	Asn	Lys	Lys	Asp	Lys	Gln	Lys	Arg	Thr	Ala	
					165					170					175	
Leu	His	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ala	Asn	Gly	Asn	Ser	Glu	Val	Val	Lys	Leu	Leu	
			180					185						190		
Leu	Asp	Arg	Arg	Cys	Gln	Leu	Asn	Val	Leu	Asp	Asn	Lys	Lys	Arg	Thr	
			195					200					205			
Ala	Leu	Ile	Lys	Ala	Val	Gln	Cys	Gln	Glu	Asp	Glu	Cys	Ala	Leu	Met	
							215						220			
Leu	Leu	Glu	His	Gly	Thr	Asp	Pro	Asn	Ile	Pro	Asp	Glu	Tyr	Gly	Asn	
225					230					235					240	
Thr	Thr	Leu	His	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Asn	Glu	Asp	Lys	Leu	Met	Ala	Lys	
					245					250					255	
Ala	Leu	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Asp	Ile	Glu	Ser	Lys	Asn	Lys	His	Gly	
					260				265					270		
Leu	Thr	Pro	Leu	Leu	Leu	Gly	Val	His	Glu	Gln	Lys	Gln	Gln	Val	Val	
							280						285			
Lys	Phe	Leu	Ile	Lys	Lys	Lys	Ala	Asn	Leu	Asn	Ala	Leu	Asp	Arg	Tyr	
							295						300			
Gly	Arg	Thr	Ala	Leu	Ile	Leu	Ala	Val	Cys	Cys	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ile	
305					310					315					320	
Val	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu	Glu	Gln	Asn	Ile	Asp	Val	Ser	Ser	Gln	Asp	Leu	
					325					330					335	
Ser	Gly	Gln	Thr	Ala	Arg	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Val	Ser	Ser	His	His	His	Val	
					340				345					350		
Ile	Cys	Gln	Leu	Leu	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Lys	Glu	Lys	Gln	Met	Leu	Lys	Ile	
							360						365			
Ser	Ser	Glu	Asn	Ser	Asn	Pro	Glu	Asn	Val	Ser	Arg	Thr	Arg	Asn	Lys	
							375						380			
Pro	Arg	Thr	His	Met	Val	Val	Glu	Val	Asp	Ser	Met	Pro	Ala	Ala	Ser	
385							390					395				400
Ser	Val	Lys	Lys	Pro	Phe	Gly	Leu	Arg	Ser	Lys	Met	Gly	Lys	Trp	Cys	
					405					410					415	
Cys	Arg	Cys	Phe	Pro	Cys	Cys	Arg	Glu	Ser	Gly	Lys	Ser	Asn	Val	Gly	
					420				425							

Asp Lys Leu His Arg Ala Ala Trp Trp Gly Lys Val Pro Arg Lys Asp
 530 535 540
 Leu Ile Val Met Leu Arg Asp Thr Asp Val Asn Lys Lys Asp Lys Gln
 545 550 555 560
 Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ala Asn Gly Asn Ser Glu Val
 565 570 575
 Val Lys Leu Leu Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys Gln Leu Asn Val Leu Asp Asn
 580 585 590
 Lys Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu Ile Lys Ala Val Gln Cys Gln Glu Asp Glu
 595 600 605
 Cys Ala Leu Met Leu Leu Glu His Gly Thr Asp Pro Asn Ile Pro Asp
 610 615 620
 Glu Tyr Gly Asn Thr Thr Leu His Tyr Ala Ile Tyr Asn Glu Asp Lys
 625 630 635 640
 Leu Met Ala Lys Ala Leu Leu Leu Tyr Gly Ala Asp Ile Glu Ser Lys
 645 650 655
 Asn Lys His Gly Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu Leu Gly Val His Glu Gln Lys
 660 665 670
 Gln Gln Val Val Lys Phe Leu Ile Lys Lys Lys Ala Asn Leu Asn Ala
 675 680 685
 Leu Asp Arg Tyr Gly Arg Thr Ala Leu Ile Leu Ala Val Cys Cys Gly
 690 695 700
 Ser Ala Ser Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Leu Glu Gln Asn Ile Asp Val Ser
 705 710 715 720
 Ser Gln Asp Leu Ser Gly Gln Thr Ala Arg Glu Tyr Ala Val Ser Ser
 725 730 735
 His His His Val Ile Cys Gln Leu Leu Ser Asp Tyr Lys Glu Lys Gln
 740 745 750
 Met Leu Lys Ile Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu Gln Asp Leu Lys
 755 760 765
 Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ser Gln Arg Phe Lys Gly Ser Glu Asn Ser
 770 775 780
 Gln Pro Glu Lys Met Ser Gln Glu Pro Glu Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Asp
 785 790 795 800
 Arg Glu Val Glu Glu Glu Met Lys Lys His Glu Ser Asn Asn Val Gly
 805 810 815
 Leu Leu Glu Asn Leu Thr Asn Gly Val Thr Ala Gly Asn Gly Asp Asn
 820 825 830
 Gly Leu Ile Pro Gln Arg Lys Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Asn Gln Gln Phe
 835 840 845
 Pro Asp Asn Glu Ser Glu Glu Tyr His Arg Ile Cys Glu Leu Val Ser
 850 855 860
 Asp Tyr Lys Glu Lys Gln Met Pro Lys Tyr Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn
 865 870 875 880
 Pro Glu Gln Asp Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ser Gln Arg Leu
 885 890 895
 Glu Gly Ser Glu Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Leu Glu Asn Phe Met Ala Ile
 900 905 910
 Glu Glu Met Lys Lys His Gly Ser Thr His Val Gly Phe Pro Glu Asn
 915 920 925
 Leu Thr Asn Gly Ala Thr Ala Gly Asn Gly Asp Asp Gly Leu Ile Pro
 930 935 940
 Pro Arg Lys Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Ser Gln Gln Phe Pro Asp Thr Glu
 945 950 955 960
 Asn Glu Glu Tyr His Ser Asp Glu Gln Asn Asp Thr Gln Lys Gln Phe

	965		970		975
Cys Glu Glu Gln Asn Thr Gly Ile Leu His Asp Glu Ile Leu Ile His					
	980		985		990
Glu Glu Lys Gln Ile Glu Val Val Glu Lys Met Asn Ser Glu Leu Ser					
	995		1000		1005
Leu Ser Cys Lys Lys Glu Lys Asp Ile Leu His Glu Asn Ser Thr Leu					
	1010		1015		1020
Arg Glu Glu Ile Ala Met Leu Arg Leu Glu Leu Asp Thr Met Lys His					
	1025		1030		1035
Gln Ser Gln Leu Pro Arg Thr His Met Val Val Glu Val Asp Ser Met					
	1045		1050		1055
Pro Ala Ala Ser Ser Val Lys Lys Pro Phe Gly Leu Arg Ser Lys Met					
	1060		1065		1070
Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys Arg Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Glu Ser Gly Lys					
	1075		1080		1085
Ser Asn Val Gly Thr Ser Gly Asp His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr					
	1090		1095		1100
Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Arg His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys					
	1105		1110		1115
Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val Gly Ala Ser Gly Asp His Asp Asp					
	1125		1130		1135
Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Asn Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys His					
	1140		1145		1150
Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Lys Val Gly Ala Trp					
	1155		1160		1165
Gly Asp Tyr Asp Asp Ser Ala Phe Met Glu Pro Arg Tyr His Val Arg					
	1170		1175		1180
Gly Glu Asp Leu Asp Lys Leu His Arg Ala Ala Trp Trp Gly Lys Val					
	1185		1190		1195
Pro Arg Lys Asp Leu Ile Val Met Leu Arg Asp Thr Asp Val Asn Lys					
	1205		1210		1215
Lys Asp Lys Gln Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ala Asn Gly					
	1220		1225		1230
Asn Ser Glu Val Val Lys Leu Leu Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys Gln Leu Asn					
	1235		1240		1245
Val Leu Asp Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu Ile Lys Ala Val Gln Cys					
	1250		1255		1260
Gln Glu Asp Glu Cys Ala Leu Met Leu Leu Glu His Gly Thr Asp Pro					
	1265		1270		1275
Asn Ile Pro Asp Glu Tyr Gly Asn Thr Thr Leu His Tyr Ala Ile Tyr					
	1285		1290		1295
Asn Glu Asp Lys Leu Met Ala Lys Ala Leu Leu Leu Tyr Gly Ala Asp					
	1300		1305		1310
Ile Glu Ser Lys Asn Lys His Gly Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu Leu Gly Val					
	1315		1320		1325
His Glu Gln Lys Gln Gln Val Val Lys Phe Leu Ile Lys Lys Lys Ala					
	1330		1335		1340
Asn Leu Asn Ala Leu Asp Arg Tyr Gly Arg Thr Ala Leu Ile Leu Ala					
	1345		1350		1355
Val Cys Cys Gly Ser Ala Ser Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Leu Glu Gln Asn					
	1365		1370		1375
Ile Asp Val Ser Ser Gln Asp Leu Ser Gly Gln Thr Ala Arg Glu Tyr					
	1380		1385		1390
Ala Val Ser Ser His His His Val Ile Cys Gln Leu Leu Ser Asp Tyr					
	1395		1400		1405

Lys Glu Lys Gln Met Leu Lys Ile Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu
 1410 1415 1420
 Gln Asp Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ser Gln Arg Phe Lys Gly
 1425 1430 1435 144
 Ser Glu Asn Ser Gln Pro Glu Lys Met Ser Gln Glu Pro Glu Ile Asn
 1445 1450 1455
 Lys Asp Gly Asp Arg Glu Val Glu Glu Glu Met Lys Lys His Glu Ser
 1460 1465 1470
 Asn Asn Val Gly Leu Leu Glu Asn Leu Thr Asn Gly Val Thr Ala Gly
 1475 1480 1485
 Asn Gly Asp Asn Gly Leu Ile Pro Gln Arg Lys Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu
 1490 1495 1500
 Asn Gln Gln Phe Pro Asp Asn Glu Ser Glu Glu Tyr His Arg Ile Cys
 1505 1510 1515 152
 Glu Leu Val Ser Asp Tyr Lys Glu Lys Gln Met Pro Lys Tyr Ser Ser
 1525 1530 1535
 Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu Gln Asp Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu
 1540 1545 1550
 Ser Gln Arg Leu Glu Gly Ser Glu Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Lys Arg Ser
 1555 1560 1565
 Gln Glu Pro Glu Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Asp Arg Glu Leu Glu Asn Phe
 1570 1575 1580
 Met Ala Ile Glu Glu Met Lys Lys His Gly Ser Thr His Val Gly Phe
 1585 1590 1595 160
 Pro Glu Asn Leu Thr Asn Gly Ala Thr Ala Gly Asn Gly Asp Asp Gly
 1605 1610 1615
 Leu Ile Pro Pro Arg Lys Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Ser Gln Gln Phe Pro
 1620 1625 1630
 Asp Thr Glu Asn Glu Glu Tyr His Ser Asp Glu Gln Asn Asp Thr Gln
 1635 1640 1645
 Lys Gln Phe Cys Glu Glu Gln Asn Thr Gly Ile Leu His Asp Glu Ile
 1650 1655 1660
 Leu Ile His Glu Glu Lys Gln Ile Glu Val Val Glu Lys Met Asn Ser
 1665 1670 1675 168
 Glu Leu Ser Leu Ser Cys Lys Lys Glu Lys Asp Ile Leu His Glu Asn
 1685 1690 1695
 Ser Thr Leu Arg Glu Glu Ile Ala Met Leu Arg Leu Glu Leu Asp Thr
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 Met Lys His Gln Ser Gln Leu
 1715

<210> 379

<211> 656

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 379

Met Val Val Glu Val Asp Ser Met Pro Ala Ala Ser Ser Val Lys Lys
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 Pro Phe Gly Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys Arg Cys Phe
 20 25 30
 Pro Cys Cys Arg Glu Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val Gly Thr Ser Gly Asp
 35 40 45
 His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp
 50 55 60

Cys Arg His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Ala Ser Gly Asp His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Asn
 85 90 95
 Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser
 100 105 110
 Gly Lys Ser Lys Val Gly Ala Trp Gly Asp Tyr Asp Asp Ser Ala Phe
 115 120 125
 Met Glu Pro Arg Tyr His Val Arg Gly Glu Asp Leu Asp Lys Leu His
 130 135 140
 Arg Ala Ala Trp Trp Gly Lys Val Pro Arg Lys Asp Leu Ile Val Met
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Arg Asp Thr Asp Val Asn Lys Lys Asp Lys Gln Lys Arg Thr Ala
 165 170 175
 Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ala Asn Gly Asn Ser Glu Val Val Lys Leu Leu
 180 185 190
 Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys Gln Leu Asn Val Leu Asp Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr
 195 200 205
 Ala Leu Ile Lys Ala Val Gln Cys Gln Glu Asp Glu Cys Ala Leu Met
 210 215 220
 Leu Leu Glu His Gly Thr Asp Pro Asn Ile Pro Asp Glu Tyr Gly Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Thr Thr Leu His Tyr Ala Ile Tyr Asn Glu Asp Lys Leu Met Ala Lys
 245 250 255
 Ala Leu Leu Leu Tyr Gly Ala Asp Ile Glu Ser Lys Asn Lys His Gly
 260 265 270
 Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu Leu Gly Val His Glu Gln Lys Gln Gln Val Val
 275 280 285
 Lys Phe Leu Ile Lys Lys Lys Ala Asn Leu Asn Ala Leu Asp Arg Tyr
 290 295 300
 Gly Arg Thr Ala Leu Ile Leu Ala Val Cys Cys Gly Ser Ala Ser Ile
 305 310 315 320
 Val Ser Leu Leu Leu Glu Gln Asn Ile Asp Val Ser Ser Gln Asp Leu
 325 330 335
 Ser Gly Gln Thr Ala Arg Glu Tyr Ala Val Ser Ser His His His Val
 340 345 350
 Ile Cys Gln Leu Leu Ser Asp Tyr Lys Glu Lys Gln Met Leu Lys Ile
 355 360 365
 Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu Gln Asp Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Glu
 370 375 380
 Glu Glu Ser Gln Arg Phe Lys Gly Ser Glu Asn Ser Gln Pro Glu Lys
 385 390 395 400
 Met Ser Gln Glu Pro Glu Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Asp Arg Glu Val Glu
 405 410 415
 Glu Glu Met Lys Lys His Glu Ser Asn Asn Val Gly Leu Leu Glu Asn
 420 425 430
 Leu Thr Asn Gly Val Thr Ala Gly Asn Gly Asp Asn Gly Leu Ile Pro
 435 440 445
 Gln Arg Lys Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Asn Gln Gln Phe Pro Asp Asn Glu
 450 455 460
 Ser Glu Glu Tyr His Arg Ile Cys Glu Leu Val Ser Asp Tyr Lys Glu
 465 470 475 480
 Lys Gln Met Pro Lys Tyr Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu Gln Asp
 485 490 495
 Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ser Gln Arg Leu Glu Gly Ser Glu

500 505 510
 Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Leu Glu Asn Phe Met Ala Ile Glu Glu Met Lys
 515 520 525
 Lys His Gly Ser Thr His Val Gly Phe Pro Glu Asn Leu Thr Asn Gly
 530 535 540
 Ala Thr Ala Gly Asn Gly Asp Asp Gly Leu Ile Pro Pro Arg Lys Ser
 545 550 555 560
 Arg Thr Pro Glu Ser Gln Gln Phe Pro Asp Thr Glu Asn Glu Glu Tyr
 565 570 575
 His Ser Asp Glu Gln Asn Asp Thr Gln Lys Gln Phe Cys Glu Glu Gln
 580 585 590
 Asn Thr Gly Ile Leu His Asp Glu Ile Leu Ile His Glu Glu Lys Gln
 595 600 605
 Ile Glu Val Val Glu Lys Met Asn Ser Glu Leu Ser Leu Ser Cys Lys
 610 615 620
 Lys Glu Lys Asp Ile Leu His Glu Asn Ser Thr Leu Arg Glu Glu Ile
 625 630 635 640
 Ala Met Leu Arg Leu Glu Leu Asp Thr Met Lys His Gln Ser Gln Leu
 645 650 655

<210> 380

<211> 671

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 380

Met Val Val Glu Val Asp Ser Met Pro Ala Ala Ser Ser Val Lys Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Pro Phe Gly Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys Arg Cys Phe
 20 25 30
 Pro Cys Cys Arg Glu Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val Gly Thr Ser Gly Asp
 35 40 45
 His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp
 50 55 60
 Cys Arg His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Ala Ser Gly Asp His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Asn
 85 90 95
 Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser
 100 105 110
 Gly Lys Ser Lys Val Gly Ala Trp Gly Asp Tyr Asp Asp Ser Ala Phe
 115 120 125
 Met Glu Pro Arg Tyr His Val Arg Gly Glu Asp Leu Asp Lys Leu His
 130 135 140
 Arg Ala Ala Trp Trp Gly Lys Val Pro Arg Lys Asp Leu Ile Val Met
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Arg Asp Thr Asp Val Asn Lys Lys Asp Lys Gln Lys Arg Thr Ala
 165 170 175
 Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ala Asn Gly Asn Ser Glu Val Val Lys Leu Leu
 180 185 190
 Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys Gln Leu Asn Val Leu Asp Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr
 195 200 205
 Ala Leu Ile Lys Ala Val Gln Cys Gln Glu Asp Glu Cys Ala Leu Met
 210 215 220
 Leu Leu Glu His Gly Thr Asp Pro Asn Ile Pro Asp Glu Tyr Gly Asn

225						230										240
Thr	Thr	Leu	His	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Asn	Glu	Asp	Lys	Leu	Met	Ala	Lys	
				245					250					255		
Ala	Leu	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Asp	Ile	Glu	Ser	Lys	Asn	Lys	His	Gly	
			260					265					270			
Leu	Thr	Pro	Leu	Leu	Leu	Gly	Val	His	Glu	Gln	Lys	Gln	Gln	Val	Val	
		275					280					285				
Lys	Phe	Leu	Ile	Lys	Lys	Lys	Ala	Asn	Leu	Asn	Ala	Leu	Asp	Arg	Tyr	
	290					295					300					
Gly	Arg	Thr	Ala	Leu	Ile	Leu	Ala	Val	Cys	Cys	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ile	
305					310					315					320	
Val	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu	Glu	Gln	Asn	Ile	Asp	Val	Ser	Ser	Gln	Asp	Leu	
			325						330					335		
Ser	Gly	Gln	Thr	Ala	Arg	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Val	Ser	Ser	His	His	His	Val	
			340					345					350			
Ile	Cys	Gln	Leu	Leu	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Lys	Glu	Lys	Gln	Met	Leu	Lys	Ile	
		355					360					365				
Ser	Ser	Glu	Asn	Ser	Asn	Pro	Glu	Gln	Asp	Leu	Lys	Leu	Thr	Ser	Glu	
	370					375					380					
Glu	Glu	Ser	Gln	Arg	Phe	Lys	Gly	Ser	Glu	Asn	Ser	Gln	Pro	Glu	Lys	
385				390						395					400	
Met	Ser	Gln	Glu	Pro	Glu	Ile	Asn	Lys	Asp	Gly	Asp	Arg	Glu	Val	Glu	
			405						410					415		
Glu	Glu	Met	Lys	Lys	His	Glu	Ser	Asn	Asn	Val	Gly	Leu	Leu	Glu	Asn	
			420					425					430			
Leu	Thr	Asn	Gly	Val	Thr	Ala	Gly	Asn	Gly	Asp	Asn	Gly	Leu	Ile	Pro	
		435					440					445				
Gln	Arg	Lys	Ser	Arg	Thr	Pro	Glu	Asn	Gln	Gln	Phe	Pro	Asp	Asn	Glu	
		450				455					460					
Ser	Glu	Glu	Tyr	His	Arg	Ile	Cys	Glu	Leu	Val	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Lys	Glu	
465					470					475					480	
Lys	Gln	Met	Pro	Lys	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Glu	Asn	Ser	Asn	Pro	Glu	Gln	Asp	
			485						490					495		
Leu	Lys	Leu	Thr	Ser	Glu	Glu	Glu	Ser	Gln	Arg	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ser	Glu	
			500					505					510			
Asn	Gly	Gln	Pro	Glu	Lys	Arg	Ser	Gln	Glu	Pro	Glu	Ile	Asn	Lys	Asp	
		515					520					525				
Gly	Asp	Arg	Glu	Leu	Glu	Asn	Phe	Met	Ala	Ile	Glu	Glu	Met	Lys	Lys	
						535					540					
His	Gly	Ser	Thr	His	Val	Gly	Phe	Pro	Glu	Asn	Leu	Thr	Asn	Gly	Ala	
545					550					555					560	
Thr	Ala	Gly	Asn	Gly	Asp	Asp	Gly	Leu	Ile	Pro	Pro	Arg	Lys	Ser	Arg	

<210> 381
 <211> 251
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 381
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 ccaatatccc aggagaagca ttggggagtt gggggcaggt gaaggacca ggactcacac 180
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 caagcagtca g 251

<210> 382
 <211> 3279
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 382
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 cactggggagg ggacatcctg cagaaggtag gaggtagcaa acaccgctg caggggaggg 180
 gagagccctg cggcacctgg gggagcagag ggagcagcac ctgcccaggc ctgggaggag 240
 gggcctggag ggcgtgagga ggagcgaggg ggctgcatgg ctggagttag ggatcagggg 300
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 gccacaggag gacactgctt ttcctctgag gagttaggag ctgtggatgg tgctggacag 420
 aagaaggaca gggcctggct cagggtgtcca gaggtgtcgt ctggcttccc tttgggatca 480
 gactgcaggg agggagggcg gcagggttgt ggggggagtg acgatgagga tgacctgggg 540
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 cctcagtctc tcccctccac tccatcctcc atctggcctc agtgggtcat tctgatcact 660
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 tgctggacac ctgaagcttg gaactcacct ggcgaagct cgagcctcct gactcctact 1380
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 ctctgaagac ttctcgctca gtttcagtga ggacacacac aaagacgtgg gtgaccatgt 1560
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 caaggtggac actctctaca gatcactgag gataagctgg agccacaatg catgaggcac 1680
 acacacagca aggttgacgc tgtaaacata gccacgctg tcctgggggg actgggaagc 1740
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 ttattatggt ttgttacatt gataggatac atactgaaat cagcaacaa aacagatgta 1980
 tagattagag tgtggagaaa acagaggaat acttgagtt acgaagactg gcaacttggc 2040
 tttactaagt ttctcagactg gcaggaagtc aaacctatta ggctgaggac cttgtggagt 2100
 gtagctgac cagctgatag aggaactagc cagggtgggg cctttccctt tggatggggg 2160

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gcatatccga cagttattct ctccaagtgg agacttacgg acagcatata attctccctg 2220
caaggatgta tgataaatatg tacaaagtaa ttccaactga ggaagctcac ctgacacctta 2280
gtgtccaggg tttttactgg gggctctgtag gacgagtatg gagtacttga ataattgacc 2340
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cagatgtaca aaaacaggga ttcatcacaa atcccatctt tagcatgaag ggtctggcat 2460
ggcccaaggc cccaagtata tcaaggcact tgggcagAAC atgccaagga atcaaattgc 2520
atctcccagg agttattcaa gggtgagccc tttacttggg atgtacaggc tttgagcagt 2580
gcagggtctgc tgagtcaacc ttttattgta caggggatga gggaaaggga gaggatgagg 2640
aagccccctt ggggatttgg tttggtcttg tgatcagggtg gtctatgggg ctatccctac 2700
aaagaagaat ccagaaatag gggcacattg aggaatgata ctgagcccaa agagcattca 2760
atcattgttt tatttgcctt cttttcacac cattgggtgag ggagggatta ccacctggg 2820
gttatgaaga tggttgaaca cccacacat agcaccggag atatgagatc aacagtttct 2880
tagccataga gattcacagc ccagagcagg aggacgctgc acaccatgca ggatgacatg 2940
ggggatgcgc tcgggattgg tgtgaagaag caaggactgt tagaggcagg ctttatagta 3000
acaagacggt ggggcaaact ctgatttccg tgggggaatg tcatggtctt gctttactaa 3060
gttttgagac tggcaggtag tgaaactcat taggctgaga accttgtgga atgcagctga 3120
cccagctgat agaggaagta gccagggtggg agcctttccc agtgggtgtg ggacatatct 3180
ggcaagattt tgtggcactc ctgggttacag atactggggc agcaaataaa actgaatctt 3240
gttttcagac cttaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaagtttt 3279

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<210> 383

<211> 155

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 383

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Met Ala Gly Val Arg Asp Gln Gly Gln Gly Ala Arg Trp Pro His Thr
      5                                10                                15

Gly Lys Arg Gly Pro Leu Leu Gln Gly Leu Thr Trp Ala Thr Gly Gly
      20                                25                                30

His Cys Phe Ser Ser Glu Glu Ser Gly Ala Val Asp Gly Ala Gly Gln
      35                                40                                45

Lys Lys Asp Arg Ala Trp Leu Arg Cys Pro Glu Ala Val Ala Gly Phe
      50                                55                                60

Pro Leu Gly Ser Asp Cys Arg Glu Gly Gly Arg Gln Gly Cys Gly Gly
      65                                70                                75                                80

Ser Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Leu Gly Val Ala Pro Gly Leu Ala Pro Ala
      85                                90                                95

Trp Ala Leu Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Gln Ser Pro Gly Pro Gln Ser Leu
      100                               105                               110

Pro Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Ile Trp Pro Gln Trp Val Ile Leu Ile Thr
      115                               120                               125

Glu Leu Thr Ile Pro Ser Pro Ala His Gly Pro Pro Trp Leu Pro Asn
      130                               135                               140

Ala Leu Glu Arg Gly His Leu Val Arg Glu
      145                               150

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<210> 384
<211> 557
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 384
ggatcctcta gagcgccgc ctactactac taaattcgcg gccgcgtcga cgaagaagag 60
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ggggaagggt ccccttttga ttgccaagt ccataaccat gagcactact ctaccatgg 180
tctgcctcct ggccaagcag gctggtttgc aagaatgaaa tgaatgattc tacagctagg 240
acttaacctt gaaatggaaa gtcttgcaat cccatttgca ggatccgtct gtgcacatgc 300
ctctgtagag agcagcattc ccagggaacct tggaaacagt tggcactgta aggtgcttgc 360
tccccaagac acatcctaaa aggtgttgta atggtgaaaa cgtcttccctt ctttattgcc 420
ccttcttatt tatgtgaaca actgtttgtc tttttttgta tcttttttaa actgtaaagt 480
tcaattgtga aaatgaatat catgcaaata aattatgcga tttttttttc aaagtaaaaa 540
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaa 557

<210> 385
<211> 337
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 385
ttcccagggt atgtgcgagg gaagacacat ttactatcct tgatggggct gatcccttta 60
gtttctctag cagcagatgg gttaggagga agtgacccaa gtggttgact cctatgtgca 120
tctcaaagcc atctgctgtc ttcgagtacg gacacatcat cactcctgca ttgttgatca 180
aaacgtggag gtgcttttcc tcagctaaga agcccttagc aaaagctcga atagacttag 240
tatcagacag gtccagtttc cgcaccaaca cctgtggtt cctgtcgtg gtctggatct 300
ctttggccac caattccccc tttccacat cccggca 337

<210> 386
<211> 300
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 386
gggcccgtca ccggcccagg ccccgccctc cgagtcctcc tccccgggtg cctgcccgca 60
gcccgtctcg ccagaggggt gggcgcgggg ctgcctctac cggctggcgg ctgtaactca 120
gcgaccttgg ccggaaggct ctagcaagga cccaccgacc ccagccgagg cggcggcggc 180
gcggactttg cccggtgtgt gggcgggagc ggactgcgtg tccgcggacg ggcagcgaag 240
atgttagcct tcgctgccag gaccgtggac cgatcccagg gctgtggtgt aacctcagcc 300

<210> 387
<211> 537
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 387
gggcccagtc gggcaccaag ggactctttg caggcttcct tctcggatc atcaaggctg 60
ccccctcctg tgccatcatg atcagcacct atgagttcgg caaaagcttc ttccagaggc 120
tgaaccagga ccggttctg ggcggctgaa aggggcaagg aggcaaggac cccgtctctc 180
ccacggatgg ggagagggca ggaggagacc cagccaagtg ccttttccctc agcactgagg 240
gagggggcct gtttcccttc cctcccggcg acaagctcca gggcagggct gtccctctgg 300

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gcgggcccagc acttcctcag acacaacttc ttcttgctgc tccagtcgtg gggatcatca 360
cttaccaccacc cccaagttc aagaccaaact cttccagctg ccccttcgt gttccctgt 420
gtttgctgta gctgggcatg tctccaggaa ccaagaagcc ctcagcctgg ttagtctcc 480
ctgacccttg ttaattcctt aagtctaaag atgatgaact tcaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaa 537

```

<210> 388

<211> 520

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 388

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aggataatTTT ttaaaccaat caaatgaaaa aaacaaacaa acaaaaaagg aaatgtcatg 60
tgaggTTAAA ccagTTTgca ttccctaata gtggaaaaag taagaggact actcagcact 120
gtttgaagat tgctcttctt acagcttctg agaattgtgt tatttcactt gccaaagtga 180
ggacccctc cccaacatgc ccagcccac ccctaagcat ggtccctgt caccaggcaa 240
ccaggaaact gctacttggt gacctacca gagaccagga gggTTTggt agctcacagg 300
acttccccca cccagaaga ttagcatccc atactagact cataactaac tcaactaggc 360
tcataactcaa ttgatggTta ttagacaatt ccatttcttt ctggTTatta taaacagaaa 420
atcttctctc ttctcattac cagtaaaggc tcttggtatc tttctgTTgg aatgatttct 480
atgaactTgt cttattTTaa tggTgggTtt ttttctggt 520

```

<210> 389

<211> 365

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 389

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cgTTgccccA gTTtgacaga agGaaaggcg gagcttattc aaagtctaga gggagtggag 60
gagTTaaggc tggatttcag atctgctggg ttccagccgc agtgtgccct ctgctcccc 120
aacgactttc caaataatct caccagcgcc ttccagctca ggcgtcctag aagcgtcttg 180
aagcctatgg ccagctgtct ttgtgttccc tctcaccgc ctgtcctcac agctgagact 240
cccaggaaac cttcagacta ccttctctg ccttcagcaa ggggCGttgc ccacattctc 300
tgagggtcag tggagaacc tagactccca ttgctagagg tagaaagggg aagggtgctg 360
gggag 365

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<210> 390

<211> 221

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(221)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 390

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tgctctcca tcttgcccc gacttctctg tcaggaaagt ggggatggac cccatctgca 60
tacacggnnt ctcattgggtg tggaaacatct ctgcttgCGg tttcaggaag gcctctggct 120
gctctangag tctgannga ntcgttgccc cantntgaca naaggaaagg cggagcttat 180
tcaaagtcta gagggagtgg aggagttaa gctggatttc a 221

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<210> 391

<211> 325

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(325)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 391
tggagcaggt cccgaggcct ccctagagcc tggggccgac tctgtgncga tgcangcttt 60
ctctcgcgcc cagcctggag ctgctcctgg catctaccaa caatcagncg aggcgagcag 120
tagccagggc actgctgcca acagccagtc cnnataccat catgtnaccc ggtgngctct 180
naanttngat ntccanagcc ctacccatcn tagttctgct ctcccaccgg ntaccagccc 240
cactgcccag gaatcctaca gccagtaccc tgtcccgcag tctctaccta ccagtacgat 300
gagacctccg gctactacta tgacc 325

<210> 392
<211> 277
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(277)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 392
atattgttta actccttcct ttatatcttt taacattttc atggngaaag gttcacatct 60
agtctcactt nggenagnn ctctacttg agtctcttcc ccggcctggn ccagtngnaa 120
antaccanga accgncatgn cttaanaacn ncctggtttn tgggttnntc aatgactgca 180
tgcagtgcac caccctgtcc actacgtgat gctgtaggat taaagtctca cagtgggcgg 240
ctgaggatac agcgccgcgt cctgtgttgc tggggaa 277

<210> 393
<211> 566
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 393
actagtccag tgtggtggaa ttgcggcccg cgtcgacgga caggtcagct gtctggctca 60
gtgatctaca ttctgaagtt gtctgaaaat gtcttcatga ttaaattcag cctaaacggt 120
ttgccgggaa cactgcagag acaatgctgt gagtttccaa ccttagccca tctgcgggca 180
gagaaggctc agtttgtcca tcagcattat catgatatca ggactgggta cttgggtaag 240
gaggggtcta ggagatctgt cccttttaga gacaccttac ttataatgaa gtatttggga 300
gggtggtttt caaaagtaga aatgtcctgt attccgatga tcacctgta aacattttat 360
catttattaa tcacccctgc ctgtgtctat tattatattc atatctctac gctggaaact 420
ttctgcctca atgtttactg tgcctttgtt ttgtctagtt tgtgtgttg aaaaaaaaaa 480
cattctctgc ctgagtttta attttgtcc aaagttattt taatctatac aattaaagc 540
ttttgcctat caaaaaaaaa aaaaaa 566

<210> 394
<211> 384
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(384)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 394

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gaacatacat gtccccggcac ctgagctgca gtctgacatc atcgccatca cgggcctcgc 60
tgcaaattng gaccgggcca aggctggact gctggagcgt gtgaaggagc tacaggccna 120
gcaggaggac cgggctttaa ggagttttaa gctgagtgct actgtagacc ccaaatacca 180
tcccaagatt atcgggagaa agggggcagt aattacccaa atccggttgg agcatgacgt 240
gaacatccag ttctctgata aggacgatgg gaaccagccc caggaccaa ttaccatcac 300
agggtagcaa aagaacacag aagctgccag ggatgctata ctgagaattg tgggtgaact 360
tgagcagatg gtttctgagg acgt 384
```

<210> 395

<211> 399

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 395

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ggcaaaaactg tgtgacctca ataagacctc gcagatccaa ggtcaagtat cagaagtgc 60
tctgaccttg gactccaaga cctacatcaa cagcctggct atattagatg atgagccagt 120
tatcagaggt ttcatcattg cggaaattgt ggagtctaag gaaatcatgg cctctgaagt 180
attcacgtct ttccagtacc ctgagttctc tatagagttg cctaacacag gcagaattgg 240
ccagctactt gtctgcaatt gtatcttcaa gaataccctg gccatccctt tgactgacgt 300
caagttctct ttggaaagcc tgggcattct ctcactacag acctctgacc atgggacggg 360
gcagcctggg gagaccatcc aatcccaaat aaaatgcac 399
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<210> 396

<211> 403

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(403)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 396

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tggagtnttc agtgc aaaca agccataaag cttcagtagc aaattactgt ctacagaaa 60
gacattttca acttctgctc cagctgctga taaaacaaat catgtgttta gcttgactcc 120
agacaaggac aacctgttcc ttcataactc tctagagaaa aaaaggagtt gttagtagat 180
actaaaaaaaa gtggatgaat aatctggata tttttcctaa aaagattcct tgaaacacat 240
taggaaaatg gagggcctta tgatcagaat gctagaatta gtccattgtg ctgaagcagg 300
gtttagggga gggagtggag gataaaagaa ggaaaaaaag aagagtgaga aaacctatct 360
atcaaagcag gtgctatcac tcaatgtag gccctgctct ttt 403
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<210> 397

<211> 100

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(100)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 397

actagtncag tgtggtggaa ttgcgcggccg cgtcgaccta naanccatct ctatagcaaa 60
tccatccccg ctcttggttg gtnacagaat gactgacaaa 100

<210> 398

<211> 278

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(278)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 398

gcggccgcgt cgacagcagt tccgccagcg ctgcgccctg ggtggggatg tgctgcacgc 60
ccacctggac atctggaagt cagcggcctg gatgaaagag cggacttcac ctggggcgat 120
tcactactgt gcctcgacca gtgaggagag ctggaccgac agcgagggtg actcatcatg 180
ctccgggcag cccatccacc tgtggcagtt cctcaaggag ttgctactca agccccacag 240
ctatggccgc ttcattangt ggctcaacaa ggagaagg 278

<210> 399

<211> 298

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(298)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 399

acggagggtg aggaagcgnc cctgggatcg anaggatggg tcttgnatt gaccnctcn 60
ggggtgccng catggagcgc atgggcgcgg gcctgggcca cggcatggat cgcgtgggct 120
ccgagatcga gcgcattggc ctggatcatg accgcatggg ctccgtggag cgcattgggct 180
ccggcattga gcgcattggc ccgctgggcc tcgaccacat ggccctccanc attgancgca 240
tgggcccagac catggagcgc attggctctg gcgtggagcn catgggtgcc ggcattggg 298

<210> 400

<211> 548

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 400

acatcaacta cttcctcatt ttaaggtagt gcagttccct tcateccctt ttctgcctt 60
gtacatgtac atgtatgaaa ttctcttctc ttaccgaact ctctccacac atcacaagggt 120
caaagaacca cagccttaga agggtaagag ggcaccctat gaaatgaaat ggtgatttct 180
tgagtctctt ttttccacgt ttaaggggcc atggcaggac ttagagtgc gagttaagac 240
tgcagagggc tagagaatta tttcatacag gctttgaggc caccatgtc acttatcccg 300
tataccctct caccatcccc ttgtctactc tgatgcccc aagatgcaac tgggcagcta 360
gttggcccca taattctggg cctttgttgt ttgttttaac tacttgggca tcccaggaag 420
ctttccagtg atctcctacc atgggcccc ctcttgaggat caagcccctc ccaggccctg 480
tccccagccc ctctgcccc agcccacccg cttgccttgg tgctcagccc tccattggg 540
agcaggtt 548

<210> 401
<211> 355
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(355)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 401
actgtttcca tggtatgttt ctacacattg ctacctcagt gtccttgga acttagcttt 60
tgatgtctcc aagtagtcca ctttcattta actctttgaa actgtatcat ctttgccaag 120
taagagtggg ggcctatttc agctgctttg acaaaatgac tggtcctga cttaacgttc 180
tataaatgaa tgtgctgaag caaagtgtcc atggtggcgg cgaagaagan aaagatgtgt 240
tttgttttgg actctctgtg gtcccttcca atgctgnggg ttccaacca ggggaagggt 300
cccttttgca ttgccaagtg ccataaccat gagcactact ctaccatggn tctgc 355

<210> 402
<211> 407
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(407)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 402
atggggcaag ctggataaag aaccaagacc cactggagta tgctgtcttc aagaaaccca 60
tctcacatgc ggtggcatatc ataggctcaa aataaaggaa tggagaaaaa tatttcaagc 120
aaatggaaaa cagaaaaaag caggtgttgc actcctactt tctgacaaaa cagactatgc 180
gaataaagat aaaaaagaga aggacattac aaaggtggtc ctgacctttg ataaatctca 240
ttgcttgata ccaacctggg ctgttttaat tgcccaaacc aaaaggataa tttgctgagg 300
ttgtggagct tctccctgc agagagtccc tgatctccca aaatttggtt gagatgtaag 360
gntgattttg ctgacaactc cttttctgaa gttttactca tttccaa 407

<210> 403
<211> 303
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(303)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 403
cagtatttat agcnaactg aaaagctagt agcaggcaag tctcaaatcc aggcacaaaa 60
tcctaagcaa gagccatggc atggtgaaaa tgcaaaagga gagtctggcc aatctacaaa 120
tagagaacaa gacctactca gtcatgaaca aaaaggcaga caccaacatg gatctcatgg 180
gggattggat attgtaatta tagagcagga agatgacagt gatcgtcatt tggcacaaac 240
tcttaacaac gaccgaaacc cattatttac ataaacctcc attcggtaac catgttgaaa 300
gga 303

<210> 404
<211> 225
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 404
aagtgttaact tttaaaaatt tagtggattt tgaaaaattct tagaggaaaag taaaggaaaa 60
attgttaatg cactcattta cctttacatg gtgaaagtgc tctcttgatc ctacaaacag 120
acattttcca ctctgtgttc catagttgtt aagtgtatca gatgtgttgg gcatgtgaat 180
ctccaagtgc ctgtgtaata aataaagtat ctttatttca ttcatt 225

<210> 405
<211> 334
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(334)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 405
gagctgttat actgtgagtt ctactaggaa atcatcaaatt ctgaggggttg tctggaggac 60
ttcaatacac ctccccccat agtgaatcag cttccagggg gtccagtccc tctccttact 120
tcatccccat cccatgccaa aggaagaccc tccctccttg gctcacagcc ttctctaggc 180
ttcccagtgc ctccaggaca gagtgggtta tgttttcagc tccatccttg ctgtgagtgt 240
ctggtgcggt tgtgcctcca gcttctgctc agtgcttcat ggacagtgtc cagcccatgt 300
cactctccac tctctcannng tggatccac ccct 334

<210> 406
<211> 216
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(216)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 406
tttcatacct aatgagggag ttganatnac atnnaaccag gaaatgcatg gatctcaang 60
gaaacaaaca cccaataaac tcggagtggc agactgacaa ctgtgagaca tgcacttgct 120
acnaaacaca aatttnatgt tgcacccttg tttctacacc tgtgggttat gacaaagaca 180
actgccaaag aatnttcaag aaggaggact gccant 216

<210> 407
<211> 413
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 407
gctgacttgc tagtatcatc tgcattcatt gaagcacaag aacttcattc cttgactcat 60
gtaaatgcaa taggattaaa aaataaattt gatatcacat ggaaacagac aaaaaatatt 120
gtacaacatt gcacccagtg tcagattcta cacctggcca ctgaggaagc aagagttaat 180
cccagaggtc tatgtcctaa tgtgttatgg caaatggatg tcatgcacgt accttcattt 240

```
ggaaaaattgt catttgtcca tgtgacagtt gatacttatt cacatttcat atgggcaacc 300
tgccagacag gagaaagtct tcccatgtta aaagacattt attatcttgt ttctctgtca 360
tgggagttcc agaaaaagtt aaaacagaca atgggccagg ttctgtagta aag          413
```

```
<210> 408
<211> 183
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens
```

```
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(183)
<223> n = A,T,C or G
```

```
<400> 408
ggagctngcc ctcaattcct ccatntctat gttancatat ttaatgtctt ttgnnattaa 60
tnccttaacta gttaatcctt aaagggctan ntaatcctta actagtcctt ccattgtgag 120
cattatcctt ccagtattcn ccttctnttt tatttactcc ttcttggtta cccatgtact 180
ntt                                     183
```

```
<210> 409
<211> 250
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens
```

```
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(250)
<223> n = A,T,C or G
```

```
<400> 409
cccacgcatg ataagctctt tatttctgta agtcttgcta ggaaatcatc aaatctgacg 60
gtggtttggg ggacctgaac aaacctcctg taattaatca gctttcagtt tctcccccta 120
gtcctcctt caacaacata ggaggatcct ccccttcttt ctgctcacgg ccttatctag 180
gcttccagtg gccccagga cagcgtgggc tatgtttaca gcgctcctt gctggggggg 240
ggcentatgc                                     250
```

```
<210> 410
<211> 306
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens
```

```
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(306)
<223> n = A,T,C or G
```

```
<400> 410
ggctgggttg caagaatgaa atgaatgatt ctacagctag gacttaacct tgaaatggaa 60
agtcttgcaa tccatttgc aggatccgtc tgtgcacatg cctctgtaga gagcagcatt 120
cccagggacc ttggaaacag ttggcactgt aagggtgctt ctccccaaaga cacatcctaa 180
aagggtgttg aatgggtgaaa accgcttcct tctttattgc ccttcttat ttatgtgaac 240
nactgggttg ctttttttgn atctttttta aactggaaa ttcaattgng aaaatgaata 300
tcntgc                                     306
```

<210> 411
<211> 261
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(261)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 411
agagatattn cttaggtnaa agttcataga gttcccatga actatatgac tggccacaca 60
ggatcttttg tatttaagga ttctgagatt ttgcttgagc aggattagat aaggctgttc 120
tttaaattgtc tgaaatggaa cagatttcaa aaaaaaaccc cacaatctag ggtgggaaca 180
aggaaggaaa gatgtgaata ggctgatggg caaaaaacca atttaccat cagttccagc 240
cttctctcaa ggngaggcaa a 261

<210> 412
<211> 241
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(241)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 412
gttcaatggt acctgacatt tctacaacac cccactcacc gatgtattcg ttgccagtg 60
ggaacatacc agcctgaatt tggaaaaaat aattgtgttt cttgccagg aaatactacg 120
actgactttg atggctccac aaacataacc cagtgtaaaa acagaagatg tggaggggag 180
ctggggagatt tcaactgggtta cattgaattc caaaactacc cangcaatta cccagccaac 240
a 241

<210> 413
<211> 231
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(231)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 413
aactcttaca atccaagtga ctcatctgtg tgcttgaatc ctttccactg tctcatctcc 60
ctcatccaag tttctagtac cttctctttg ttgtgaagga taatcaaact gaacaacaaa 120
aagtttactc tcctcatttg gaacctaaaa actctcttct tcctgggtct gagggctcca 180
agaatccttg aatcanttct cagatcattg gggacaccan atcaggaacc t 231

<210> 414
<211> 234
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 414
actgtccatg aagcactgag cagaagctgg aggcacaacg caccagacac tcacagcaag 60
gatggagctg aaaacataac ccactctgtc ctggaggcac tgggaagcct agagaaggct 120
gtgagccaag gagggagggt cttcctttgg catgggatgg ggatgaagta aggagagggg 180
ctggaccccc tggaagctga ttcactatgg ggggaggtgt attgaagtcc tcca 234

<210> 415
<211> 217
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(217)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 415
gcataggatt aagactgagt atcttttcta cattctttta acttttctaag gggcacttct 60
caaaacacag accaggtagc aaatctccac tgctctaagg ntctcaccac cacttttctca 120
cacctagcaa tagtagaatt cagtcctact tctgaggcca gaagaatggt tcagaaaaat 180
antggattat aaaaaataac aattaagaaa aataatc 217

<210> 416
<211> 213
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(213)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 416
atgcatatnt aaagganact gcctcgcttt tagaagacat ctggnctgct ctctgcatga 60
ggcacagcag taaagctctt tgattcccag aatcaagaac tctccccttc agactattac 120
cgaatgcaag gtgggttaatt gaaggccact aattgatgct caaatagaag gatattgact 180
atattggaac agatggagtc tctactacaa aag 213

<210> 417
<211> 303
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(303)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 417
nagtcttcag gcccatcagg gaagttcaca ctggagagaa gtcatacata tgtactgtat 60
gtgggaaagg ctttactctg agttcaaadc ttcaagccca tcagagagtc cacactggag 120
agaagccata caaatgcaat gagtgtggga agagcttcag gagggattcc cattatcaag 180
ttcatctagt ggtccacaca ggagagaaac cctataaatg tgagatatgt gggaagggct 240
tcantcaaag ttcgtatctt caaatccatc ngaaggncca cagtatanan aaacctttta 300
agt 303

<210> 418
<211> 328
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(328)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 418
tttttggcgg tggtaggggca gggacgggac angagtctca ctctgttgcc caggctggag 60
tgcacaggca tgatctcgcc tcactacaac ccctgcctcc catgtccaag cgattcttgt 120
gcctcagcct tccctgtagc tagaattaca ggcacatgcc accacaccca gctagttttt 180
gtatttttag tagagacagg gtttcacat gttggccagg ctggtctcaa actcctnacc 240
tcagnggtca ggctgggtctc aaactcctga cctcaagtga tctgcccacc tcagcctccc 300
aaagtgtctan gattacaggc cgtgagcc 328

<210> 419
<211> 389
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(389)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 419
cttcctcaag acggcctgtg gtccgcctcc cggcaaccaa gaagcctgca gtgcatatg 60
acccctgagc catggactgg agcctgaaag gcagcgtaca ccctgctcct gatcttgctg 120
cttgtttcct ctctgtggct ccattcatag cacagtgtgt gcactgaggc ttgtgcaggc 180
cgagcaaggc caagctggct caaagagcaa ccagtcaact ctgccacggc gtgccaggca 240
ccggtttctc agccaccaac ctactcgtc cccgcaaagt gcacatcagt tcttctaccc 300
taaaggtagg accaaagggc atctgctttt ctgaagtcct ctgctctatc agccatcacg 360
tggcagccac tcnngctgtg tcgacgcgg 389

<210> 420
<211> 408
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 420
gttcctccta actcctgcca gaaacagctc tctcaacat gagagctgca cccctcctcc 60
tggccagggc agcaagcctt agccttggtc tctgtttct gcttttttc tggctagacc 120
gaagtgtact agccaaggag ttgaagttg tgactttggt gtttcggcat ggagaccgaa 180
gtcccattga cacctttccc actgaccca taaaggaatc ctcatggcca caaggatttg 240
gccaactcac ccagctgggc atggagcagc attatgaact tggagagtat ataagaaaga 300
gatatagaaa attcttgaat gagtcctata aacatgaaca ggtttatatt cgaagcacag 360
acgttgaccg gactttgatg aagtgcctatg acaaacctgg caagcccc 408

<210> 421
<211> 352
<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(352)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 421

```
gctcaaaaat ctttttactg atnggcatgg ctacacaatc attgactatt acggaggcca 60
gaggagaatg aggcctggcc tgggagccct gtgcctacta naagcacatt agattatcca 120
ttcactgaca gaacaggtct tttttgggtc cttcttctcc accacnatac acttgacgtc 180
ctccttcttg aagattcttt ggcagttgtc tttgtcataa cccacagggtg tagaaacaag 240
ggtgcaacat gaaatttctg tttcgtagca agtgcattgc tcacaagttg gcangtctgc 300
cactccgagt ttattgggtg tttgtttcct ttgagatcca tgcatttctt gg 352
```

<210> 422

<211> 337

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 422

```
atgccaccat gctggcaatg cagcgggagg tcgaaggcct gcatatccag cccaagctgg 60
cgatgatcga cggcaaccgt tgcccgaagt tgccgatgcc agccgaagcg gtggtcaagg 120
gcatagcaaa ggtgccggcg atcgcgggcg cgtcaatcct ggccaagggtc agccgtgac 180
gtgaaatggc agctgtcgaa ttgatctacc cgggttatgg catcgggcggg cataagggct 240
atccgacacc ggtgcacctg gaagccttgc agcggctggg gccgacgccg attcaccgac 300
gcttcttccg ccggtacggc tggcctatga aaattat 337
```

<210> 423

<211> 310

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(310)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 423

```
gctcaaaaat ctttttactg atatggcatg gctacacaat cattgactat tagaggccag 60
aggagaatga ggcctggcct gggagccctg tgcctactan aagencatta gattatccat 120
tctactgacag aacaggtctt ttttgggtcc ttcttctcca ccacgatata cttgcagtc 180
tccttcttga agattctttg gcagttgtct ttgtcataac ccacaggtgt anaaacaagg 240
gtgcaacatg aaatttctgt ttcgtagcaa gtgcattgtc cacagttgtc aagtctgccc 300
tccgagttta 310
```

<210> 424

<211> 370

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(370)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 424
gctcaaaaat ctttttactg atagggcatgg ctacacaatc attgactatt agaggccaga 60
ggagaatgag gcctggcctg ggagccctgt gcctactaga agcacattag attatccatt 120
cactgacaga acagggtcttt tttgggtcct tcttctccac cacgatatac ttgcagtcct 180
ccttcttgaa gattcttttg cagttgtctt tgtcataacc cacagggtga gaaacatcct 240
ggttgaatct cctggaactc cctcattagg tatgaaatag catgatgcat tgcataaagt 300
cacgaagggtg gcaaagatca caacgctgcc cagganaaca ttcattgtga taagcaggac 360
tccgtcgacg 370

<210> 425
<211> 216
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(216)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 425
aattgctatn ntattatttg ccactcaaaa taattaccaa aaaaaaaaaa tnttaaataga 60
taacaacnca acatcaaggn aaananaaca ggaatggntg actntgcata aatngggcca 120
anattatcca ttatnttaag ggttgacttc aggntacagc acacagacaa acatgcccag 180
gaggntntca ggaccgctcg atgtntntng aggagg 216

<210> 426
<211> 596
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 426
cttccagtga ggataaccct gttgccccgg gccgagggttc tccattaggc tctgattgat 60
tggcagtcag tgatggaagg gtgttctgat cattccgact gcccgaaggg tcgctggcca 120
gctctctgtt ttgctgagtt ggcagtagga cctaatttgt taattaagag tagatgggtga 180
gctgtccttg tattttgatt aacctaattg ccttcccagc acgactcgga ttcagctgga 240
gacatcacgg caacttttaa tgaaatgatt tgaagggcca ttaagaggca cttcccgtta 300
ttaggcagtt catctgcact gataacttct tggcagctga gctggtcgga gctgtggccc 360
aaacgcacac ttggcttttg gttttgagat acaactctta atcttttagt catgcttgag 420
ggtggatggc cttttcagct ttaacccaat ttgcactgcc ttggaagtgt agccaggaga 480
atacactcat atactcgtgg gcttagaggc cacagcagat gtcattgggtc tactgcctga 540
gtcccgtcgg tcccatccca ggaccttcca tcggcgagta cctgggagcc cgtgct 596

<210> 427
<211> 107
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(107)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 427
gaagaattca agttagggtt attcaaaggg cttacngaga atcctanacc caggncccag 60

ccccgggagca gccttanaga gctcctgttt gactgccccg ctcagng 107

<210> 428

<211> 38

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(38)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 428

gaattccna anaangactt tattcactat ttacatt 38

<210> 429

<211> 544

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 429

ctttgctgga cggaataaaa gtggacgcaa gcatgacctc ctgatgaggg cgctgcattt 60
attgaagagc ggctgcagcc ctgcggttca gattaaaatc cgagaattgt atagacgccg 120
atatccacga actcttgaag gactttctga tttatccaca atcaaatcat cggttttcag 180
tttggatggg ggctcatcac ctgtagaacc tgacttgccc gtggctggaa tccactcggt 240
gccttccact tcagttacac ctcactcacc atcctctcct gttggttctg tgctgcttca 300
agatactaag cccacatttg agatgcagca gccatctccc ccaattcctc ctgtccatcc 360
tgatgtgcag ttaaaaaatc tgccctttta tgatgtcctt gatgttctca tcaagccac 420
gagtttagtt caaagcagta ttcagcgatt tcaagagaag ttttttattt ttgctttgac 480
acctcaacaa gttagagaga tatgcatatc cagggatttt ttgccagggtg gtaggagaga 540
ttat 544

<210> 430

<211> 507

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(507)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 430

cttatcncaa tggggctccc aaacttggtt gtgcagtgga aactccgggg gaattttgaa 60
gaacactgac acccatcttc cccccgaca ctctgattta attgggctgc agtgagaaca 120
gagcatcaat ttaaaaagct gcccagaatg ttntcctggg cagcgttggt atctttgccn 180
ccttcgtgac tttatgcaat gcatcatgct atttcatacc taatgagggg gttccaggag 240
attcaaccag gatgtttcta cncctgtggg ttatgacaaa gacaactgcc aaagaatntt 300
caagaaggag gactgcaagt atatcgtggt ggagaagaag gacccaaaaa agacctgttc 360
tgtcagtgaa tggataatct aatgtgcttc tagtaggcac agggctccca ggccaggcct 420
cattctcctc tggcctctaa tagtcaatga ttgtgtagcc atgcctatca gtaaaaagat 480
ttttgagcaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaa 507

<210> 431

<211> 392

<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(392)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 431
gaaaattcag aatggataaa aacaaatgaa gtacaaaata tttcagattt acatagcgat 60
aaacaagaaa gcacttatca ggaggactta caaatggaag tacactctan aaccatcadc 120
tatcatggct aaatgtgaga ttagcacagc tgtattattt gtacattgca aacacctaga 180
aagagatggg aaacaaaatc ccaggagttt tgtgtgtgga gtccctgggtt ttccaacaga 240
catcattcca gcattctgag attagggnga ttggggatca ttctggagtt ggaatgttca 300
acaaaagtga tgtttgttagg taaaatgtac aacttctgga tctatgcaga cattgaaggt 360
gcaatgagtc tggcttttac tctgctgttt ct 392

<210> 432
<211> 387
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(387)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 432
ggatccnta cataatcaaa tatagctgta gtacatgttt tcattggngt agattaccac 60
aaatgcaagg caacatgtgt agatctcttg tcttattctt ttgtctataa tactgtattg 120
ngtagtccaa gctctcggn a gtcacgccac tngaaacat gctcccttta gattaacctc 180
gtggacnctn ttgttgnatt gtctgaactg tagngccctg tatcttgctt ctgtctgnga 240
attctgttgc ttctggggca ttctcttng atgcagagga ccaccacaca gatgacagca 300
atctgaattg ntccaatcac agctgcgatt aagacatact gaaatcgtac aggaccggga 360
acaacgtata gaacactgga gtccttt 387

<210> 433
<211> 281
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(281)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 433
ttcaactagc anagaanact gcttcagggg gtgtaaaatg aaaggcttcc acgcagttat 60
ctgattaaag aacactaaga gagggacaag gctagaagcc gcaggatgtc tacactatag 120
caggcnctat ttgggttggc tggaggagct gtggaaaaca tggagagatt ggcgctggag 180
atcgccgtgg ctattcctn ttgntattac accagnaggg ntctctgtnt gccactgggt 240
tnnaaaaccg ntatacaata atgatagaat aggacacaca t 281

<210> 434
<211> 484

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 434

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ttttaaaata agcatttagt gctcagtcct tactgagtac tctttctctc cctcctctctg 60
aatttaattc tttcaacttg caatttgcaa ggattacaca tttcactgtg atgtatatgtg 120
tggtgcaaaa aaaaaaaagt gtctttgttt aaaattactt ggtttgtaga tccatcttgc 180
tttttcccca ttggaactag tcattaaccc atctctgaac tggtagaaaa acatctgaag 240
agctagtcta tcagcatctg acaggtgaat tggatggttc tcagaaccat ttcaccaga 300
cagcctgttt ctatcctgtt taataaatta gtttgggttc tctacatgca taacaaacc 360
tgctccaatc tgtcacataa aagtctgtga cttgaagttt agtcagcacc cccaccaaac 420
tttatttttc tatgtgtttt ttgcaacata tgagtgtttt gaaaataaag tacccatgtc 480
ttta
```

<210> 435

<211> 424

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 435

```
gcgcgctca gagcaggtca ctttctgctt tccacgtcct ccttcaagga agccccatgt 60
gggtagcttt caatatcgca ggttcttact cctctgcctc tataagctca aaccaccaa 120
cgatcgggca agtaaaccct ctcctcgcc gacttcggaa ctggcgagag ttcagcgag 180
atgggcctgt ggggagggg caagatagat gagggggagc ggcatggtgc ggggtgacc 240
cttgagaga ggaagaggc cacaagagg gctgccaccg cactaacgg agatggccct 300
ggtagagacc tttgggggtc tggaacctct ggactcccca tgctctaact cccacactct 360
gctatcagaa acttaaactt gaggattttc tctgtttttc actcgcaata aattcagagc 420
aaac
```

<210> 436

<211> 667

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(667)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 436

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accttgggaa nactctcaca atataaaggg tcgtagactt tactccaaat tccaaaaagg 60
tcctggccat gtaatcctga aagttttccc aaggtagcta taaaatcctt ataaggggtc 120
agcctcttct ggaattctc tgatttcaaa gtctcactct caagttcttg aaaacgaggg 180
cagttcctga aaggcaggta tagcaactga tcttcagaaa gaggaactgt gtgcaccggg 240
atgggctgcc agagtaggat aggattccag atgctgacac cttctggggg aaacagggct 300
gccaggtttg tcatagcact catcaaagtc cggtcacagt ctgtgcttcg aatataaacc 360
tgttcatgtt tataggactc attcaagaat tttctatata tctttcttat atactctcca 420
agttcataat gctgctccat gcccagctgg gtgagttggc caaatccttg tggccatgag 480
gattccttta tggggctcagt gggaaagggtg tcaatgggac ttcggtctcc atgccgaaac 540
accaaagtca caaacttcaa ctcttggtc agtacacttc ggtctagcca gaaaaaagc 600
agaaacaaga agccaaggct aaggcttgct gccctgccag gaggaggggt gcagctctca 660
tgttgag
```

<210> 437

<211> 693

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 437

```
ctacgtctca accctcattt ttaggtaagg aatcttaagt ccaaagatat taagtgactc 60
acacagccag gtaaggaaaag ctggattggc aactaggac tctaccatac cgggttttgt 120
taaaagctcag gttaggaggc tgataagctt ggaaggaaact tcagacagct ttttcagatc 180
ataaaaagata attcttagcc catgttcttc tccagagcag acctgaaatg acagcacagc 240
aggctactcct ctattttcac cctcttctgt tctactctct gccagtcaga cctgtgggag 300
gccatgggag aaagcagctc tctggatgtt tgtacagatc atggactatt ctctgtggac 360
catttctcca ggttacccta ggtgtcacta ttgggggggac agccagcacc tttagctttc 420
atgtgagttt ctgtctgtct tcagtagagg aaacttttgc tcttcacact tcacatctga 480
acacctaaact gctgttgctc ctgaggtggt gaaagacaga tatagagctt acagtattta 540
tcctatttct aggcactgag ggctgtgggg taccttgtgg tgccaaaaca gatcctgttt 600
taaggacatg ttgcttcaga gatgtctgta actatctggg ggctctgttg gctctttacc 660
ctgcatcatg tgcctctctg gctgaaaatg acc                                     693
```

<210> 438

<211> 360

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 438

```
ctgcttatca caatgaatgt tctcctgggc agcgttgtga tctttgccac ctctgtgact 60
ttatgcaatg catcatgcta tttcatacct aatgaggagg ttccaggaga ttcaaccagg 120
atgtttctac acctgtgggt tatgacaaaag acaactgcc aagaatcttc aagaaggagg 180
actgcaagta tatctgttgg agaagaagga cccaaaaaag acctgttctg tcagtgaatg 240
gataatctaa tgtgcttcta gtaggcacag ggctcccagg ccaggcctca ttctcctctg 300
gcctctaata gtcaataatt gtgtagccat gcctatcagt aaaaagattt ttgagcaaac 360
```

<210> 439

<211> 431

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(431)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 439

```
gttcctnnta actcctgcc aaaaacagctc tcctcaacat gagagctgca cccctcctcc 60
tggccagggc agcaagcctt agccttggct tcttgtttct gctttttttc tggctagacc 120
gaagtgtact agccaaggag ttgaagtttg tgacttttgg gtcttcggcat ggagaccgaa 180
gtcccattga cacctttccc actgacccca taaaggaatc ctcatggcca caaggatttg 240
gccaactcac ccagctgggc atggagcagc attatgaact tggagagtat ataagaaaga 300
gatatagaaa attcttgaat gagtccctata aacatgaaca ggtttatatt cgaagcacag 360
acgttgaccg gactttgatg agtgctatga caaacctggc agcccgtcga cgcggccgcg 420
aatttagtag t                                     431
```

<210> 440

<211> 523

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 440

```
agagataaag cttagggtcaa agttcataga gttcccatga actatatgac tggccacaca 60
ggatcttttg tatttaagga ttctgagatt ttgcttgagc aggattagat aaggctgttc 120
tttaaatgtc tgaaatggaa cagatttcaa aaaaaaaccc cacaatctag ggtgggaaca 180
aggaaggaaa gatgtgaata ggctgatggg caaaaaacca atttacccat cagttccagc 240
cttctctcaa ggagaggcaa agaaaggaga tacagtggag acatctggaa agttttctcc 300
actggaaaac tgctactatc tgtttttata tttctgttaa aatatatgag gctacagaac 360
taaaaattaa aacctctttg tgtcccttgg tcctggaaca tttatgttcc ttttaaagaa 420
acaaaaatca aactttacag aaagatttga tgtatgtaat acatatagca gctcttgaag 480
tatatatatc atagcaaata agtcacttga tgagaacaag cta 523
```

<210> 441

<211> 430

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 441

```
gttccctcta actcctgcc aaacagctc tcctcaacat gagagctgca cccctcctcc 60
tggccagggc agcaagcctt agccttggtc tcttggttct gcttttttcc tggctagacc 120
gaagtgtact agccaaggag ttgaagtttg tgactttggt gtttcggcat ggagaccgaa 180
gtcccattga cacctttccc actgacccca taaaggaatc ctcatggcca caaggatttg 240
gccaaactcac ccagctgggc atggagcagc attatgaact tggagagtat ataagaaaga 300
gatatagaaa attcttgaat gagtcctata aacatgaaca ggtttatatt cgaagcacag 360
acgttgaccg gactttgatg agtgctatga caaacctggc agcccgtcga cgcggccgcg 420
aatttagtag 430
```

<210> 442

<211> 362

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 442

```
ctaaggaatt agtaggttc ccatcacttg tttggagtgt gctattctaa aagattttga 60
tttcttgtaa tgacaattat attttaactt tgggtgggga aagagttata ggaccacagt 120
cttcacttct gatacttgta aattaactct ttattgcact tgttttgacc attaagctat 180
atgttttagaa atggtcattt tacggaaaaa ttagaaaaat tctgataata gtgcagaata 240
aatgaattaa tgttttactt aatttatatt gaactgtcaa tgacaaataa aaattctttt 300
tgattatttt ttgttttcat ttaccagaat aaaaactaag aattaaaagt ttgattacag 360
tc 362
```

<210> 443

<211> 624

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(624)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 443

```
ttttttttt gcaacacaat atacatcaca gtgaaatgtg taatccttgc aaattgcaag 60
ttgaaagaat taaattcaga ggaggggaga gaaagagtac tcagtaggga ctgagcacta 120
aatgcttatt ttaaaagaaa tgtaaagagc agaaagcaat tcaggctacc ctgccttttg 180
tgctggctag tactccggtc ggtgtcagca gcacgtggca ttgaacattg caatgtggag 240
```

```

cccaaaccac agaaaatggg gtgaaattgg ccaactttct attaacttgg cttectgttt 300
tataaaatat tgtgaataat atcacctact tcaaagggca gttatgaggc ttaaataaac 360
taacgcctac aaaacactta aacatagata acatagggtgc aagtactatg tatctggtac 420
atggtaaacat tccttattat taaagtcaac gctaaaatga atgtgtgtgc atatgctaata 480
agtacagaga gagggcactt aaaccaacta agggcctgga gggaagggtt cctgggaaaga 540
ngatgcttgt gctgggtcca aatcttggtc tactatgacc ttggccaaat tatttaaact 600
ttgtccctat ctgctaaaca gatc 624

```

<210> 444

<211> 425

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(425)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 444

```

gcacatcatt nntcttgcatt tctttgagaa taagaagatc agtaaatagt tcagaagtgg 60
gaagctttgt ccaggcctgt gtgtgaaccc aatgttttgc ttagaaatag aacaagtaag 120
ttcattgcta tagcataaca caaaatttgc ataagtgggtg gtcagcaaat ccttgaatgc 180
tgcttaatgt gagaggttgg taaaatcctt tgtgcaacac tctaactccc tgaatgtttt 240
gctgtgctgg gacctgtgca tgccagacaa ggccaagctg gctgaaagag caaccagcca 300
cctctgcaat ctgccacctc ctgctggcag gatttgtttt tgcacacctg gaagagccaa 360
ggaggcacca gggcataagt gagtagactt atggctcgacg cggccgcgaa tttagtagta 420
gtaga 425

```

<210> 445

<211> 414

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(414)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 445

```

catgtttatg nttttggatt actttgggca cctagtgttt ctaaatacgtc tatcattctt 60
ttctgttttt caaaagcaga gatggccaga gtctcaacaa actgtatctt caagtctttg 120
tgaaattctt tgcattgtgc agattattgg atgtagtctt ctttaactag catataaatc 180
tgggtgtgtt cagataaatg aacagcaaaa tgtggtggaa ttaccatttg gaacattgtg 240
aatgaaaaat tgtgtctcta gattatgtaa caaataacta ttccctaacc attgatcttt 300
ggatttttat aatcctactc acaaatgact aggccttctc tcttgatttt tgaagcagtg 360
tgggtgctgg attgataaaa aaaaaaaaaa tgcacgcggc cgcgaattta gtag 414

```

<210> 446

<211> 631

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(631)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 446

```

acaaattaga anaaagtgcc agagaacacc acataccttg tccggaacat tacaatggct 60
tctgcatgca tgggaagtgt gagcattcta tcaatatgca ggagccatct tgcaggtgtg 120
atgctgggta tactggacaa cactgtgaaa aaaaggacta cagtgttcta tacgttggtc 180
ccggctcctgt acgatttcag tatgtcttaa tcgcagctgt gattggaaca attcagattg 240
ctgtcatctg tgtggtggc ctctgcatca caagggccaa actttaggta atagcatttg 300
actgagattt gtaaaacttc caaccttcca ggaaatgcc cagaagcaac agaattcaca 360
gacagaagca aaatacaggg cactacagtt cagacaatac aacaagagcg tccacgaggt 420
taatctaaag ggagcatggt tcacagtggc tggactaccg agagccttga ctacacaata 480
cagtattata gacaaaagaa taagacaaga gatctacaca tgttgcttg catttggtgt 540
aatctacacc aatgaaaaca tgtactacag ctatatattga ttatgtatgg atatatttga 600
aatagtatac attgtcttga tgttttttct g 631

```

<210> 447

<211> 585

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(585)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 447

```

ccttgggaaa antntcacaa tataaagggt cgtagacttt actccaaatt ccaaaaagggt 60
cctggccatg taatcctgaa agttttccca aggtagctat aaaatcctta taagggtgca 120
gcctcttctg gaattcctct gatttcaaag tctcactctc aagttcttga aaacgagggc 180
agttcctgaa aggcaggtat agcaactgat cttcagaaag aggaactgtg tgcaccggga 240
tgggttgcca gagtaggata ggattccaga tgctgacacc ttctggggga aacagggtctg 300
ccagggtttgt catagcactc atcaaagtcc ggtcaacgtc tgtgcttcga atataaacct 360
gttcatgttt ataggactca ttcaagaatt ttctatatct ctttcttata tactctccaa 420
gttcataatg ctgctccatg cccagctggg tgagttggcc aaatccttgt ggccatgagg 480
attcctttat ggggtcagtg ggaaagggtg caatgggact tcggtctcca tgccgaaaca 540
ccaaagtcac aaacttcaac tccttggtta gtacacttcg gtcta 585

```

<210> 448

<211> 93

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(93)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 448

```

tgctcgtggg tcattctgan nnccgaactg acctgcccag ccctgccgan gggccnccat 60
ggctccctag tgccctggag agganggggc tag 93

```

<210> 449

<211> 706

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(706)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 449
ccaagtcat gctntgtgct ggacgctgga cagggggcaa aagcnnttgc tcgtgggtca 60
ttctgancac cgaactgacc atgccagccc tgccgatggt cctccatggc tccctagtgc 120
cctggagagg aggtgtctag tcagagagta gtccctggaag gtggcctctg ngaggagcca 180
cggggacagc atcctgcaga tggtcgggcg cgtcccattc gccattcagg ctgcgcaact 240
gttgggaagg gcgatcggtg cgggcctctt cgctattacg ccagctggcg aaagggggat 300
gtgctgcaag gcgattaagt tgggtaacgc caggggtttc ccagtcncga cgttgtaaaa 360
cgacggccag tgaattgaat ttaggtgacn ctatagaaga gctatgacgt cgcattgcacg 420
cgtacgtaag cttggatcct cttagcgggc cgcctactac tactaaattc gcggccgcgt 480
cgacgtggga tcncactga gagagtggag agtgacatgt gctggacnct gtccatgaag 540
cactgagcag aagctggagg cacaacgcnc cagacactca cagctactca ggaggctgag 600
aacaggttga acctgggagg tggagggttg aatgagctga gatcaggccn ctgcncacca 660
gcatggatga cagagtgaaa ctccatctta aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa 706

<210> 450
<211> 493
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 450
gagacggagt gtcactctgt tgcccaggct ggagtgcagc aagacactgt ctaagaaaaa 60
acagttttaa aaggtaaaac aacataaaaa gaaatatcct atagtggaaa taagagagtc 120
aaatgaggct gagaacttta caaagggatc ttacagacat gtcgccaata tcaactgcag 180
agcctaagta taagaacaac ctttggggag aaaccatcat ttgacagtga ggtacaattc 240
caagtcaggc agtgaaatgg gtggaattaa actcaaatta atcctgccag ctgaaacgca 300
agagacactg tcagagagtt aaaaagttag ttctatccat gaggtgattc cacagtcttc 360
tcaagtcaac acatctgtga actcacagac caagttctta aaccactgtt caaactctgc 420
tacacatcag aatcacctgg agagctttac aaactcccat tgccgagggt cgacgcggcc 480
gcgaatttag tag 493

<210> 451
<211> 501
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(501)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 451
gggcgcgctc cattcgccat tcaggctgcg caactgttgg gaagggcgat cgggtcgggc 60
ctcttcgcta ttacgccagc tggcgaaagg gggatgtgct gcaaggcgat taagttgggt 120
aacgccaggg ttttcccagt cncgacgttg taaaacgacg gccagtgaat tgaatttagg 180
tgacnctata gaagagctat gacgtcgcat gcacgcgtac gtaagcttgg atcctctaga 240
gcggccgcct actactacta aattcgcggc cgcgtcgacg tgggatccnc actgagagag 300
tggagagtga actgtgctgg acnctgtcca tgaagcactg agcagaagct ggaggcacia 360
cgcncacagc actcacagct actcaggagg ctgagaacag gttgaacctg ggagggtggg 420
gttgcaatga gctgagatca ggccnctgcn cccacagcat gatgacagag tgaaactcca 480

tctttaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa a 501

<210> 452
 <211> 51
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(51)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 452
 agacgggttc accnttaca cnccttttag gatgggnntt ggggagcaag c 51

<210> 453
 <211> 317
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(317)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 453
 tacatcttgc tttttcccca ttggaactag tcattaaccc atctctgaac tggtagaaaa 60
 acatctgaag agctagtcta tcagcatctg gcaagtgaat tggatgggtc tcagaacct 120
 ttcacccana cagcctgttt ctatcctgtt taataaatta gtttgggttc tctacatgca 180
 taacaaaccc tgctccaatc tgtcacataa aagtctgtga cttgaagttt antcagcacc 240
 cccaccaaac tttatttttc tatgtgtttt ttgcaacata tgagtgtttt gaaaataagg 300
 taccatgtc tttatta 317

<210> 454
 <211> 231
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 454
 ttcgaggtac aatcaactct cagagtgtag tttccttcta tagatgagtc agcattaata 60
 taagccacgc cagctcttg aaggagtctt gaattctcct ctgctcactc agtagaacca 120
 agaagaccaa attcttctgc atcccagctt gcaaacaaaa ttgttcttct aggtctccac 180
 ccttcctttt tcagtgttcc aaagctctc acaatttcat gaacaacagc t 231

<210> 455
 <211> 231
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 455
 taccaaagag ggcataataa tcagtctcac agtaggggtc accatcctcc aagtgaaaaa 60
 cattgttccg aatgggcttt ccacaggcta cacacacaaa acaggaaaca tgccaagttt 120
 gtttcaacgc attgatgact tctccaagga tcttcctttg gcacgacca cattcagggg 180
 caaagaattt ctcatagcac agctcacaat acaggggtcc tttctcctct a 231

<210> 456
<211> 231
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 456
ttggcaggta cccttacaaa gaagacacca taccttatgc gttattaggt ggaataatca 60
ttccattcag tattatcggt attattcttg gagaaaccct gtctgtttac tgtaaccttt 120
tgcactcaaa ttcctttatc aggaataact acatagccac tatttacaaa gccattggaa 180
cctttttatt tgggtgcagct gctagtcagt ccctgactga cattgccaag t 231

<210> 457
<211> 231
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (231)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 457
cgaggtagcc aggggtctga aaatctctnn ttantagtc gatagcaaaa ttgttcatca 60
gcattcctta atatgatctt gctataatta gatttttctc cattagagtt catacagttt 120
tatttgattt tattagcaat ctctttcaga agacccttga gatcattaag ctttgtatcc 180
agttgtctaa atcgatgcct catttcctct gaggtgtcgc tggcttttgt g 231

<210> 458
<211> 231
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 458
aggtctgggt cccccactt ccactcccct ctactctctc taggactggg ctgggccaag 60
agaagagggg tggttaggga agccgttgag acctgaagcc ccacctcta ccttccttca 120
acaccctaac cttgggtaac agcatttga attatcattt gggatgagta gaatttccaa 180
ggtcctgggt taggcatttt ggggggcccag accccaggag aagaagattc t 231

<210> 459
<211> 231
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 459
ggtaccgagg ctgctgaca cagagaaacc ccaacgcgag gaaaggaatg gccagccaca 60
ccttcgagaa acctgtggtg gccaccagt cctaacggga caggacagag agacagagca 120
gccctgcact gttttccctc caccacagcc atcctgtccc tcattggctc tgtgttttcc 180
actatacaca gtcaccgtcc caatgagaaa caagaaggag caccctccac a 231

<210> 460
<211> 231
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 460

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gcagggtataa catgctgcaa caacagatgt gactaggaac ggccggtgac atggggaggg 60
cctatcaccc tattcttggg ggctgcttct tcacagtgat catgaagcct agcagcaaat 120
cccacctccc cacacgcaca cggccagcct ggagcccaca gaagggtcct cctgcagcca 180
gtggagcttg gtccagcctc cagtccaccc ctaccaggct taaggataga a 231
```

<210> 461

<211> 231

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 461

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cgagggtttga gaagctctaa tgtgcagggg agccgagaag caggcggcct agggaggggtc 60
gcgtgtgctc cagaagagtg tgtgcatgcc agaggggaaa caggcgcctg tgtgtcctgg 120
gtggggttca gtgaggagtg ggaaattggt tcagcagaac caagccgttg ggtgaataag 180
agggggattc catggcactg atagagccct atagtctcag agctgggaat t 231
```

<210> 462

<211> 231

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 462

```
aggtagccctc attgtagcca tgggaaaatt gatgttcagt ggggatcagt gaattaaatg 60
gggtcatgca agtataaaaa ttaaaaaaaa aagacttcat gccaatctc atatgatgtg 120
gaagaactgt tagagagacc aacagggtag tgggttagag atttccagag tcttacattt 180
tctagaggag gtatttaatt tcttctcact catccagtgt tgtatttagg a 231
```

<210> 463

<211> 231

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 463

```
tactccagcc tgggtgacaga gcgagaccct atcaccgccc cccacccac caaaaaaaaa 60
actgagtaga cagggtgtcct cttggcatgg taagtcttaa gtccccctcc agatctgtga 120
catttgacag gtgtcttttc ctctggacct cgggtgtccc atctgagtga gaaaaggcag 180
tggggaggtg gatcttccag tcgaagcggg atagaagccc gtgtgaaaag c 231
```

<210> 464

<211> 231

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 464

```
gtactctaag attttatcta agttgccttt tctgggtggg aaagtttaac cttagtgact 60
aaggacatca catatgaaga atgtttaagt tggaggtggc aacgtgaatt gcaaacaggg 120
cctgtctcag tgactgtgtg cctgtagtcc cagctactcg ggagtctgtg tgaggccagg 180
gggtgccagc caccagctag atgctctgta acttctaggc cccattttcc c 231
```

<210> 465

<211> 231

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 465

```

catgttggtg tagctgtggt aatgctggct gcatctcaga caggggtaac ttcagctcct 60
gtggcaaat agcaacaaat tctgacatca tatttatggt ttctgtatct ttgttgatga 120
aggatggcac aatttttgc tgtgttcata atatactcag attagttcag ctccatcaga 180
taaaactggag acatgcagga cattagggta gtgttgtagc tctggtaatg a 231

```

<210> 466

<211> 231

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 466

```

cagggtacctc tttccattgg atactytgct agcaagcatg ctctccgggg tttttttaat 60
ggccttcgaa cagaacttgc cacataccca ggtataatag tttctaacat ttgccagga 120
cctgtgcaat caaatattgt ggagaattcc ctagctggag aagtcacaaa gactatagga 180
aataatggag accagtccca caagatgaca accagtcggt gtgtgagggt g 231

```

<210> 467

<211> 311

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 467

```

gtacacccctg gcacagtcca atctgaactg gttcggcact catctttcat gagatggatg 60
tggcggcttt tctccttttt catcaagact cctcagcagg gagcccagac cagcctgcac 120
tgtgccttaa cagaaggtct tgagattcta agtgggaatc atttcagtga ctgtcatgtg 180
gcatgggtct ctgccaagc tcgtaatgag actatagcaa ggcggctgtg ggacgtcagt 240
tgtgacctgc tgggcctccc aatagactaa caggcagtg cagttggacc caagagaaga 300
ctgcagcaga c 311

```

<210> 468

<211> 3112

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 468

```

cattgtgttg ggagaaaaac agaggggaga tttgtgtggc tgcagccgag ggagaccagg 60
aagatctgca tgggtgggaag gacctgatga tacagagttt gataggagac aattaaaggc 120
tggaaggcac tggatgcctg atgatgaagt ggactttcaa actggggcac tactgaaacg 180
atgggatggc cagagacaca ggagatgagt tggagcaagc tcaataacaa agtggttcaa 240
cgaggacttg gaattgcacg gagctggagc tgaagtttag cccaattgtt tactagttaga 300
gtgaatgtgg atgattggat gatcatttct catctctgag cctcagggtt cccatccata 360
aaatgggata cacagtatga tctataaagt gggatatagt atgatctact tcaactgggtt 420
atttgaaggga tgaattgaga taatttatct caggtgccta gaacaatgcc cagattagta 480
catttgggtg aactgagaaa tggcataaca ccaaatttaa tatatgtcag atgttactat 540
gattatcatt caatctcata gttttgtcat ggcccaattt atcctcactt gtgectcaac 600
aaattgaact gttaacaaag gaatctctgg tcctgggtaa tggctgagca ccaactgagca 660
tttccattcc agttggcttc ttgggtttgc tagctgcac actagtcac ttaaataaat 720
gaagttttaa catttctcca gtgatttttt tatctcacct ttgaagatac tatgttatgt 780
gattaaataa agaacttgag aagaacaggt ttcattaaac ataaaatcaa tgtagacgca 840
aattttctgg atgggcaata cttatgttca caggaaatgc tttaaaatat gcagaagata 900
attaaatggc aatggacaaa gtgaaaaact tagacttttt tttttttttt ggaagtatct 960
ggatgttcct tagtacttta aaggagaact gaaaaatagc agtgagttcc acataatcca 1020
acctgtgaga ttaaggctct ttgtggggaa ggacaaagat ctgtaaatct acagtttctt 1080
tccaaagcca acgtcgaaatt ttgaaacata tcaaagctct tcttcaagac aaataatcta 1140
tagtacatct ttcttatggg atgcacttat gaaaaatggg ggctgtcaac atctagtcac 1200

```

```

tttagctctc aaaatgggtc attttaagag aaagtttttag aatctcatat ttattcctgt 1260
ggaaggacag cattgtggct tggactttat aaggtcttta ttcaactaaa taggtgagaa 1320
ataagaaagg ctgctgactt taccatctga ggccacacat ctgctgaaat ggagataatt 1380
aacatcacta gaaacagcaa gatgacaata taatgtctaa gtagtgacat gtttttgac 1440
atttccagcc cctttaaata tccacacaca caggaagcac aaaaggaagc acagagatcc 1500
ctgggagaaa tgcccgccg ccatcttggg tcatcgatga gcctcgccct gtgctggtc 1560
ccgcttgtga gggaaggaca ttagaaaatg aattgatgtg ttccttaaag gatgggcagg 1620
aaaacagatc ctgttgtgga tatttatttg aacgggatta cagatttgaa atgaagtcac 1680
aaagtggaca ttaccaatga gaggaaca gacgagaaaa tcttgatggc ttcacaagac 1740
atgcaacaaa caaatggaa tactgtgatg acatgaggca gccaaagctgg ggaggagata 1800
accacggggc agaggggtcag gattctggcc ctgctgccta aactgtgcgt tcataaccaa 1860
atcatttcac atttctaacc ctcaaaacaa agctgttgta atatctgac tctacgggtc 1920
cttctgggcc caacattctc catatatcca gccacactca tttttaatat ttagttccca 1980
gatctgtact gtgaccttct tacactgtag aataacatta ctcatcttct tcaaagacc 2040
ttcgtgttgc tgccataat gttagctgact gtttttcccta aggagtgttc tggcccagg 2100
gatctgtgaa caggctggga agcatctcaa gatcttccca gggttatact tactagcaca 2160
cagcatgatc attacggagt gaattatcta atcaacatca tctcagtggt ctttgcctat 2220
actgaaatcc atttccact tttgtgcca ttctcaagac ctcaaatgt cattccatta 2280
atatcacagg attaaccttt tttttaacc tggaagaatt caatgttaca tgcagctatg 2340
ggaatttaac tacatatttt gttttccagt gcaaagatga ctaagtcctt tatccctccc 2400
ctttgttga tttttttcc agtataaagt taaaatgctt agccttgta tgaggctgta 2460
tacagccaca gcctctccc atccctccag ccttatctgt catcaccatc aaccctccc 2520
atgcacctaa acaaaatcta acttgtaatt ccttgaacat gtcaggcata cattattcct 2580
tctgcctgag aagctcttcc ttgtctctta aatctagaat gatgtaaagt tttgaataag 2640
ttgactatct tacttcatgc aaagaaggga cacatatgag attcatcatc acatgagaca 2700
gcaataacta aaagtgtaat ttgattataa gagtttagat aaatatatga aatgcaagag 2760
ccacagaggg aatgtttatg gggcacgttt gtaagcctgg gatgtgaagc aaaggcagg 2820
aacctcatag tatcttatat aatatacttc atttctctat ctctatcaca atatccaaca 2880
agcttttcac agaattcatg cagtgcaaat ccccaaaggt aacctttatc catttcatgg 2940
tgagtgcgct ttagaatttt ggcaaatcat actggtcact tatctcaact ttgagatgtg 3000
tttgtccttg tagttaattg aaagaaatag ggcactcttg tgagccactt tagggttcac 3060
tcctggcaat aaagaattta caaagagcaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aa 3112

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<210> 469

<211> 2229

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 469

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<210> 470

<211> 2426

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 470

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<210> 471

<211> 812

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 471

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<210> 472

<211> 515

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

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<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 472

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